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**THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY-1.**

BIOGRAPHIE MODERNE.

Biographie Moderne.

LIVES

OF

REMARKABLE CHARACTERS,

WHO

HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES

FROM

THE COMMENCEMENT

OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

FROM THE FRENCH.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THE value of Biography depends chiefly on the authenticity of the materials from which it is drawn. For this reason, *Memoirs of Distinguished Persons of Modern Times* will always claim a higher estimation than those of former ages; they interest us more strongly, and, being laid before the Public with an implicit appeal to living witnesses, they are more easily brought to the test of truth. Narratives of this nature are, in fact, the least exceptionable records of recent occurrences; for, without assuming the authoritative and decided tone of history, they present a voluminous and varied mass of evidence, which, subjected to the severe scrutiny of public opinion, passes to posterity as matter for an impartial verdict.

There are certain seasons in which this species of writing is, of all others, the most useful. Those political revolutions, which from time to time subvert existing establishments and change the course of human affairs, are the peculiar province of Biography. At such epochs the passions of men are raised to a ferment; every variety and degree of talent is called into activity; all the virtues which exalt our nature, and all the vices which vilify and deform it, are carried to their extreme. The order of society is broken; all gradations of rank are confounded; and a succession of convulsions takes place, which unsettles the political system to its very basis. At length the agitation

gradually subsides, and a new course of things commences. It is then, that the scattered attention of mankind becomes concentrated, and strongly fixed : and while we speculate steadily and anxiously on the consequences which these mighty changes are beginning to produce, a laudable and philosophical curiosity leads us on to inquire into the hidden causes of so vast an innovation, and into the various fortunes of the men ~~who have~~ signalized themselves in effecting it. There prevails an incessant anxiety to investigate in detail the vicissitudes by which persons of the highest rank have perished in the conflict, or have sunk into obscurity and mingled with the multitude ; while other individuals have risen from the very dregs of the people, to eminence and power. The pen of the ~~historian~~ is inadequate, in the first instance, to satisfy this intense curiosity. We seek to trace the private, as well as the public lives of the men who have been most active and notorious in the struggle ; we wish to peruse at large the series of good deeds, or of crimes, to which their ambition or their patriotism has stimulated them. Here the labours of the Biographer are of essential use : he exhibits to us a gallery of portraits, or rather an arranged collection of historical pieces, in which every figure, represented in action, is recognized as a portrait. From these ample materials the ~~historian~~ may combine a grand and impressive picture ; ~~but~~ still their value ~~will~~ not thence be lessened, for the merit of his work can never be justly appreciated but by comparison with the sketches from which he composed.

There is no great event of ancient or modern record, which seems so much to require illustration from Biography, as the French revolution. Most truly has it been said, that "we know of no period within the whole record of history which deserves to be so deeply weighed and so particularly examined, as the interval between the years 1790 and 1800. These few years give us the *abridged* experience of as many centuries; and never did the faculties and passions of civilized man work with so much force, and so little disguise. Those who have lost, and those who have acquired power; the vicissitudes which the nations and governments of Europe have undergone; and the precautions employed to avert the evils of change, are equally subjects of minute research and profound speculation. During the shock of this great convulsion in France, and the conflict of opinions among ourselves, there was no place for calm observation, and the mind was rather bewildered than guided by the light which these astonishing events seemed to throw on the character of our nature. Now that the storm is hushed abroad, and the apprehensions of danger have subsided at home, our conclusions are likely to be more just, and our reflections infinitely more beneficial."*

These just reflections fully demonstrate that there could not occur a more opportune period than the present, for compiling materials to serve as the basis for a history of the eventful and important period alluded to. A similar train of thinking doubtless suggested the extraordinary work, of which the following

* Edin. Rev. No. 27, Art. 15.

volumes are a translation, although other motives, of a more interested nature, may have induced the authors to continue their undertaking. The following account of the work, and of the fate it met with in France, will serve to confirm this remark, and at the same time tend to explain the reasons which led to the present translation. It is extracted from a critique in *The Edinburgh Review*, (Vol. XIV.) which is now generally understood to have proceeded from the able pen of Mr. Walsh, the author of the American "*Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government*:"—

"Under the title of *Modern Biography*, it purposes to be a history of all those who, by their rank, their talents, their virtues, and their crimes, have contributed to illustrate or to disgrace the end of the last and the commencement of the present century. The following are the circumstances, which, as we are informed, attended the publication of the work in Paris. In the year 1800, a dictionary similar in form to the present, but characterized by far greater asperity and boldness, was published in the French capital, and immediately suppressed by the police. The authors seem to have had it in view to expose the inconsistency of those who had inlisted themselves in the consular government, after signaling themselves by their zeal for a democratical equality. ~~The book~~, although written in a republican spirit, was particularly levelled at the members of the convention, and contained much pointed declamation against the leaders and emissaries of the parties which alternately usurped so sanguinary a

dominion over their wretched country: In 1806 the undertaking was revived in a shape which it was supposed would prove less obnoxious to the public authorities. The *vitriolic acid*, to use an expression of the author, was wholly extracted; and particular care taken to exclude from the biography of the imperial family, and of the chief favourites of the monarch, whatever might be offensive. The better to secure themselves from suspicion, they professed not to pass judgment, but merely to furnish materials for decision, and to embrace, at the same time, the names of all their foreign contemporaries of political note. These sacrifices, however, were not sufficient to propitiate the favour or lull the vigilance of the police. The authors were punished, and the circulation of their book immediately prohibited. The copy now before us was secreted and given to the individual from whom it has passed into our hands—with some additional sketches of character, upon the accuracy of which we have reason to think we can depend."

Such is the singular history of this remarkable publication. The commendations bestowed on it in the critical journal here cited, and the important matter it was known to contain, formed of themselves a sufficient inducement to present a translation of it to the British public; and the circumstance of its suppression by authority of the French government was an additional stimulus to the undertaking. A copy was after considerable difficulty obtained, but the loan of it, though granted in the kindest manner, was, for important reasons, limited to a period

barely sufficient to allow of its being translated, and the work was pursued with that ardour which the emergency of the case, and above all, the awakened curiosity of the public, demanded.

That it was found inconvenient to accomplish a translation of the entire work within the time prescribed, is a circumstance not at all to be regretted, since the valuable and authentic part is the native biography. That which relates to foreigners, as the reviewer has well observed, is miserably scanty and erroneous; it appears, indeed, to have been executed without interest and exertion, and forms a remarkable contrast to the industry and ingenuity which have been exercised in collecting and detailing the opinions of the chief actors in the French Revolution. A selection was therefore made, on a very obvious principle; those memoirs alone being chosen which relate to the great events in question, and which claim attention and credit from the authentic sources in which they originate. These sources are, principally, the journals of the legislative bodies, the files of the *Moniteur*, and the several memoirs published at different times by persons in every way competent to the task of recording the events of the Revolution. A narrative of facts is thus furnished, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, "whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to the motives and views of individuals and parties."

After the favourable judgment passed on this work by the most widely circulated of our critical journals, little needs be offered on the part of the translator in farther recommendation of it. From an

attentive and careful perusal, which was imposed on him by the nature of the task, and which is certainly the main requisite towards forming a correct opinion, he is enabled to bear full testimony to the justice of the able critique above quoted; yet, in referring the reader to that article, he may be allowed to say a few words in support of what has been advanced under the sanction of a literary authority so deservedly high. The *Biographie Moderne* exhibits two great features of impartiality and correctness; it abounds with facts, and is sparingly furnished with comments. The style of the original is not elegant; but it is clear and concise, entirely divested of studied ornament, and free from those tricks of eloquence which always mar the effect of a plain tale. The narratives are copiously interspersed with anecdotes at once extraordinary and characteristic; and the portraits occasionally introduced of the principal actors in the Revolution, are sketched with a rapid but skilful hand. If there be any instances of deviation from the strict line of impartiality which the authors seem constantly to have had in view, they are to be found in those articles which relate to the present reigning family in France, and to their particular favourites.

Respecting the manner in which the translation is executed, the reader is left to form his own candid judgment. Any apology on the score of that haste which the particular urgency of the undertaking required, would be ill-timed and nugatory; since the plain inartificial style of the original was such as to present few difficulties. To guard, however, against the

inaccuracies which might have occurred in the progress of a rapid translation, the manuscript underwent a thorough revisal and collation with the original before it was sent to the press.

On the whole, it is hoped, that the present translation will be found to possess the requisites of fidelity and correctness, and may therefore serve to gratify the natural curiosity of the British public with respect to a work, recording the annals of the most memorable revolution in the world, and yet condemned to oblivion by the very government which owes its existence and power to that Revolution. Many are the reflections which arise in the mind, while we conjecture the motives that led to the suppression of the *Biographie Moderne*; an attentive perusal of it will, doubtless, tend to expose those motives; and its authentic and impartial character will render it one of the most poignant satires that were ever levelled at the government of Bonaparte.

THE DIFFERENT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE NOTABLES, held on the 22d Feb. 1787, at Versailles.

THE STATES GENERAL, opened on the 5th May, 1789, at Versailles.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, constituted on the 9th of November, 1789, at Paris, in the Hall of the Manège.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, constituted on the 1st Oct. 1791, in the same Hall.

THE CONVENTION, constituted on the 21st Sept. 1792, in the same Hall.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, installed the 6th Brumaire, year 4, (28th Oct. 1795.)

THE DIFFERENT CONSTITUTIONS.

CONSTITUTION OF 1791, decreed by the Constituent Assembly on the 3d Sept. 1791, and accepted by Louis XVI. on the 13th of the same month.

OF 1793, decreed by the Convention the 24th of June, 1793, and accepted the 10th August, 1793.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, decreed on the 14th Frimaire, year 2, (4th Dec. 1793.)

CONSTITUTION OF 1795, decreed the 30th Therm. year 3, (17th Aug. 1795.)

OF 1800 (year 8), accepted the 8th Pluv. year 8 (7th Feb. 1800.)

EXPLANATORY TABLE

Of expressions introduced into the French language during the Revolution, and of those whose true acception has been distorted.

ANARCHIST. This qualification was given, after the 9th Thermidor, year 2, to that party of demagogues, which, remaining attached to the principles of the revolutionary government, formed several enterprises against the majority of the convention, and afterwards against the constitutional authority. The same party has also been called Robespierre's tail.

ARISTOCRAT. The populace gave this name, from the very commencement of the revolution, to all those who appeared adverse to it.

BABOUVIST, or ANARCHIST, a partisan of Babeuf.

BELLY (THE) THE PPLAIN, or THE MARSH. These denominations were given, during the legislative and conventional assemblies, to the deputies who fluctuated between the two parties, and sat between the right side and the left side, in the least elevated part of the hall.

BRISOTINS, GIRONDINS, or FEDERALISTS, partisans of Brissot, who was regarded as chief of the party which was overthrown by that of Marat and Robespierre, or of the Mountain, on the 31st May 1793. The Brissotins were also called the faction of the STATESMEN.

CHOUANS. See this word under the letter C; this qualification was also given after the 9th Thermidor, year 2, to the enemies of the

Terrorists or Jacobins, who accused them of Royalism, and of course, of maintaining an understanding with the Chouans of the West.

CLICHI, Clichian. The members of the convention, who were, in opposition to the Jacobins, formed, after the 9th Thermidor, year 2; a political coalition in the garden of Clichy, and afterwards at the house of the deputy Delabaie. This party was overthrown on the 18th Fructidor, year 5, by the directory.

COMPANIES of Jesus and of the SUN. Associations of young persons who were accused after the 9th Thermidor, year 2, of persecuting, and even of assassinating the Terrorists at Lyon, at Marseille, and principally in the south of France, through a spirit of revenge or re-action.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY. Enemy of the revolution, Aristocrat or Royalist.

CORDELIERS. A demagogical faction which had formed, in the church of the Cordeliers, in 1793, a society to rival the Jacobins; and which was overthrown by Robespierre. See Hebert, Chaumette, Desmoulins, and Danton.

DANTONISTS. Partisans of Danton, who were overthrown with their chief, and the party denominated the *Cordeliers*, by that of Robespierre.

FEDERALISTS, GIRONDINS, BRISSOTINS, or MODERATES. The partisans of Robespierre gave this name to those, who, wishing to deliver the convention from the yoke of the commune of Paris, vainly endeavoured, at the epoch of the 31st May, 1793, to separate some departments from the capital and to form a *federative* republic. See Brissot, Vergniaud, and Guadet.

FEUILLANS. A political coalition of the moderate party, opposed to that of the Jacobins, which took place at the termination of the constituent assembly, and during the legislative session, in the site of the old convent of the Feuillaus.

FRUCTIDORIZED. Proscribed by the law of deportation of the 19th Fructidor, year 5, against the Clichian party.

GIRONDINS, FEDERALISTS, or BRISSOTINS. A party which was overthrown by the Mountain, at the epoch of the 31st May, 1793, and the principal chiefs of which were Deputies from La Gironde.

HEBERTISTS. Partisans of Hebert, whom Robespierre caused to be condemned to death. See that name.

JACOBIN, a member of the first popular and revolutionary society which was formed on the commencement of the revolution, in the ancient convent of the Jacobins, where the most violent men of the demagogical party continued to meet until after the 9th Thermidor, year 2. They resumed their sittings, for a momentary period, in 1799, after the 30th Prairial, in the hall called the *Manège*.

MANÈGE. See the above. The constituent, legislative, and conventional assemblies, have also held their sittings in the same hall.

MARSH, (THE), THE PLAIN, or, THE BELLY: the party least elevated in the session-hall of the legislative and conventional assemblies; where used to sit the least violent members, who fluctuated between the two parties, and who were often called the *loads* of the marsh.

MARATISTS. Partisans of *Marat*. See that name.

MODERATES, FEDERALISTS, GIRONDINS, or BRISSOTINS, who vainly attempted to make their moderation prevail over the exaggeration of the Mountain, and were overthrown on the 31st of May, 1793.

MOUNTAIN, MOUNTAINEERS. This name was given to the most violent members of the revolutionary party in the legislative and conventional assemblies, because it was their custom to sit on the highest rows of benches in the hall, which were denominated the MOUNTAIN.

ORLÉANISTS, Partisans of the Duke of Orleans. See that name.

REACTION, REACTOR, or REACTIONARY. The party which was the victim of the reign of terror, and opposed to the Jacobins, avenged itself on them by excesses and even assassinations, after the 9th Thermidor, year 2; this was called *réaction*.

REVOLUTIONISTS. Partisans of the Revolution, from the period of 1789.

RIGHT SIDE. LEFT SIDE.	{	The partisans of monarchy, and of moderate principles in the constituent, legislative, and conventional assembly, were accustomed to sit on the <i>right side</i> of the president; and the partisans of the revolution and of the most exaggerated principles constantly sat on the <i>left side</i>.
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SANS CULOTTES. A denomination given by derision, from the very commencement of the revolution, to the ringleaders of the people, who afterwards gloried in it.

SEPTEMBRISERS. Authors of the massacres executed in the prisons of Paris on the 2d and 3d of September, 1792. See next page.

SWORN PRIEST, one who has taken the oath of submission to the various laws of the revolution, concerning the clergy and religion.

UNSOWN or REFRACTORY PRIEST, one who has refused the above oath.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS. Sectaries of a sort of Deism, whose chief was the director Laréveillère; he established their worship in 1797, 1798, and 1799, in the churches consecrated to Catholicism.

TERRORISTS, MARATISTS, or ROBESPIERRISTS. Partisans of the reign of terror.

THERMIDORIANS. Partisans of the Revolution of the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (1794,) which overthrew Robespierre and the Mountain Party.

VÉNDEANS. Inhabitants of the department of La Vendée and of other departments adjoining, where broke out the royalist and religious insurrection of 1793, 1794, and 1795.

VENDÉMIARISTS, Partisans of the sections of Paris, who, in Vendémiaire, year 4, having attacked the convention and the terrorists, were defeated. Most of their chiefs, accused of royalism, were condemned to death through contumacy.

REMARKABLE DAYS IN THE REVOLUTIONS OF FRANCE.

14th JULY, 1789.—First insurrection of the populace of Paris against the Court; taking of the Bastille.

5th and 6th OCTOBER, 1789.—Attack on the castle of Versailles by the populace of Paris, who killed some body-guards in the apartments of the King and Queen, and brought the Royal Family to Paris.

20th JUNE, 1792. A similar attack on the castle of the Tuileries, inhabited by Louis XVI. on whose head they placed the red cap.

10th AUGUST, 1792. A fresh attack on the castle of the Tuileries; massacre of Louis XVI.'s guard; deposal and imprisonment of that prince.

2d and 3d SEPTEMBER, 1793.—Throat-cuttings by the populace in the prisons of Paris, of persons detained there, belonging to the anti-revolutionary party.

31st MAY, 1793.—Triumph of the Mountain, or Robespierre's party, aided by the commune of Paris, against the Gironde or moderate party of the Convention.

9th THERMIDOR, year 2 (27th July, 1794.)—Fall and death of Robespierre and of the members of the commune.

12th GERMINAL, year 3 (1st April, 1795).—Attempt of the populace of the suburbs, aimed by the Jacobins against the majority of the Convention.

1st, 3d, and 4th PRAIRIAL (22d and 23d May, 1795.)—The same attempt, and the assassination of the Deputy, Ferraud.

13th VENDEMAIRE, year 4 (18th October, 1795.)—Attack on the Convention and the Terrorists by the Parisians.

18th FRUCTIDOR, year 5 (4th September, 1797.)—Dissolution of the Legislative Body by the troops of the Directory; fall of the Clichian party.

30th PRAIRIAL, year 7 (18th June, 1799.)—Fall of the Directors Merlin, Laréveillère, and Rewbell, overthrown by the DEMAGOGICAL or ANARCHICAL party of the Councils.

18th BRUMAIRE, year 8 (9th November, 1799.)—Triumph of General Bonaparte over the Councils; Consular constitution.

3d NIVOSE, year 9 (24th December, 1800.)—Attempt against the life of the First Consul Bonaparte, executed by means of a cask full of préparations, called the *Infernal Machine*.

LAWS AND ACTS OFTEN MENTIONED.

PROTEST of the 12th and 15th SEPT. 1791, signed by a part of the members of the right side, against the innovations of the Constituent Assembly.

— of the 3d JUNE, 1793, against the revolution of the 31st of May, same year.

LAW OF THE 3d BRUMAIRE, year 4.—It excluded the ci-devant nobles and the relations of emigrants from the public functions.

LAW OF THE 4th BRUMAIRE, year 4.—It granted an amnesty for all the crimes of the revolution.

DECREE of the 2d and 3d FRUCTIDOR, year 3, for the re-election of the two-thirds of the Convention.

MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

ADELAIDE (Madame) de France, eldest daughter of Louis XV. aunt of Louis XVI. The market women having learnt in the beginning of the year 1791, that she had desired permission to quit the kingdom, came to Bellevue, where she resided, and entreated her not to abandon the king. She returned an evasive answer, and at ten o'clock in the evening of the 19th of February, departed with her sister, Madame Victoria. They were arrested by order of the municipality of M^{ore}t, who compelled them to await the decision of the national assembly, though they were furnished with an attestation in which the king declared them to be his aunts, and with a decree of the municipality of Paris, importing that they (like all other French) had a right to travel through the kingdom. A detachment from the regiment of Chasseurs de Hainault by main force obtained their release, but again at Arnay-le-Duc, they were arrested, and the positive orders of the king and the national assembly were necessary to procure them leave to continue their journey. They then retired to Rome, where they fixed their residence; but in 1799 the invasion of the French compelled them to quit that city and withdraw to Trieste.

ADET (PIERRE AUGUSTE) a physician of the faculty of Paris, and forty-one years of age. After having been, in 1793, adjunct of the minister of

the marine, he went in the course of the year (1794) as French resident at Geneva, where he gained the esteem of all the citizens; then to Genoa, and afterwards to the United States of America, in quality of minister plenipotentiary. In January, 1796, he presented to the congress, from the French nation, a tricoloured banner, a decree for sending which Merlin de Douai had obtained on the 8th of Frimaire, year 3 (28th of November, 1795.) This banner was received as the pledge of a faithful friendship, and deposited in the archives. Adet was recalled to France on the 12th of Ventose, year 4 (4th of March, 1796,) but the directory being unable to find a person proper to succeed him, he requested that his place might be continued to him, which was granted. On the 28th of October in the same year, (5th of Brumaire, year 5) he transmitted to the secretary of the United States an official note, in which he related to him the directory's decree of the 29th of June preceding (11th of Messidor, year 4) importing that the flag of the republic would treat the neutral flag as the latter should suffer itself to be treated by the English. At the end of this declaration was a long list of the injuries said to have been committed by the American government. The United States proved that the treaty of 1778 was in formal opposition to the notification of the directory. On the 16th of November following, (24th of Brumaire) the envoy published a notice, by which he gave warning that, as he was suspended from his functions of minister plenipotentiary, the demands to be made upon the republic must thenceforward be addressed to the consul-general, or to the particular consuls. Returning to France in consequence of his recal, the new directory, formed at the end of the year 7, appointed him, in the month of Fructidor (August 1799) ~~commissioner to St. Domingo~~ with Fréron and Fauchet, but he refused this place a few days after his nomination. The revolution of the 18th of Brumaire opened the legislative career to him, by making him a member of the tri-

bunate. In Ventose, year 8 (end of May, 1800,) he presented there a report on naval captures and on cruizing, in which he established that the right of directing it by rules, ought to belong to government alone. A few days after, he was appointed member of the committee of inspectors, and afterwards proposed to suspend the execution of engagements contracted for the requisition of property in the colonies, which should have been afterwards laid waste by the events of the revolution. On the 22d of November (Frimaire, year 9) he was elected secretary to the tribunate. In March, 1803, he quitted that body to go to the prefecture of Nièvre. Adet is an excellent chemist; the method of chemical nomenclature, proposed by Lavoisier, was written by him; he translated the Treatise on the Theory of the Cure of Ulcers. There are also several essays on chemistry by him.

ADMIRAL (HENRI) formerly a servant in the house of the minister Bertin, afterwards a commissioner of the lottery at Brussels. On the night of the 22d of May, 1794 (3 Prairial, year 2) he attacked Collot d'Herbois, and twice fired a pistol at him, with a violent explosion. Geoffroi, the locksmith, pursued him with the guard, and bursting open the door of the chamber to which he had retired, seized his person. Admiral, when interrogated, declared "that his intention was to destroy Collot d'Herbois and Robespierre, that for three days he had been seeking an opportunity to kill the latter; and that he was afflicted at his failure, because he should have saved the republic, delivered France, and become himself an object of admiration and regret to the universe." Barrere and Couthon represented this attempt to the convention, as the result of a vast conspiracy directed against the deputies of the people: and Elie Lacoste, at the meeting on the 10th of June following, enlarged on this assertion, in a memorial expressly fabricated in the name of the committee of general safety. He represented Admiral

and a girl named Renaud, as the agents of the foreign faction, who were scheming the overthrow of the republic, under the direction of the Baron de Batz. A decree was in consequence passed, ordering the revolutionary tribunal to try them without delay, together with 52 other individuals, among whom were the two Sombreuils, Sartine, Madame St. Amaraud, and several agents of the police, all declared to belong to this faction, either as accomplices or as instruments. "How many brave citizens suffering by my means," was his exclamation on seeing them! "This was the only sorrow that could have reached me, but it is an acute one." Then turning to Fouquier Tinville: "Does the devil inspire you," said he, "to accuse all these people of being my accomplices. I have never either seen or known them." He protested that he had alone conceived his project, and after his trial he sang out in a loud voice—

Plutôt la mort que l'esclavage !
C'est la devise des Français.

Death rather than slavery, is the motto of the French. A man condemned to the gallies for theft was put into his dungeon with injunctions to sift him. Nothing could be drawn from him except that he had wished to serve his country. He was condemned to die on the 17th of June, 1794, and while marching to the place of execution, he said to the girl named Renaud, who like him was to suffer for having attempted to kill Robespierre: "You wanted to see a tyrant, did you not? You needed only to have gone to the convention, you might have seen every sort." The fifty-four sufferers were executed in twenty-eight minutes, the scaffold was erected at the Carrier du Trône, in the suburb of St. Antoine, and the last who ascended it was Admiral, who had been covered with a red shirt, and who to the end maintained a firm unvarying deportment. He was a short, but muscular man; his behaviour was austere

to excess, and he did not appear to have received a careful education. He was born at Auzolet, department of Puy-de-Dôme, and at the time of his death was 50 years of age.

AFFRY (Le Comte d') colonel of the French king's regiment of Swiss guards, knight of his orders, lieutenant-general of his arms, invested with the great cross of the order of St. Louis, entered very young into the service, and at the time of the revolution was placed at the head of one of the two regiments charged with the guard of the king. More fortunate than the colonel of the French guards, he retained his men uncorrupted in the midst of temptation, and on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, rendered important services to Louis XVI.; but, weakened by age, and with abilities very unequal to a situation so delicate, at a period so trying, M. d'Affry, ill advised, and moreover almost abandoned by the cantons, which were then divided with regard to the method of acting towards France, soon ceased to oppose the views of the party adverse to the court. At the time of the king's departure for Varennes he took from Dumourier the honour of first offering to serve the national assembly against the monarch. After that time, neglected by the court, though invested with the important command of the interior, and little regarded by the enemies of that court, he took but a very small part in the great events which overturned the monarchy; he was nevertheless arrested on the 10th of August, and conveyed to the prisons of the Abbaye, where he was at the time of the massacres in September. He was spared in those terrible executions, and, forgotten or despised by Robespierre, died in his bed in 1793, broken-hearted for the loss of his son, who was killed in the Tuileries on the 10th of August, 1792. The Comte d'Affry was unjustly accused of having appeared as a prosecutor and witness against the queen on her trial. He was a honorary member of several academies, and is of the same family as M. d'Affry, who, in 1803, was named grand

Landamann of the Helvetic republic; previously to the revolution he was a major-general in the service of France.

AIGUILLON (ARMAND VIGNEROT DUPLESSIS-RICHELIEU, Duke of,) peer of France, colonel of the royal Polish regiment of cavalry, commander of the light-horse of the king's guards. In 1789 he was deputed by the noblesse of Agen to the states-general, and at the sitting of the 25th June, he was one of the minority of the noblesse, who joined the *tiers-etat*. In the celebrated sitting during the night of the 4th August, he was the second who called on the nobles to give up their privileges. The royalists accused him of having been one of the persons, who, in the disguise of women, stirred up the insurrection which took place in the night between the 5th and 6th October, 1789. The inquiries instituted by the Châtelet on this occasion, have afforded no legal proof of this charge, which in the depositions of the various witnesses, is almost always spoken of as hear-say. For his part, he repelled the charges brought against him, in letters inserted in the journals. On the 4th of August he and the Duke of Liancourt had given to the agents of the revolutionary party, a sumptuous entertainment. He was a member of the committees of verification and liquidation, and of the central committee for inspecting the hall. He presented to the tribune some works on finance, and amongst others a report made in the sitting of the 3d of August, on the state of receipts and expenditure, from which it appeared, that the latter exceeded the former to the amount of 30 millions, 800,000 livres. A short time afterwards he wished to invest the legislative body with the power of appointing to offices, and moved that no one should be deprived without a previous trial. On the 4th of January, 1790, he was chosen secretary to the assembly. On the 15th of April he delivered his opinion in favour of the issuing of assignats. On the 15th of the following month, May, when Spain was arming against England, in which.

armament the court appeared determined to take an active part, he declared loudly against war, which he termed a snare laid by ministers for the constitution, and ably exposed the dangers to which a free state is exposed by a warlike and victorious king; he therefore moved, that the assembly should begin by deciding, whether the right of making war and peace should belong to the legislative body or to the king, and in the discussion which followed he was on that side which demanded that this right should belong to the nation. In the evening-sitting of the 7th December, after the reading of a letter from the municipality of Moret, announcing that they had in vain endeavoured to oppose the departure of mesdames, the king's aunts, and that they had been obliged to yield to force, the Duke d'Aiguillon moved, that the war-minister should be summoned to inquire whether he had received orders to furnish mesdames with an escort: "In this case," continued the duke, "I denounce him as guilty of a heinous crime; and as having violated the constitution." A few days after, in consequence of this transaction, he moved for a law relative to the residence of the royal family. At the time of the flight of Louis XVI. it was he who delivered to the assembly the Duke d'Aumont's letter, declaratory of his devotion to them. On the 13th of August he again brought forward the motion formerly made for a decree, which should render the king and the presumptive heir of the crown incapable of commanding the national armies. In the beginning of the year 1792, he succeeded Gen. Custines in the command of the army employed in the defiles of Porentrui. He remained with this army till after the 10th of August. At that time a letter, which he had written to Barnave, in which the assembly was charged with usurpation, having been intercepted, led to a decree of accusation against him: he left France, and was accused by Ach. Viard of being a member of a club of emigrants in London, who were intrigu-

ing against France, a charge which he denied by a letter inserted in the *Moniteur* at the commencement of 1793. After rendering himself conspicuous by the sentiments which he delivered against the king, it is not without astonishment that we see him bring a charge of usurpation against the assembly which overturned the throne. To explain this inconsistency, it is said, that private resentment against the queen had thrown d'Aiguillon into the democratic party, in which inferiority of talents did not allow him to act a principal character. It is added, that his patriotism, whatever might have been its origin and motive, totally expired when it became necessary to apply the principles of the constitution to the colonies.

ALBERT DE RIOMS (Le Comte d') general officer of the French marine; he commanded in the port of Toulon in 1789. Two carpenters having disobeyed the orders which he had given to all the workmen of the arsenal, not to wear the tri-coloured cockade; and not to enlist in the national guard, he had them arrested. This act of rigour excited a considerable insurrection; the troops of the line refused to defend M. d'Albert; he was arrested by the insurgents, and imprisoned with M. M. de Castellet and de Villages. M. de Rioms published a letter justifying his conduct, and demanded to be admitted to the bar of the national assembly, which decreed, a few days after, that there was no cause for accusation, and had him released with circumstances honourable to him. He was called by decree to the federation of the 14th of July, 1790, to take the civic oath there, in the name of the squadron of which he had received the command, but the publication of the penal code having occasioned a mutiny among the crews, Albert de Rioms, discontented at the little success of his efforts to restore order, gave in his resignation the same month, although a decree had approved his conduct. He afterwards went to Coblenz, to the brothers of Louis XVI. and served in

the campaign of 1792, under those princes, in the corps formed of naval officers : he afterwards retired into Dalmatia.

ALBITTE, the elder, (ANT.-LOUIS) a lawyer of Dieppe. He was very young at the commencement of the revolution; he had studied for the bar, but had not yet any fixed profession. On account of his democratical opinions he was named, in September, 1791, deputy of the department of Seine Inferieure in the legislative assembly, and busied himself much in this session with details of military organization. In January, 1792, he unsuccessfully opposed, as dangerous to liberty, a scheme for augmenting the gendarmerie. He afterwards accused the ministers, Bertrand and Narbonne, warmly recommended sequestering the property of the emigrants, and defended the minister Roland, when attacked respecting the escape of the prisoners of Avignon. On the evening of the second of May, a deputation came to the bar to accuse the generals of treason, on account of the defeat sustained in the first battle near Tournay; some ministerial deputies had cried out, "Drive away these rascals!" Albitte desired the president's leave to speak, and a great tumult ensued, in which he was called to order. At the meeting on the evening of the 9th of May, he obtained the re-appointment of the lieutenants of artillery; vainly demanded, on the following days, that the soldiery might have more influence in the formation of councils of war, and that the generals might not have the power of making regulations. On the 11th of July, he moved for the demolition of all the fortifications of the towns in the interior. On the 11th of August he, in concert with Sers, procured a decree for overturning the statues of the kings, and supplying their places with statues of Liberty. In September following he was sent with Lecointre into the department of Seine Inferieure, in quality of commissioner. He there disarmed all suspected persons, and banished all priests who refused to take the oaths. His em-

employers kept him in the new legislative career, which opened with the convocation of the national convention, on the 22d of September, 1792. At the meeting on the 27th, he gave in an account of his mission, called for several reforms, among others the reduction of ecclesiastical incomes and the sale of the estates of emigrants. In consequence of the divisions which began to break out between the Girondins and the Montagnards, a decree had been called for, purporting that the primary assemblies should retain the right of recalling the deputies who had betrayed the cause of the people; Albitte contributed to the repeal of this decree. The ex-minister, Narbonne, whom he had frequently accused, designated him, in his turn, as one of the deputies to whom he had caused sums of money to be distributed, in order to attach them to the party of the court. Albitte, at the meeting of the 21st of December, opposed the grant to Louis XVI. of permission to choose his own council, and, about a month afterwards, he voted for inflicting on him the punishment of death. In the debates which preceded this judgment, the Girondins protested against the expulsion of the Bourbons, and especially of the Duke of Orleans; Albitte, in reprisal, demanded that the ostracism might be extended to Roland: this was giving him a sort of importance, of which, however, this minister was in the end the victim. A few days after, Albitte defended the battalions *Le Mauconseil* and *Le Républicain*, which had massacred some deserters from the enemy, on the presumption of their being emigrants. On the 23d of March, he obtained a decree that all emigrants, whether armed or unarmed, who were found in countries invaded by the French, should be treated in the same manner, and he solicited a scrutiny of the conduct of the generals. He was commissary, with Dubois-Crancé, to the army which besieged Lyons, under the orders of Kellermann, and, on the 25th of August, he went, with the same title, to the army of Cartaux, to subdue the insurgents of the south. Marseilles, Toulon,

Savoy, the county of Nice, were by turns the theatre of his revolutionary operations. He presided with Collot d'Herbois over the methodized demolition of the city of Lyons, and, to use the expression of the times, rendered terror the order of the day there. On the 12th of January, 1794 (23d of Nivose, in the year 2) he caused the kings of England, Spain, Prussia, Sardinia, the emperor of Austria, the pope, and Mr. Pitt, to be guillotined in effigy, and the city of Toulon to be burned under the figure of a woman. On his return from this mission, he caused General Brunet to be sent to the revolutionary tribunal. A short time after, he was again sent into the departments of Mont Blanc and Ain, where he harassed the people to the extent of his power, and it was not long before complaints against his mission were sent up by the inhabitants of these departments. He was accused of having associated with himself, in the exercise of his power, his servant, who was afterwards condemned to fetters for twenty years; of having committed to his subaltern agents the execution of his revenge, whilst he gave himself up to luxury and voluptuousness. He sent to the Jacobins of Paris a list of the priests of the departments of Ain and Mont-Blanc, who had laid aside the clerical character, and demanded to be recognised a member of the society, though absent: this exception was made in his favour. He also solicited from the corporation of Paris the adoption of his resolutions. On his return he proposed taking efficacious measures for the safety of letters, since those of the Jacobins were no longer delivered in the armies. In the beginning of the year 3, he made a complaint to the convention, and to the Jacobins, of the system of denunciation which was forming against the deputies. He supported the decree proposed by Chénier, relative to decades, and solicited, but without success, the speedy execution of it: Bailleul procured the adjournment of it to the 19th of Floréal following (the 8th of May, 1795). The administrators of the district of Bourg sent up a

long denunciation against him and his colleagues in mission, which was referred to the examination of the committees. At the time of the insurrection of the first of Prairial (the 20th of May, 1795) Delahaye and Vernier accused him of being one of the authors of this rising, and Tallien obtained a decree for his arrest. He was afterwards accused, together with Bourbotte, Soubrany, and others; but he contrived to save himself by flight from the execution of the decree, and was declared contumacious by the military commission which condemned his colleagues. He appeared again, at the time of the amnesty granted on the 14th of Brumaire, in the year 4, to persons condemned for political offences. The directory then appointed him mayor of Dieppe, and afterwards sent for him to Paris to support the directorial cause: after the 18th of Brumaire, he was nominated sub-inspector of the reviews.

ALFIERI (Count VITTORIO) is considered, with reason, the best dramatic writer, not only of Italy, but of modern Europe. He at first distinguished himself by his republicanism, and by an ardent zeal for the French revolution; but seeing the excesses which were the consequences of it, his fondness soon changed into hatred. His ardent passion for the princess of Schomberg, the wife of the last prince of the house of Stuart, had some resemblance to that of Petrarch for the beautiful Laura. Like the poet of Vaucluse, he sung the idol of his heart, but in strains more manly, more elevated, and less Platonic. He was banished from Rome on account of his raging passion, and thence arose his hatred to Rome and to priests, a hatred which he vented in some satirical poems. He at last received the reward of his constancy and love, by obtaining her whom he had never ceased to adore, and who, when set at liberty by the death of her husband, bestowed her hand on Alfieri. It has been asserted, that in spite of his aversion from the French, Alfieri remained firm in the same way of thinking; but it must be observed, that

this opinion is contrary to that which Alfieri wished to convey of himself. In August, 1792, he left France, where he had remained from the beginning of the revolution, publicly disavowed the principles which he had professed, and resolved to lose the property that he had acquired in France, rather than appear to maintain them any longer. His furniture, his papers, and his books, were accordingly sequestered, and sold at Paris in 1793. He moreover, in 1794, declared in the *gazette* of Tuscany, that he acknowledged as his works only *America Free*, *Virtue Misunderstood*, the *Panegyric on Trajan*, and his tragedies. The cause of this advertisement was, that having left at Paris many papers which must have been confiscated or sold, it might happen that works which were not his, or which had been considerably altered, would be brought out there under his name, through some bookselling speculation. He thereby expressly excluded from the number of his works the poem of *Etruria Avenged*, the *Book of Tyranny*, the *Prince*, and the *Letters*. It is however certain that he himself had them printed at Kell, and that there is still a small number of copies extant: thus, the sentence of reprobation which he pronounces against them, can be taken only for the expression of regret at having written them. The *Book of Tyranny* was translated in France, and printed by Molini, the bookseller, but without success. He himself got his whole collection of plays printed by Didot. In 1802, Petitot published a translation of them in four volumes, and added to it some judicious reflections on the forms given to the Italian tragedy by Alfieri. Notwithstanding its weak parts, this collection is a mine which some new authors have frequently worked. His loftiness, his anxious search for forcible thoughts, sometimes render him obscure; in general his beauties, as well as his faults, announce that he obeys the inspiration of nature, and neglects the polish of perfection which great masters owe to the assistance of labour and art. In September, 1802, his bust was placed in the hall of the academy of

history and the fine arts at Turin. The academician Grassi accompanied the ceremony of this inauguration with the reading of an ode. Alfieri died at Pisa, in October 1803, at 60 years of age. It is said that the Countess d' Albani, with whom he lived for a long time in great intimacy, is left in possession of several of his unedited works.

AMAR, a barrister in the court of Grenoble. In September, 1792, he was appointed deputy of the department of Isere to the National Convention, where he immediately declared himself by denouncing the machinations of the aristocracy of Bas-Rhin, and by opposing Lanjuinais, who was disputing in the convention the right of judging Louis XVI. Amar asserted, that as the question was only to pronounce on the public fact of tyranny, the convention alone was competent to it: at the period of the judgment, he voted for death. His connection with the most violent chiefs of the Montagnards gave him a certain influence in the convention. In 1793, he was deputed with Merlino on a mission into the department of Ain, whence accusations of every kind were afterwards sent up against him. On the 19th of May, petitioners from this department came to complain of atrocious acts of oppression which they imputed to these two commissioners: amongst many unjust arrests, they particularized that of a woman who had been imprisoned for having maintained a correspondence with her emigrant son, while they protested that she had never had any children. On the 29th, other petitioners from the same department came to remonstrate against the imprisonment of 500 citizens. Notwithstanding these accusations, Amar was nominated, on the 8th of August, secretary to the convention: a short time after, he demanded that the aristocrats and the suspected persons might be imprisoned till there was a peace, inveighed earnestly against the conduct of Kellermann in Mont-Blanc, and endeavoured to prevail on the convention to condemn him to lose his head. Having been admitted, on the 14th of September following, into the committee of public safety,

he became one of its habitual reporters, and the usual adviser of measures of arrest. On the 3d of October, in the same year, he made the famous report on the faction of Brissot. In consequence of this declaration, in which he detailed the methods taken by this faction to maintain royalty, as he said, and to destroy the republic, forty-six members were marked for accusation, on suspicion of a conspiracy: seventy-three were put under arrest. Amar had been one of the first and most vehement opponents of the party of the Gironde. He successively demanded the accusation of Buzot, and the imprisonment of deputies who had not made their escape, obtained the arrest of Mainvielle and Duprat the younger, and demanded that of Lecointre Puyraveau, Bourdon de l'Oise, who afterwards persecuted with so much animosity the remnant of the Montagne, then reproached him keenly with not having insisted sufficiently in his work, on the intrigues of the Girondins to get the elections into their hands. Amar received the observation with pleasure, and promised to make it the subject of an additional correction in his report. At the meeting of the 9th of Brumaire, in the year 2, (the 30th of October, 1793), he obtained a decree for the suppression of the political societies and clubs of women, and for the publicity of the meetings of popular societies. After having announced the arrest of Chabot, Bazire, Fabre d'Eglantine, &c. he declared that the report of the committee could not yet appear, and opposed provisionally the grant to their friends among the deputies of permission to visit them in the Luxembourg. This intelligence was quickly followed by the news of the arrest of the two Rabauds, executed by Amar himself; he promised at the same time to take measures for repressing the writers of the daily papers. Amar, injuring so many individuals, could not want enemies: and indeed Hébert accused him to the Cordeliers of aristocracy, reproached him with being sprung from the cast of nobles, and with holding back the report against the conspirators. In

speaking thus, Hébert was paving his own way to the scaffold. It was on the 19th of Nivose following (the 18th of January, 1794), that Amar presented this report, which had been for some time delayed, against the deputies named above. It tended to establish that Delaunay d'Angers, Chabot, Bazire, and Julian de Toulouse, had sought to enrich themselves at the expense of the republic; that the decree which was to regulate and secure the interests of the nation, in the accounts to be given in by the India Company, had been falsified, and that this falsification was principally the work of Fabre d'Eglantine, who had nevertheless opposed, as too favourable to this same company, the schemes for decrees presented in this affair by Delaunay d'Angers. This report was followed by the citation of the accused persons to the revolutionary tribunal, which pronounced their condemnation. On the 15th of Germinal (the 4th of April, 1795) he was appointed president of the convention, and in this quality proclaimed the titles of J. J. Rousseau to the honours of the Pantheon. On the 8th of Thermidor (the 25th of July) seeing that Robespierre wished to effect the destruction of the members of the committees, he joined himself to the other deputies whom the tyrant menaced, and called upon him to make his accusations in distinct terms. Notwithstanding this, Lecointre de Versailles, at the meeting of the 11th of Fructidor (the 28th of August), denounced Amar as an accomplice of Robespierre; but he, without being alarmed, solicited and obtained a decree which declared that he had conducted himself in a manner conformable to the national desire. He afterwards defended the members of the ancient committee of public safety, who having been condemned to banishment on the day of the 12th of Germinal, in the year 5 (the 1st of April, 1795), involved their defenders in their ruin. Amar was arrested and conducted to the Castle of Ham. Having recovered his liberty by an amnesty, he led a very obscure life, from which the directory drew him forth

to place him amongst the accomplices in the conspiracy of Drouet and Babœuf. Amar at first escaped all search, and was at last arrested in the house next to that whither he had formerly gone himself to seize, in the most odious manner, his colleague Rabaud de St. Etienne. He was then transferred to Vendôme, before the high court of the nation which acquitted him, though the national accuser had thought his conduct guilty at least of imprudence; but he was sent before the tribunal of the Seine to undergo the sentence of the law of the 22d of Floréal, which banished from Paris several ex-conventionalists. Amar supported at Vendôme the character and the principles which he had displayed in the convention, and he went so far as to make a defence of his political conduct as a member of the revolutionary government. At the time of the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor, Merlin de Thionville, who had often supported his motions in the convention, demanded, by way of compensation, that he, as well as some other Jacobins, might be added to the number of those who were banished on that day. Amar is naturally gloomy and melancholy. The abbé Elie, canon of the cathedral of Grenoble, formerly accused him of having endeavoured, with a pistol in his hand; to compel him to give absolution to one of his cousins whom he (Amar) had seduced.

ANCKARSTROM (JOHN JACOB), Swede. He was of a noble, though not a very illustrious family, and served in the guards of the King of Sweden, with the rank of captain; but in consequence of misconduct he was dismissed the service, and banished to Goethland. He endeavoured to raise an insurrection among the peasantry, but was unsuccessful. This regicide, who was by nature gloomy, restless, and revengeful, could not forget the treatment which he had received; and, though the king had granted him his pardon, and even allowed him to return, his resentment continued so strong, that, on receiving information of a conspiracy, which was plotting by

some nobles, who were dissatisfied with the revolution brought about by that prince, he offered them his services to poniard him. In the night between the 16th and 17th of March, 1792, Gustavus having gone to a masked ball at the opera, in defiance of the warnings which had been given him of the dangers to which he exposed himself, was surrounded by a great number of masks, and wounded by a pistol-shot, which struck him between the right hip and the spine of the back. The assassin had the precaution to drop a second pistol and a kind of poniard, with which he was armed, and it was impossible to distinguish him in the crowd. These weapons were taken up and examined; the pistol was loaded with one round and one square ball, a quantity of small shot, and several nails. The knife had a crooked point, and was owned by a cutler in Stockholm, who declared that he had sold it a few days before to captain Anckarstrom. In consequence of this information, the perpetrator was arrested on the 18th of March. He was several times placed on the rack, and confessed his crime; but no positive confessions could be extorted from him, which could throw any light on the conspiracy. He was sentenced to stand for two hours in the pillory; and to be whipped in the three public squares; the instruments of his crime, and a bill, in which he was proclaimed a regicide, suspended over his head; lastly, to have his right hand and his head cut off. This sentence was carried into execution on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of April, 1792. He bore all these tortures with unshaken fortitude. A few days after, in the hand which had been severed from the body, was found a note containing these words: "Blessed be the hand which saved our country."

ANDREOSSY (ANTHONY FRANCIS) general of division of artillery and fortification. He served with distinction in Italy, during the campaign of the year 4 (1796), when he was only commander of a battalion of artillery. On the 29th Messidor (18th of

July), at the siege of Mantua, he with five gunboats made a feigned attack, in order to draw upon himself the whole fire of the town, while the generals Murat and Dallemagne pressed on another quarter. After he became general of brigade, he, on the 29th Floreal, of the year 5 (19th of May, 1797), gave a new proof of his intrepidity. Having been ordered by Bonaparte to inform himself, whether the Lisonzo were fordable, he threw himself into the river, and passed and repassed it on foot. In Ventose, year 5 (March 98), the directory, who were making feigned preparations for a descent on England, appointed him a commissioner to quicken them. Andréossy accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; and frequent were the praises bestowed on his talents in the reports of the commander in chief. To him were intrusted several scientific inquiries, to observe and describe various important points, such as the road of Damietta, the mouth of the Nile, the lake of Menzählé, the river without water, the vales of Natron, &c. He was amongst those who returned with Bonaparte to France, where they arrived on the 9th of October, 1799 (17th Vendem. year 8), and who powerfully supported him on the 18th of Brumaire, by acting as chef of the état major. Berthier afterwards placed him at the head of a new division in the war-office, to which he had been promoted, and which, under the title of 4th division, comprehended that part of the administration which relates to artillery and fortification. In addition to this office he was shortly after appointed to the command of the artillery at Strasburgh, and at last raised to the rank of general of division. In August, 1800, towards the close of the year 8, he was appointed commander of Mentz. Being now chief of the état major of the Gallo-Batavian army, he made a report of a bloody battle which was fought on the 18th of the following December, (27th Frimaire, year 9), between Lauff and Nuremberg, in which the enemy, though superior in numbers, was repulsed. On the 10th of August, 1801,

(Therm. year 9), he was nominated director general of the depot de la guerre. So many marks of confidence, gained by the abilities and talents of Andréossy, have been crowned by the greatest of all, in the choice which was made of him by the consulate to fill the honourable and arduous duty of Minister of France at the court of his Britannic Majesty, after the peace concluded between the two states at Amiens. He was nominated to this embassy in June, 1802, (Prair. year 10), and conducted himself with equal wisdom and distinction till the rupture of 1803. Andréossy is descended from one of the framers of the canal of Languedoc. He himself published in Sept. 1800, (Fructid. year 8), an esteemed work on this great monument of the age of Louis XIV. He has also written several memoirs relative to Egypt, not less valuable for the novelty than for the accuracy of the observations.

Appendix to the Memoirs of Andréossy's Life.

In July, 1804, he was appointed grand officer of the legion of honour, and went, in the following month, to preside over the elective college of the department of Aube, which appointed him candidate to the preservative senate. At the time of the return of hostilities, in September, 1805, he attended the emperor into Germany, shared the glory and the dangers of this campaign, and remained at Vienna after the peace of Presburg, as minister plenipotentiary. He has a brother, a general of brigade, and commandant of the legion of honour.

ANTOINETTE De Lorraine (MARIE ANTOINETTE JOSEPHINE JEANNE) archduchess of Austria, daughter of the empress queen Maria Theresa, and sister of the emperors Joseph II. and Leopold II. was born at Vienna in 1755, married on the 16th of May, 1770, to Louis, dauphin of France; and by his accession to the throne on the 10th of May, 1774, became queen of France and Navarre, and was crowned at Rheims on the 11th of June, 1775. When Marie Antoinette ascended the French

throne she begun by curtailing the ceremonial of the court, and afterwards suffered herself to be led away by her inclination to the elegance of private life. The interests of the house of Austria had in her a strenuous supporter, and her conduct and measures were prompted by the Abbé de Vermont, whom the Duke de Choiseul had sent to Vienna before her marriage, to give her a French education. This man, who held the office of reader in the queen's household, retained the greatest influence over her; and it was through him that Cardinal de Brienne was raised to the ministry. Marie Antoinette had drawn around her a circle of chosen and intimate friends, and had banished from her parties all ceremony and restraint. Two celebrated favourites, Madame de Lamballe and Madame de Polignac, contended for her favour; the latter especially maintained a powerful ascendancy over her mind. Long before the revolution the innovating party had loaded her with calumnies in pamphlets, and long had she been pointed at as the mark for popular hatred. In 1789 the revolutionary party accused her of having been the instigator of those coercive measures taken against the assembly, before the 14th of July, urged on by the Prince de Lambesc and the Baron de Besenval, who were just then looked on as her principal counsellors. Such was the violence of the prejudice against her, that the furious mob, which hurried on the 5th of Oct. to Versailles, sought above all things to assassinate her; and the wretches, forcing their way into her apartment where they expected to find her in bed, plunged their weapons into the royal couch: but thanks to the resistance of her guards, the queen, aware of the danger which threatened her, had had time to take refuge almost naked in the king's apartment. After tranquillity had been re-established, and the murderers dispersed, she was obliged to shew herself with her husband, and holding the dauphin in her arms, she appeared at the window of the palace, where she was greeted with

enthusiastic applause. The Orlean's party were suspected of a wish to put an end to her life, and the share they took in this day's events, seems to set it beyond a doubt. The Count d'Estaing, in a curious letter which he addressed to her on this occasion, predicted that the nobility and clergy would destroy the crown, and advised her to attach herself sincerely to La Fayette, who alone was capable of saving the monarch and the monarchy. When interrogated by the president of the revolutionary tribunal, with regard to the secret circumstances of this day, which had witnessed almost at the same time her assassination and her triumph, she replied: "I saw all, I heard all, and I have forgotten all." When, after these terrible events, she was conducted to Paris with the king, she received marks of the strongest interest in her favour at the Tuileries, and seized that opportunity to court popularity by immediately promising to the indigent the restitution of their goods pledged at the Mont de Pieté: she received the national assembly in a body, and presented the dauphin to them; a few days afterwards she sent relief to the widow of a baker, named François, who had been killed in a tumult; the following year she several times shewed herself to the people, and went to the *Enfans Trouvés* and the manufacture of the Gobelins. On the 20th of June, 1791, she departed with the king, but being arrested at Varennes, and brought back to Paris, a decree assigned to her a special guard; and ordered that she should be interrogated respecting this flight. On the occasion of this return from Varennes, she found means to interest in her cause the celebrated Barnave, one of the commissaries sent to bring back the fugitives in safety to Paris. From the month of May, 1792, she was pointed at in the journals, in the patriotic pamphlets, and even in the legislative assembly, as the leader of an Austrian committee, the existence of which has never been proved. On the 10th of August, 1792, she took refuge with the king in the legislative as-

sembly, but being imprisoned in the Temple, Chabot, on the 13th, accused her of having ordered the Swiss-guards to fire on the people. At this period Collart, du Trône delivered to the body 1500 louis, which, on the 10th of August, had been found in Marie Antoinette's secretary, together with a list written by her own hand, containing the names of several emigrants whom she recommended to her sister Maria Christina, archduchess of Brabant. On the 15th the assembly passed a decree, purporting that the king, the queen, and the royal family, should serve as hostages against the conspirators within and without the kingdom. On the 6th of Dec. Bourbotte proposed to the national assembly, to prosecute Marie Antoinette, but the proposal fell to the ground. On the 4th of Jan. 1793, some of the inhabitants of the town of Mâcon addressed to the convention a petition for the trial of this princess; the town of Laval sent one also in the same spirit. After the execution of Louis the XVIth Marie Antoinette made a request for mourning for herself and children. On the 27th of March and 10th of April following, Robespierre proposed to have her brought before the revolutionary tribunal; on the 11th of July the committee of public safety enjoined the mayor of Paris to separate her from her son; and on the 1st of August the convention, in consequence of a report of Barrere, commanded that she should be brought before the revolutionary tribunal. Fouquier Tinville having protested against the act of accusation, Chaslier objected to its being made an affair of the convention, on the ground that Marie Antoinette ought to be treated only as a private individual. Barrere, on the 5th of Sept. proposed her speedy execution to those royalists who would have blood; the body corporate had her stripped of her ornaments and rings, and the same day the Jacobins were called on to give judgment. On the 3d of Oct. Billaud Varennes sent orders to the revolutionary tribunal to take charge of that affair. On the 13th of Oct. 1793,

Fouquier Tinville desired her to prepare for her trial, and on the 14th she appeared for the first time before the revolutionary tribunal. Calmly she heard her accusation and the facts alledged against her by several witnesses, particularly Lecointre de Versailles and Hébert, who accused her of having lavished incestuous caresses on her son. As she continued silent the president called upon her, and she then answered, that she had held her peace because nature forbade a mother to reply to such a charge: "but since," said she, "I am compelled to it, I appeal to all the mothers who hear me, and ask them, whether it be possible?" Garnerin deposed also, that she had ordered monopolies to starve the people. After the depositions, Chauveau and Tronçon Ducoudray, who had been appointed her defenders, acquitted themselves of this charge, which in such circumstances was a very dangerous one. Better perhaps would it have been for the accused had she had no other advocates than her innocence and her firm imposing demeanour; but her death was resolved on, and two days after she was condemned as "the instigatrix of the crimes committed by the last tyrant of France; as having herself maintained a correspondence with foreign powers, particularly with her brother the king of Bohemia and Hungary, with those emigrants who were formerly French princes, and with perfidious generals; also as having furnished these enemies of the republic with assistance in money, and conspired with them against the safety of the state. With an unchanging countenance she heard her sentence pronounced, and left the hall without uttering a single word, without addressing herself to the judges or to the public, and was carried back to the Conciergerie, and put into the cell appointed for the condemned. On the 2d of July preceding she had been removed from the tower of the Temple to the prisons of the Conciergerie, and confined in a sort of dungeon, where she at first found some relief in the humanity of her jailor. But not long did her persecutors per-

mit her to enjoy this consolation ; she was thrown into a dungeon where a gendarme watched her night and day, and where nothing but a screen sheltered her from the sight of the gendarme when she took off her clothes to pass the night on a decayed flock-bed. At eleven o'clock in the morning she was taken to execution in the same manner as the other victims, that is, on a cart with her hands bound, accompanied by a constitutional priest in a lay-habit, and escorted by numerous detachments of gendarmerie. After her condemnation she had taken about five hours' rest, and at the moment of final preparation threw aside her mourning habit to put on an undress of white quilting. As she passed along she seemed to behold with indifference the people and the armed force, who, to the number of more than forty thousand, doubly lined the way. Her countenance exhibited no sign of dejection or despair, she appeared to condemn the cries of the multitude, she spoke little to her confessor, and refused to receive from him the last offices. When come to the Place de la Revolution her eyes turned towards the Tuileries, and then strong marks of agitation were seen on her face ; she afterwards courageously ascended the scaffold, but when the executioner tore off the cap which covered her head, her colour faded, and all her blood rushing to the heart, she became stupified, and probably unconscious to the remainder of her sufferings. The legal murderer seizing the head by the hair, shewed it to the multitude, exclaiming, " Long live the republic," and the cry was echoed by the furies who surrounded the scaffold. Her death made a strong impression on the different courts of Europe, particularly on that of Vienna, which put on mourning. About two months afterwards, several individuals were condemned as convicted of having been accomplices in a conspiracy to rescue this princess from death.

ARENA (BARTHELEMI) declared early in favour of

the revolution : he was one of the deputies extraordinary from the island of Corsica to the States General, and was nominated Syndic Attorney-General at the time when the provinces were portioned out into departments. The directors were soon at enmity with the municipality of Bastia, the former having the reputation of ardent patriots, and the municipality being accused of supporting the enemies of the revolution. In the beginning of June, 1791, there was a tumult in the city, during which the house of Aréna was pillaged; the party of the municipality triumphed, and compelled Aréna and the other directors to take ship. The national assembly passed a decree in favour of the department, and the authors of the insurrection were prosecuted. In the elections the same year for the session of the legislative assembly, he was nominated deputy of the department. On the 17th February, 1792, he obtained a decree of accusation against the emigrant Faviani, a captain in the 12th regiment of chasseurs. On the 10th of March following, he voted for the decree of accusation against the minister Delessart. On the 4th of June he joined with Guadet in obtaining the order of the day on the denunciation of Kibes against the Orleans' faction. On the 2d of July he, with Thuriot, demanded that the staff of the national guards should be disbanded, and voted for a declaration that the country was in danger. On the 29th he declared against the formation of the new ministry, by which the court had suddenly superseded Dumourier, Roland, and others, who were then looked on as flaming Jacobins. Aréna on the 10th of August was secretary to the assembly, and in September was commissioned to secure tranquillity in the department of the Seine Inferieure. Not being re-elected to the convention, he returned to Corsica, where he continued to take an active part in public affairs : supported by all the patriot party, he declared and contended against Paoli : in the month of June, 1793, he shewed much

activity and firmness in resisting the insurgents of Calvi, and published a letter containing the particulars of the capitulation of that town. When Corsica fell into the power of the English, he returned to France, and frequented the society of the Jacobins, where, on the 5th of November, 1794, he complained of the silence and torpor of its members, "at a time when," said he, "the patriots are every where oppressed." No sooner had the English evacuated Corsica, than Aréna went back, and in January, 1798, assisted General Casalta to crush the tumults which had arisen at Ampugnano. Being appointed a member of the council of five hundred for the session in May the same year, he continued to shew himself a zealous partizan of the revolutionary principles. In 1799 he supported the scheme of levies by conscription, and afterwards voted for the freedom of the press. On the 19th of June, 1799, he accused the director Merlin of having an army at Paris of from 15 to 20,000 men, of whom he intended to make use for the purpose of decimating the national representation; he also warned the council of a considerable conflagration of all sorts of papers, which, by order of this director, was taking place in all the offices of the police. After the 19th of June he was one of the most violent orators for the re-union of the Manège.* He accused the commandant of Turin of treachery to the republic in delivering up that town to the Austro-Russians. Some time afterwards he again called the public attention to the measures of the directory, tending to prevent Jourdan's proposal, of a declaration of the peril of the state, from passing into a decree. On the 29th of September he delivered a speech on the victory of Massena at Zurich, and proposed that public marks of the national gratitude

* The society of the Jacobins, who since the death of Robespierre had ceased to assemble, now had a few more meetings in the Salle de Manège, or riding school.

should be conferred on him, and on the army of Helvetia. During the whole of his legislative career Aréna remained attached to the popular party, and his oppositions to the events of the 18th Brumaire is well known. At the beginning of the session of the council of five hundred at St. Cloud, he demanded that the list of representatives present at the appeal, and swearing to maintain the constitution, should be printed. He was accused of a design to stab General Bonaparte in the midst of the assembly. In consequence he was numbered among those excluded from the legislative body, and afterwards among those sentenced to banishment, but this sentence was not put in execution. Aréna had escaped from the preceding arrests, and on the 17th of December following, published a letter refuting the accusations preferred against him for his conduct on the 18th of Brumaire.

ARMFELDT (GUSTAVUS MAURICE D') grand governor of the city of Stockholm, lieutenant-general of the armies of Sweden, &c. He was among the number of the confederates of the nobles whom the king caused to be arrested in Finland, in the month of March, 1789, when he effected the revolution which circumscribed the power of the higher orders. M. d'Armfeldt was nevertheless employed as commander in the campaign of 1790 against the Russians, and gained various advantages. He was afterwards named plenipotentiary, and concluded a peace with Russia in the plain of Wareela, between the vans of the armies, on the 3d of August, 1790. On the 19th of October, 1791, he signed a treaty of alliance between the two courts. Immediately after the assassination of Gustavus III. which took place on the 29th of March, 1792, he was appointed governor of the city of Stockholm. He resigned his place of general in July, because the duke-regent refused to march troops against France, conformably to the treaty made with the Empress of Russia. On the

11th of the same month he was nominated Swedish ambassador to the Italian courts. In December 1793, he was suspected of a conspiracy against the duke-regent, and of a traitorous correspondence with the countess of Rüdenskôff. In February, 1794, a courier was sent to procure his arrest at Naples, but the governor of this city furnished him with the means of escape, and in answer to the complaints made by the court of Sweden, pretended that the necessary forms had not been observed towards him. This affair, which was on the point of occasioning a rupture between the two powers, was however settled by the mediation of Spain. The Baron d'Armfeldt retired into Poland, and inserted his justification in the public papers. On the first of March he was cited before the tribunal of the court upon a charge of high treason. From his different correspondences, which were seized and read publicly in the assembly, he was declared convicted of having wished to place a foreign prince on the throne of Sweden, and to sacrifice the liberty of his fellow-citizens, for the sake of engrossing to himself a great part of the supreme authority. Several of his letters announced the project of introducing a hostile fleet into the ports of Sweden, to favour his enterprise in the capital. On the 10th of July he was condemned to death; he was outlawed, and permission was given to any one to fall upon him in case he should set his foot in the Swedish territories; his property was confiscated, and his sentence stuck up in all the great towns in Sweden. This affair, like all others of a similar nature, has been presented under different points of view to public opinion. On the one hand M. D'Armfeldt has been represented as the active agent of the court of Russia, as a man not attached to the regent, and whose ambition seemed to tend towards bringing the cabinet of Stockholm under his sway, by the marriage of the young grand-duchess Alexandra with Gustavus Adolphus; on the other hand it has been said, that this nobleman was guilty at most only of a

court intrigue; and it has been declared that the Duke of Sudermania had never forgiven him a speech which he allowed himself respecting the feeble manner in which this prince punished the assassins of his brother. When the young king Gustavus Adolphus himself assumed the reins of government, M. d'Armfeldt entered again into favour, and his wife was even chief governess of the king's children. At the end of 1802, he received from this prince a new mark of confidence, and was sent in the character of Swedish minister to the court of Vienna, where he had, in December, his first audience of the emperor.

Appendix to the Memoirs of d'Armfeldt's Life.

He remained but a short time on the embassy to Vienna, whither the King of Sweden had sent him at the end of 1802, this sovereign having refused to acknowledge the title of emperor of Austria, which Francis II. had just taken. He was employed under the orders of the King of Sweden at the end of 1805, in the army which came into the field at that period, and had just been appointed governor-general of Finland.

ASPASIE (CARLEMIGELLI) was the daughter of a running footman, attached to the house of the prince of Condé; she has been more known by the prænomens of Aspasia, than by her family name. An unhappy passion, a cruel malady, and still more the violence of the remedies, having bewildered her imagination, her parents had her taken to the hospital, and treated as if insane. In 1794, (the year 2,) animated with a blind fury against her who gave her birth, she denounced her mother as a counter-revolutionist, and tried to have her guillotined. She never spoke of her but with convulsive agitations, on account of the bad treatment which she said she had received from her. Being herself arrested, and stripped of all that she possessed, she had, in her despair, traversed the streets during the night, crying, "Long live the King!" persuaded, as she told her judges, that the revolutionary tribunal would quickly take from her a life which she detested: she was however acquitted.

On the 1st of Prairial, in the year 3 (21st of May, 1795) when the inhabitants of the suburbs flocked to the convention to demand bread and the constitution of 1793, Aspasia, in the accents of fury, was stirring up a troop of furies who surrounded her. Boissy d'Anglas had been named to her as the cause of the scarcity, and she had formed the design of stabbing him, and had several times gone to his house with that intention. It was on that day that the deputy Férand perished; Aspasia helped to beat him down by striking him with her galloshes. She then rushed on Camboulas with a knife in her hand, and it was with great difficulty that this deputy saved himself from her fury. Denounced and arrested for these assassinations, Aspasia owned to all the facts which were imputed to her, and pretended that she had only obeyed the incitements of the emigrants, of the English, of the royalists, &c. &c. She added, that money had been distributed, and that the aim of the plot was to seize the son of Louis XVI. who was in the Temple, and to proclaim him king: she would not, however, name any of her accomplices. More than a year passed without her receiving sentence; it was not till the 19th of Prairial, in the year 4, (May, 1796), that her trial came on. She confirmed her former confessions, and declared to the tribunal that, were she free, the arm which had failed in the blows it had aimed at Boissy d'Anglas and Camboulas, should strike them again. She resolutely opposed any person's undertaking her defence, and the court condemned her to death on the 24th of Prairial, in the year 4. Aspasia heard her sentence pronounced with the most perfect coolness, and did not in the smallest degree give way in going to execution, which she underwent at the age of 23.

AUBERT (JEAN LOUIS) known by the name of the abbé Aubert, and simply a tonsured clergyman, was formerly chaplain of the church of Paris, licenser of new publications, editor of the French gazette, and professor of the French language and literature in the

royal college till the year 1784, when he obtained a pension on retiring. The abbé Aubert is placed in the rank of the best informed men of letters and first critics of the close of the 18th century. Long the digester of the theatrical and literary articles of the *Petites Affiches* of Paris, he made himself remarkable for his taste, his genius, his sagacity, and his erudition, although he has been reproached with some partiality. When, before the revolution, the sculptor Moite placed his bust in marble in the painting-hall, this inscription was affixed to it: "Pass quickly on, for he bites." However these reproaches have been levelled at all critics, and there are few who have not more or less deserved them. The fables of the abbé Aubert have been placed in the next rank to those of La Fontaine, and it was the opinion of Voltaire that they deserved this distinction. Without departing from nature and simplicity, he has had the art to raise the tone of apologue by blending in it *naïveté* and philosophy. The abbé Aubert is the author of the poem of *Psyche*, which displays an elegant and ready genius: there are also *Moral Tales* in verse by him, and the *Death of Abel*, a drama, in three acts. In 1752, he began the provincial advertisements and papers, and those of Paris, which he altered and corrected till 1770. After the month of June, 1770, he made the *Journal of Trévoux*, continued under the title of *Journal of the Fine Arts and of the Sciences*, till 1774, when he was charged with the entire editorship of the French gazette, which he quitted in 1786, resumed in 1791, and finally left in 1792. There is also a continued and detailed refutation by him of the principles of J. J. Rousseau, respecting the French music. A new edition of his *Fables* is expected; all the copies of the first have long been disposed of.

AUBERT DU BAYET (J. B. ANNIB.) member of the legislative assembly, general of division, war-minister, and French ambassador to Constantinople. In 1780 he was under-lieutenant in the regiment of

Bourbonnois, and in this station served in the American war. At the beginning of the revolution he appeared for a very short time, hostile to the new principles, and in 1789 he even wrote a violent pamphlet against the Jews, their rapacity, and the danger of admitting them into the government. But the patriots soon brought him over to the revolutionary side, by flattering his ambition and his philosophical ideas. In September, 1791, being president of the elective college of the department of Isère, he was named deputy to the legislature. In the meeting of the 22d of October, he spoke on the question respecting emigration, and after having examined the state of the different cabinets of Europe, with relation to France, he concluded with a proposal of petitioning the king to require from the different courts the dissolution of the assemblies of emigrants, and the cessation of hostile preparations. On the 5th of November he procured a vote of thanks to the English nation, and to Mr. Effingham, the governor of Jamaica, for the conduct of the English at the time of the troubles in St. Domingo. On the 4th of February, he opposed the creation of two places of adjutants-general, attached to the government, when solicited by ministers. These ministers he a short time after defended, and withstood the proposal of examining into their conduct, which had become the object of many accusations. On the 19th of April he made a motion for soliciting the alliance of England and of Switzerland, and demanded that the minister of the interior might be sent for, to learn from him the state of the negotiations with the Helvetic body. On the following day he demanded with energy that war might be declared with Austria. On the 26th he proposed the reduction of the secret expenses of the administration of foreign affairs. On the 5th and 6th of June he defended La Fayette, Duport Dutertre, and opposed the scheme of a general confederation. On the 27th he presented a detailed report on the situation of the armies, and on the organization of the different corps; he had

shewn himself a partisan of the system of legions. He filled the chair in the month of July, and shewed firmness on different occasions, by preserving the right of speech to such orators as would otherwise have been prevented from making themselves heard. During his presidency, (on the 23d of July) a deputation of confederates came to the bar to demand the suspension and trial of the king, the convocation of the primary assemblies, and of a national convention. He wished to convince them that France would be saved without them; these petitioners observed to him that it was no longer a time for making speeches: he invited them to the honours of the session. On the 7th of August he obtained a decree for increasing the means of support for nuns who should leave their cloisters. On the 9th of the same month he made a very dexterous eulogy of the confederates who were at Paris; but dreading the effects of instigations and of an inconsiderate zeal, he demanded that they might be immediately obliged to depart for the camp at Soissons, where, however, he offered to go and serve with them. On the 30th he obtained a decree that marriage was only a civil contract dissoluble by divorce. On the 4th of September, on occasion of the demand of an oath of hatred to royalty, he procured a declaration that the French nation would never endure the fetters of a stranger. By this view of his legislative opinions, it may be seen that, notwithstanding the impetuosity of his disposition, he knew how to controul himself, and to direct his political conduct nearly in the line which circumstances marked out for him. Being made successively captain in the regiment of Bourbonnois, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Saintonge, and general of brigade in 1792, he served in this rank at the defence of Mayence, in 1793. After the surrender of this place, a decree of arrest was passed against him; but Merlin de Thionville and Thuriot procured his release by another decree of the 4th of August. On the 7th he appeared at the bar, justified his companions in arms, and re-

ceived the embrace of the president. Being afterwards sent into Vendée with the garrison of Mayence, he was completely beaten at Clisson towards the end of September, 1793, lost 8,000 men, his baggage, and all his artillery. A short time after he met with some successes, and in the following October had a more marked advantage at Mortagne; it was in making his dispositions for the battle that he received the intelligence of his removal from his command; nevertheless, he fought it, beat the rebels, and set out for Paris after the victory. His conduct was attacked and defended in the convention. Montaut asserted that he had given opinions favourable to royalty in the legislative assembly, and he was arrested; but the 9th of Thermidor restored him to liberty. Bourdon de l'Oise, who had not yet quitted the Montagne, complained of it, and renewed against him the accusation respecting the loss of Mayence. Merlin de Thionville again became his defender, and the liberation was confirmed. Being soon after sent back into the western departments, Aubert du Bayet seconded Hoche in the pacification of Vendée, and with the Chouans. He employed, with equal success, arms and negociations, and notwithstanding the violence of his character, he conducted himself with humanity and address in this unhappy country. On the 25th of March, 1795, a few days after the signature of peace with the Chouans, he had an interview at Laval with Cormartin, who wished to take measures, in concert with him, for calming the public mind, which was uneasy at the massacres that had just taken place. Du Bayet behaved to him with incredible pride and severity. "Peace," said Cormartin, to him, "ought to soften your harshness."—"Peace! peace!—we consent to grant you an asylum in the territory of the republic; as to peace, that is not made with rebels." He afterwards provoked him to a duel. "Let us terminate the quarrel singly," said he to him, &c. Being elevated to the rank of general of division, he commanded the army of the coasts of Cherbourg,

in April, 1795 (Germinal, year 3,) pursued without intermission the bands of Chouans scattered here and there, and re-established the communications between Mans, Flèche, and Angers. On the 8th of October (the 15th of Vendémiaire, year 4) he wrote to the same assembly to express his devotion, and to assure them that if they had not gained over the Parisians the victories of the 12th, 13th, and 14th Vendémiaire, he should have flown to their assistance with his army. Like all the other republican leaders employed against the Chouans, he incessantly made reports in which he announced that the rebels were completely annihilated. Being appointed to the war ministry in November, 1795, (Brumaire, year 4) he signalized his entrance into it, by a letter which he wrote to the generals, in order to prevail on them to dismiss all the men without capacity who filled offices. He quitted this place on the 8th of February, 1796, (19th of Pluviôse) for that of ambassador to the Ottoman Porte; and having taken leave of the directory on the 30th of March, (9th Germinal) he embarked for Constantinople, where he arrived at the end of September, (Vendémiaire, year 5). His suite, which was very numerous, was mostly composed of officers destined to remain in the service of the Porte, amongst others, of a horse regiment of artillery, which the Grand Seigneur some time after disbanded. He desired to make his entry like the Russian ambassadors, to be saluted by the cannon of Topanz, and by all the vessels in the harbour; but he was refused, under pretence, that no French ambassador had ever entered Constantinople in that manner. He had more success in his demand of being re-instated in all the rights of the French ambassadors, and particularly in that of protecting the catholic churches established at Constantinople, and in the sea-ports of the Levant. The only use he made of this privilege, was to convert the greatest part of these churches into barracks, and to lodge soldiers there. The Grand Seigneur granted him his first audience on the 17th of January, 1797,

(27th Nivose, year 5,) and treated him with marks of particular distinction. Aubert harangued the prince, and congratulated him on having remained the friend of the French people. A few days after he demanded of the Reis Effendi the immediate removal of all the French royalists who had retired into the states of the Porte. He obtained the issuing an order for the chevaliers de Saint Louis to lay aside their cross and royal uniform. In December, 1797, (Frimaire, year 6,) he was attacked with a malignant fever, at the time when his wife was coming to join him, and he died on the 17th of the same month (26th Frimaire). Aubert du Bayet was, at the end of his career, a zealous republican, enthusiastic for the power of France, but equally ardent in admiration of his own talents: he delighted to talk of himself and of his works, and he spoke of them with an importance which some thought animated, while to others it appeared ridiculous. One day, when congratulated on his appointment to the embassy at Constantinople, he answered, "I have commanded the armies of the republic with glory, I have been war-minister, and have set the soldiery on a quite different footing; I might have been director; I am nominated to the most interesting embassy in Europe; I have now only to die with arms in my hands fighting for liberty."

AUBRY (FRANÇOIS) member of the convention. He was appointed to it in September, 1792, by the department of Gard. At the very beginning of the session, he was sent on a mission to the Pyrenees, whence he went to Nice, and acquainted the assembly with the disorder which prevailed in the department of equipment. On his return to the convention, he voted there, in 1793, for the death of Louis XVI. recommending that it should be delayed till the constitution had been accepted by the people. On the 7th of February following, he opposed the amalgamation of the troops, proposed by Dubois Crancé, and demanded that the recruits for the army might be taken by lot. On the 3d of August he demanded, in

the name of the war-committee, and obtained a decree, which put all bells in the disposal of the minister of this department, except one for each parish. Having signed the protest of the 6th of June, 1793, against the transactions of the 31st of May, he was one of the seventy-three deputies put under arrest, and restored to the legislative body by a decree of the 18th Frimaire, year 3. From this time he occupied himself much with military affairs : on the 25th of February, 1795, (7th Ventose in the same year) he had a decree passed relative to convoys and military transports ; then he caused another project to be adopted, concerning the organizing of fortifications. On the 18th of the same month he procured an order that all the citizens of Paris should be obliged to serve in person. On the 15th of Germinal (the 4th of April) he entered into the committee of public safety, and, in this station, took a very active part in the measures which occupied the members of the government till the days of the 2d and 5th of Prairial, (the 20th and 23d of May), Aubry caused the punishment of death to be decreed against whosoever should play a march, directed the armed force himself, caused the gendarmerie of the tribunals to be disbanded, as infected with terrorism, and honourable mention to be made of the zeal for the defence of the convention shewn by the troops, the citizens, and gen. Menou and his staff officers, who were specified in the commendation. Aubry afterwards obtained an increase of pay for the inferior officers of all ranks, and for the sailors, as well as the formation of a camp below Paris, and the direction of the whole armed force by three representatives. On the 10th of Thermidor (the 28th of July) he obtained a decree in favour of the deserters from the first requisition. At the meeting of the 14th of Thermidor, year 4, (1st of August) he had to justify his operations for the re-organization of the army, which he was accused of having filled with aristocrats and with ex-nobles, put in the place of officers who had fought for liberty, and a very large proportion of which he

had deprived as terrorists. The next day he left the committee of public safety. A short time after he demanded that two-thirds of the members of the convention, who were to be re-elected for the next legislative body, might be appointed by the elective assemblies. He opposed the assembling of the military resident at Paris to accept the constitution, saying, that they might be deserters. Vendémiaire was approaching, the sections were struggling against the convention, and Aubry, who favoured the sectionaries, endeavoured to prevent any assembly of military at Paris. After the events of the 13th of this month, (the 5th of October, 1795) Aubry was several times accused of the disorganization of the armies. He was directly called to account for the ill success of the passage of the Rhine, and his sentence of arrest was pronounced at the meeting of the 30th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (the 22d of October); but this affair produced no consequence, and he entered into the council of five hundred, where he caused various other resolutions to be adopted, principally on affairs of military jurisprudence. At the meeting of the 14th of Messidor, (2d of July, 1796) he made a report on the inconveniences which result from rendering the war-commissioners dependant on the generals, relative to financial affairs. On the 28th of August he pronounced a long discourse to combat the opinion of the members who rejected the general amnesty proposed by Camus, as unjust, impolitic, and exceeding the powers of the council. Orders were given for the printing of this discourse, in which, whilst he owned that the revolution had been stained with a multitude of crimes, from which "human nature recoils, but which a faction has tolerated, and often legalized," he demanded the report of the law of the 3d of Brumaire. He afterwards presented in the name of a commission, the means of restoring the vigour of the ordinances in the armies, and the method of establishing councils of war. His project for a military penal code was adopted by the council, and the greatest part

of it is still in vigour. At the time of the division between the directory and the councils, Aubry made himself remarkable in the party called *De Clichy*. He presented a scheme tending to increase the guard of the councils, and to place it under their immediate orders. On the 2d of Thermidor, year 5, he denounced the approach of troops to the environs of Paris, in contempt of the law touching the constitutional limits, and procured a determination for a message to the directory on this subject. At the meeting of the 20th of Thermidor (7th of August following,) he made a report against the military deprivations pronounced arbitrarily by the executive power. In the discussion which took place on this subject, Talot reproached him with having, when member of the committee of public safety, deprived the generals Bonaparte and Massena. Aubry replied that he had only executed the law which commanded reductions, and his project against arbitrary deprivations was converted into a resolution, with the proviso of some modifications. On the eleventh of Fructidor, year 5, he voted for the ordinance that the half-pay officers should not be at liberty to receive their pay at Paris. Being involved in the fall of his party on the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, he was condemned to banishment, and put on board at Rochefort. He contrived to escape from Guiana on the 4th of June, 1798, (15th of Prairial, year 6,) in a canoe, with Pichegru and several other exiles. He arrived at Demerara, where he died of vexation and illness at the age of 49. Aubry was born at Paris; before the revolution he was a captain of artillery. Being chosen into the committee of public safety after the 9th of Thermidor, he took the place of Carnot there in the direction of military operations. He was one of the most distinguished and most active members of the anti-directorial party in the council of five hundred. He has been reproached with excessive partiality, great jealousy of those of his colleagues who rivalled him in talents, and too great a love of pleasure.

AUDREIN (L'Abbé YVES MARIE) formerly professor and head of the college of Quimper, afterwards sub-principal and prefect of study in the college of Louis Le Grand, at Paris; then co-adjutor and director in that of the Grassins. By his sermon e acquired a reputation for oratorical talents, which occasioned him to be nominated grand vicar *ad honores* to several bishops, and last episcopal vicar to the constitutional bishops of Morbihan. He was never strict in his morals, and was more than once heard to say to the young men whom he was charged to instruct, "Liberty, my friends! Let us drive away hypocrisy!" It is not useless to say that Robespierre was his pupil in the college of Louis Le Grand, and that in these principles was nurtured the man, who was afterwards to be his colleague, and to possess so fatal an influence over the destiny of France. In 1791 Audrein published a plan of national education, the basis of which was a proposal, that the formation of the mind should be no longer entrusted to corporate bodies, but that all the pupils should be subjected to the same mode of national instruction. In September the same year he was appointed the deputy from Morbihan to the legislature. On the 8th of October he made a speech to set forth the inconveniences resulting from the organization of the committees, and gave in a project concerning them, which was ill received: on the 15th he accused the Spanish ambassador of maintaining a correspondence with the enemies of the constitution; and on the 19th he proposed that the assembly should receive the addresses of all the popular societies. He afterwards obtained a decree respecting the mode of turning out those members of the public instruction who were attached to congregations not suppressed; and on the 3d of November he spoke against the factious priests, whom he proposed to deprive of a part of their consideration. Having been commissioned to examine the papers found at the Tuileries, and at the house of M. Laporte, in August, 1792, he gave in a report, declaring that he had found several packets of

anti-civic pieces, which he enumerated. He, like several other deputies who were sent to prison at the time of the massacres of the 2d and 3d of September, retired without having recourse to the law. The same department of Morbihan having deputed him to the convention, he voted there for the death of Louis XVI. After this he disappeared from public life, and merely executed a mission of short duration. At the end of the session of September, 1793, he obscurely left the legislative body, and in July, 1795, published a work in favour of the daughter of Louis, which is said to have procured some alleviation of the young princess's imprisonment. In May, 1798, several bishops and priests of the new constitution met at Nôtre Dame to hold a council. The abbé Audrein took possession of the pulpit, and in a sermon against philosophy, to which he attributed the horrors of the revolution, he deplored the death of Louis XVI. and was nominated by his brethren bishop of Quimper. While in the winter of 1800 the stage coach was conveying this new ornament to the mitre from Morlaix to Quimper, it was stopped by a body of Chouans, commanded by Lecat, who desired to speak with the abbé Audrein, the only person they wanted, and made him alight without suffering any other of the passengers to accompany him: they then asked him whether he were not the deputy Audrein, and whether he had not voted for the death of Louis XVI. on his replying in the affirmative, they promised him the same treatment. He endeavoured, though unarmed, to resist, and rushed on the leader, whom he bit and scratched, but he soon fell beneath the sabre and the musquet, before the eyes of his travelling companions, who were permitted to continue their journey. The nephew of Audrein has been admitted into the Prytaneum.

AUGEREAU, commander-in-chief in the service of the French republic, is the son of an artizan at Paris, and having enlisted in the Neapolitan troops, served as a private till 1787, when he settled at Naples as a fencing master, and was sent thence with the rest of his countrymen in 1792. He then entered the

army of Italy as a volunteer, and soon rose by his valour and understanding; in 1794, he was employed as a general of brigade in the army of the Pyrenees; and on the 19th of May distinguished himself in the action at Figuières, and on several other occasions. In May 1795, he greatly contributed to the success of a battle fought against the Spaniards on the banks of the Flavia. Being appointed general of division, he served with the same activity and the same success in Italy. After a forced march of two days, he seized the passes of Millésimo on the 10th of April, 1796, and having by this movement effected a junction with generals Mesnard and Joubert, he drew the enemy from all the circumjacent posts, and by the promptitude and daring of his measures surrounded a division commanded by the Austrian general Preréra. On the 15th of the same month he took possession of the redoubts of Montelesimo, at the fight of Dego, and facilitated the junction of the army with general Serrurier. The next day he quitted his position, and attacked and took the intrenched camp of Céva, defended by the Piedmontese; on the 26th he seized Alba; on the 7th of May he made himself master of Casale, and rushed to the bridge of Lodi, at the head of which the enemy had entrenched themselves, and were defending its passage by a destructive fire. Animated by this fortunate temerity, the troops forced the bridge and the intrenchments. On the 16th of June he passed the Po at Bogoforte, arrived at Bologna on the 19th, and there took prisoners 400 of the Pope's soldiers, with the Cardinal-legate and all the staff. In the course of July the inhabitants of Lugo having risen against the French, Augereau went thither to re-establish order, and after having dispersed the rebels, gave up the town to pillage for three hours. Having at the beginning of August resumed his post in the centre of the army, he contributed much to the deliverance of Massena, then for a short time in a perilous situation. During a whole day he maintained an obstinate fight against troops superior in

number, and took possession of the village of Castiglione. A short time after he gained a more signal advantage over the enemy, who were protected by the tower of Scaguello ; and on the 15th of August, crossing the Adige, drove the troops who were before him back to Roveredo. He left Verona on the 4th of September to march on the right of the army, for the sake of keeping in check a body posted at Bassano. On the 6th he was at Borgo di Valdi Sugana, and the following day his advanced guard, commanded by general Lanusse, took the village of Primolano, and he himself gained possession of fort Cavelo. Leaving Padua on the 10th of Sept. he went towards Porto Legnago, while Massena, who had departed at the same time from Vicenza, was advancing towards Villa Nova, so that general Wurmser, with 5000 infantry and 1500 cavalry, whom he commanded, finding himself surrounded had great difficulty in throwing himself into Mantua, which he accomplished by proceeding along the banks of the Adige. On the 11th, Augereau invested Porto Legnago, and entered by capitulation the next day, when he seized two and twenty pieces of cannon. In concert with general Sahuguet, he on the 15th seized fort St. George near Mantua, and occupied the head of the bridge Favorite. On the 7th of November he was informed that the enemy had passed the Brenta at Bassano, and that their intention seemed to be to take possession of the bridge of Lisera : he hastened thither, pursued them four leagues, and drove them back to the gates of Bassano, after having destroyed many of their forces. At the memorable action of Arcola, Augereau seeing the ranks disordered, and almost on the point of giving back, seized a standard, and waving it, rushed on the enemy, thus by his example and his intrepidity animating the men to a charge which decided the victory. At the meeting of the directory on the 27th of January, 1797, this standard was adjudged to him, and the special thanks of the government accompanied the annunciation of this reward. Bonaparte

in several of his dispatches mentioned him with very particular distinction, and chose him to be bearer to the directory of all the banners taken from the Austrians in the battles preceding the capture of Mantua. They were delivered on the 28th of February, 1797. Augereau on all occasions displayed the greatest ability as a general of division, but the prevalent opinion was, that his want of information and of extensive views rendered him unfit for a commander-in-chief: nevertheless, on the 9th of August following, he was appointed commander of the 17th military division at Paris, in the room of general Hatry, an employment, which considering the intestine commotions then on the point of breaking out, was equivalent to a chief command. It should indeed be said, that since the aggrandizement of its own power was all the directory expected from the contest, already begun between itself and the legislative body called the faction of Clichy, it required an instrument rather than a leader, for which reason Hoche, to whom the secret of the important measures had been confided at first, but whose undaunted spirit terrified and thwarted the views of the triumvirate, was sent speedily to the Rhine, and succeeded by Augereau. Mathieu Dumas, though of the opposite party, pronounced in the council of elders a brilliant and very judicious panegyric on the companion of Bonaparte's glories. Till the decisive day, Augereau behaved with moderation, he disapproved the insults levelled at the costumes, and principally at the black collars, and declared his respect for the laws and the constituted authorities. But these authorities were the directors; the Clichyens were not deceived, and as soon as the appointed hour was come, Augereau executed the commands of the directory. The events succeeding the 18th Fructidor are well known; the decimated legislative body banished the conquered, and congratulated Augereau as the saviour of his country: he perhaps expected a more solid recompence, and it has been said, that the place of one of the two ex-directors

was promised to him. He was at least ranked among the candidates; but other schemes had before filled up the vacancies with Merlin de Douay and François de Neufchateau. Augereau, deceived in his expectation, is said to have complained like a soldier, and to have ventured to threaten the triumvirate, who hastened to remove him. On the death of Hoche, about the end of September, 1797, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and of Sambre and Meuse. When at Cologne he directed the attention of the magistrates to the emigrants and the priests, and was said to have displayed a pomp which made a ridiculous contrast with his defects in manners, proceeding from a want of early education. In the course of the winter he was in an underhand manner accused of a wish, notwithstanding the peace, to revolutionize Suabia, and the *Rédacteur*, an official journal, published an anonymous letter, stating that a correspondence in the nature of that taken from the port-folio of d'Antraigues, the agent of Louis XVIII. was carrying on at Strasburg against Reubell and Bonaparte, under the auspices of Augereau. All this betokened that the last directionial recompence would speedily be conferred on the conqueror of Fructidor, and indeed he was soon recalled from the banks of the Rhine, and made commander of the 10th military division at Perpignan, under pretence of an expedition against Portugal. Being in 1799 appointed deputy from Haute Garonne to the council of five hundred, he resigned his empty command to accept this new office, and was elected secretary of his council at the meeting on the 20th June, a sort of consolation for the remembrances of the 18th Fructidor, since at that precise time the councils, by a weak effort of revolutionary victory, drove Merlin from the directory. When on the 14th of September following Jourdan proposed to declare the country in danger, Augereau seconded him, and dwelt much on the urgency and importance of affairs. The motion was rejected, but the fear of some change

in the state continuing, not without reason, to agitate a part of the council, Augereau declared that the general of the 18th Fructidor would lose his head (he made use, it has been said, of an expression still more energetic) before his colleagues should be injured. It was soon after remarked, that he was absent from the dinner given to Bonaparte by the council in the church of St. Sulpice; but the rumour to which this circumstance gave rise must have died away, when on the 18th Frimaire, Augereau having been informed that Bonaparte commanded at the Tuileries, went to him, and embracing him, made an offer of his services, uttering some words which have been variously repeated, but the sense of which was, that surely Bonaparte would not do any thing for the republic without permitting Augereau to contribute to it. The next day he did not appear at the meeting at St. Cloud, to take an oath of fidelity to the constitution before the five hundred, and when some of his colleagues called on him to join them, he declared that he would not stain his glory. When Bonaparte was consul, he sent Augereau to command the army of Holland, and arriving at the Hague on the 26th of January, 1800, he was received with honour by the Batavian directory, and entrusted with the command of the forces of that republic in the approaching campaign. The same year he went to the Lower Rhine, at the head of the Gallo-Batavian army, destined to second the operations of Moreau, and advancing beyond Frankfort, had several engagements with the Austrian general Kalkreut, with various success, but which were speedily terminated by the victory at Hohenlinden. He returned to Batavia, and was succeeded by general Victor in October, 1801, from which time till 1803, he remained unemployed, living quietly on a very fine estate which he had purchased near Melun. But on the breaking out of fresh hostilities with England, Augereau was appointed to the command of the army assembled at Bayonne.

Appendix to the Life of Augereau.

He arrived at Bordeaux on the 24th of December, 1803, and assumed the command of the army destined against Portugal; but this expedition not having taken place, he returned to Paris, was raised to the dignity of marshal of the empire, on the 19th of May, 1804; shortly after appointed chief of the 5th cohort of the legion of honour; and on the 1st of February, 1805, decorated with the red ribbon, as grand officer. In the month of July in the same year, the king of Spain created him knight of the order of Charles III. He afterwards went to take the command of the army of Brest, destined for an expedition against England, and at the end of 1805, he commanded a body of the great army of Germany, formed of the troops that had been long assembled at Brest under his orders. He passed the Rhine at Huningue, defeated the Austrian body under the command of Wolfskehl, on the eastern bank of the lake of Constance; afterwards drove him from all his positions, and took possession of Lindau and Bregentz. He contributed to the various successes which brought on the peace of Presburg, soon after received orders to turn back towards Franconia, went and established his headquarters at Harmstadt, then at Frankfort, and in March, in the same year, seized the territory of Wetzlaer and the surrounding places, by order of the French government.

AUTICHAMP (Le Marquis d') major-general in the French service. He was implicated by the committee of research of the municipality of Paris, in the conspiracy of July, 1789, and in consequence denounced at the Châtelet on the 19th of November. Towards the end of December this denunciation was renewed by Garran de Coulon. In Dec. 1790, he was again accused of having taken part in the conspiracy of Lyon, tending to deliver up that town to the French princes. At this period he went to the Prince of Condé, to whom he was attached; but he afterwards passed into the army of the king's brothers,

and there commanded the body of horse-gendarmerie during the campaign of 1792. In 1793 he commanded the emigrant refugees in Maestricht, which was besieged by the army of Dumourier. In March, 1794, he levied a regiment of French deserters for the service of England, and this body having, in 1795, been dispersed throughout the army of Condé, he, in 1797, entered, as lieutenant-general, into the Russian service.

AUTICHAMP (**CHARLES**, Chev. d') nephew of the marquis, and one of the chiefs of the army of the Vendée. On the 14th of March, 1793, he joined Catineau, when the latter made himself master of the town of Beaupreau. Jealous of the appointment of M. d'Elbée to the rank of generalissimo, he joined the prince of Talmont, to pass the Loire, march to Paris, and, in case of failure, to seize a sea-port in order to enable himself to receive foreign assistance. (This expedition was one of the causes of the fall of the Vendée.) The royal army had just taken Saurmur, and was threatening Nantes, in 1793. The Chev. d'Autichamp with M. M. Fleuriot de la Fleurière and de Scépaux, joined the army commanded by Bauchamp, his brother-in-law, with whom he enjoyed all the consideration attached to his name in the party; this union did not prevent them from being defeated at Doué, in the month of August following, which their rivals attributed to the false dispositions and false movements of their army. Being taken prisoner at the retreat from Mans, he avoided death only by inlisting under a feigned name in a republican regiment of hussars; he returned to the Vendée, which claimed him again, after the retreat of St. Florent; and at the second renewal of arms, which took place a few months after, he obtained the place of second in command in the army of Stofflet. In this station Monsieur granted him the cross of St. Louis. He made a voyage to the island of Dieu, while the count d'Artois was there, and was charged with the instructions of this prince for Stofflet and

Scépaux. After the death of the former, he was named commander in chief of the remainder of his army, which was soon disbanded. He opened a correspondence with the English ministers, and wrote to the king of England, announcing to him the abbé Bernier as agent-general of the catholic and royal armies. He encountered some difficulty in order to place gentlemen in his army, from which his predecessor Stofflet had rejected them as much as was in his power. Circumstances not permitting him to wage a war of arms during this campaign, he confined himself to a war of paper, and addressed a proclamation to the royalists of the Vendée, containing an exhortation to the priests seduced by the republicans, to rally in the cause of royalty. At the beginning of 1796, he received 5000 pounds sterling from the English government. In a letter addressed to his uncle, the Marquis d'Autichamp, which was intercepted and made public, the chief of the Vendée expressed his regret at not having profited by the education which his parents had given him. After the taking and execution of Charette, the armies of the Vendée being disorganized, and unable to bear the shock of the powerful forces commanded by general Hoche, d'Autichamp thought proper to enter into terms with this general, and submitted to the laws of the republic. He lived peaceably and quietly on his estates in Loire-Inférieure till 1799 (the year 7.) At this period the central administration having applied to him the law of hostages, d'Autichamp found means to save himself from it by flight, and again put himself at the head of the Vendéans, of the left bank; but he was able to rally only a very small number, with whom he formed a kind of *chouannerie*. This chief did not, at the period of which we are treating, enjoy a sufficiently extensive credit with the royalist party to unite its various parts, too much divided amongst themselves in views and in interests.

BABEUF (CAMILLUS or GRACCHUS) born in the environs of St. Quintin, was the son of a collector of

the salt-tax, of indifferent fortune. He quitted his father's house at the age of sixteen, and, in 1777, entered into the service of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Roye. The talents which he displayed induced his master to allow him some kind of education: he profited by his cares, and acquired, together with knowledge, the confidence of his benefactor, who made him his man of business, after having employed him in the renewal of his rent-roll. He in a short time married the chamber-maid of the house, but having afterwards behaved ill, he was driven from it, and came to settle in the little town of Roye, where he declared himself a drawer of rent-rolls. His first master and several other individuals, among whom are reckoned the Prior de St. Aubin and the Marquis de Soyecourt, dissatisfied with his management in the affairs which they had intrusted to him, brought against him different law-suits, which he lost; and his ill success, which he attributed to the injustice of men, made him furiously embrace revolutionary principles. He wrote against excises and salt-taxes, and in favour of the suppression of the feudal régime, and of the partition of unappropriated lands. These new doctrines drew persecutions upon him; he was imprisoned three times, and owed his liberty only to special circumstances. In the month of September, 1792, he was appointed elector of the department of Somme, and afterwards administrator of the district of Montdidier. Being accused, two months after, of great malversation in an award of national property, he was condemned to twelve years' imprisonment by the criminal tribunal of Somme. He appealed from it to that of Aisne, which acquitted him. Being set at liberty, he went to Paris, and lived there in obscurity till the 31st of May, when he began to re-appear on the stage. At first, secretary to the committee of maintenance; he was again imprisoned at the time of the dissolution of this committee, and then set at liberty. From that time he

remained perfectly unknown, did not take any part in the quarrel of the Dantonists and the Hébertists; saw the chiefs of these parties, and Robespierre himself, fall successively; and it was not till after the overthrow of Robespierre, that he renounced the administrative career, made himself a journalist, under the title of Tribune of the People, and adopted the prænomen of Gracchus. The chiefs of the new government made him their tool; he was one of the joint writers of the pamphlets which appeared at that time, under different titles, against the Jacobins who were not favourers of retribution. It was he who first called them by the name of Terrorists, invoked upon them the vengeance of the laws and of men; demanded the execution of all those who had dared to attack the constitution of 1793, by accepting public functions, whether from the deputies in mission, or from the government-committees; in short, declared himself so openly against the Jacobins, that they considered him as their most dangerous enemy. But the new party, of which Babeuf was the advocate, was not slow in subdividing again; and this political cameleon, who presided over the elective club, and directed it at his pleasure, who tried to re-establish the party called *de la commune* against the convention, and who wished to prevent the Thermidorians from having so much power as the triumvirate had had, attacked each of them with fury, reproached Tallien with his riches and his Cabarrus; Fréron, with his cruelties at Marseilles, Toulon, &c. and his new connections with *la jeunesse dorée*; Bourdon de l'Oise, with his drunkenness and his intemperate debauches; A. Dumont with his mistresses and his magnificent hunting parties; Merlin de Thionville, with the waggons of Mayence and Calvary. Indeed he was soon accused of speaking disrespectfully of the convention; and Merlin announced his arrest in Brumaire, year 3, (October, 1794.) Notwithstanding these beginnings of discord, Babeuf continued to write against the ancient terror, and

after the execution of Carrier, he published a pamphlet, intitled, "On the System of Depopulation, or the Life and Crimes of Carrier, with researches into the views of the decemvirate, in the invention of this system." These writings, in which he openly attacked the revolutionary government, painting the conduct of its agents in colours odious to the conventionals of the Montagne, warmly soliciting their punishment, and tracing in some sort the plan to be followed in order to effect their total destruction, displeased the Jacobins extremely. They vomited a thousand imprecations against him, and nothing could equal their hatred of a man who, calling himself the apostle of liberty, nevertheless tried to excite the public vengeance against them, and to make them victims of the revolutionary government, which they had all served with more or less warmth. Babeuf had even great difficulty in obtaining pardon afterwards for the line of conduct which he had pursued at this time; and it is perhaps to this that we must attribute the few partisans whom he could afterwards gain, for the most sensible of the Jacobins could never resolve to grant their confidence fully to a man who had made himself the blind instrument of their ruin, and who might yet abandon them again for another system, and other men; and indeed Antonelle, Robert Lindet, Felix Lepelletier, and other chiefs who had influence in the republican party, were successively seen to detach themselves from this madman, from whom they hoped little, and to let him run to his ruin with some obscure wretches whom he had seduced by the illusions of eloquence and power, and by the certainty of the success of his gigantic and extravagant projects. Babeuf then, in publishing the writings of which we have spoken above, only served a party which he was soon destined to attack with his usual impetuosity, and could not succeed in saving himself from the divisions which were continually increasing among the conquerors of Thermidor. He was accused by Tallien on the 10th of Pluviôse, year 3,

(29th of January, 1795,) of outraging the national representation in his journal; and, a few days after, he was arrested on this account. He was sent to the prisons of Arras, but the amnesty which terminated the reign of the convention, broke his fetters. Returning to the capital, he published his new *Tribune of the People*; a journal, in which he displayed the most extravagant democracy, and the declared intention of destroying the new constitutional edifice. In the month of Floréal, year 4 (May, 1796,) the directors caused Babeuf to be arrested, with the famous Drouet, the ex-conventionals Vadier, Ricord, Laiguelot, and several others; and they were accused of having wished to annihilate the constitution of the year 3 (1795,) in order to substitute for it that of 1793. Babeuf being conducted before the minister of the police, confessed himself the author of the plan of insurrection, extolled the charter of 1793, held forth against the directorial tyranny, and when his examination was over, addressed himself to a servant to ask him for a glass of water, saying to him, "Slave, give me drink." He shewed great firmness, and refused to name his accomplices. When removed to the Temple, he wrote this singular letter to the directory: "Do you consider it beneath you to treat with me as from one power to another? You have seen of what vast confidence I am the centre; you have seen that my party is well able to balance yours; you have seen how immense are its ramifications. I am more than convinced that this sight has made you tremble. Whatever may be my fate, my name will be placed with those of Barnevelt and Sidney: whether I am conducted to death or to banishment, I am certain of arriving at immortality!" From this ridiculous letter, sensible people fixed their opinion respecting Babeuf, to whom indeed the terrors or the designs of the directory had given a gigantic importance; and he was in future considered only as a man of a heated imagination. The high court was convoked, and Babeuf was sent to it with

his accomplices: the proceedings began in Vendémiaire, year 5 (7th October, 1796.) He at first employed dilatory methods, refused to acknowledge the authority of this tribunal, and afterwards denied that he had thought of establishing a dictator, and exciting an insurrection. After very long debates, though the jury had declared that no conspiracy had existed, Babeuf was condemned to death on the 5th of Prairial, year 5, (25th of May, 1797,) on an incidental question. M. Réal, then counsel for the accused persons, pleaded with energy against the application of the law; but his eloquence was vain. He then approached the condemned men, Babeuf and d'Arthé, and informed them of the fate which awaited them: they both stabbed themselves at the same instant with daggers that had been concealed in their clothes. Their bodies were dragged to the scaffold and beheaded. Babeuf left two little children; Felix Lepelletier and general Turreau each adopted one of them.

BAILLEUL (JACQUES CHARLES) deputy to the national convention. He was born at Caux, and was practising as an advocate at Havre, when the revolution commenced; he declared loudly in its favour, and the electors of Seine-Inférieure appointed him, in 1792, one of their deputies to the convention. On the 30th of Oct. the same year, he called in vain for a law to restrain the liberty of the press, at the time of Louis XVI.'s trial, he voted for his imprisonment: on the 8th of Feb. 1793, he proposed a suspension of the prosecutions against those accused of the massacres of September, but a search for the principal authors of them. When on the 13th of June mention was made of passing a decree of accusation against Buzot, Pétion, and others, Bailleul was bold enough to propose a similar measure against Henriot. He was one of those who signed protests about the 31st of May, and was proscribed. Having at first eluded the sentence, he was arrested in October, 1793, and afterwards brought before the revolutionary

tribunal as a conspirator: he complained of this to the convention, pleading that a representative could not be brought to trial without a decree of accusation. Being restored to the convention in consequence of a decree of the 8th of December, 1794; he began by speaking in favour his colleagues who had been outlawed on account of the 31st of May; he afterwards opposed Chenier's plan of substituting national festivals in the place of religious ceremonies: he obtained the liberty of the painter David, who had been taken into custody as an accomplice of Robespierre, in January, 1795; and he declared against the sentence acquitting the members of the revolutionary committee at Nantz. On the 10th of February, he attacked the Montagne in a speech on the events prior to the 27th of July, 1794, and proposed charging the committees to examine whether, previously to that time, there had been any tyranny in the government. He again ascended the rostrum on the 19th of May following, to obtain the cessation of the provisional system: he recalled to order Lecointre de Versailles, who was making an apology for the 31st of May, and requiring that the charter of 1793 should take effect. The 5th of April, 1795, he procured the arrest of the deputies, Choudieu, Duhem, Chales, and others, as authors of the insurrection on the 12th of that month; and as chiefs of the party of anarchists. On the 5th of July he was chosen member of the committee of general safety, and gave in various details respecting the imprisoned terrorists, and on the 26th of the same month, he voted for the establishment of a committee extraordinary, to decide on their fate; a measure which was then generally regarded as all in their favour; but two days after the air called *Le Réveil du Peuple*, was by his order played in the midst of the convention, in spite of the cries of the Montagnards. Two more days elapsed and he attacked them again, demanded the weeding of the assembly, marked those proconsuls who still deserved to suffer; solicited the repeal of the decree

he had himself obtained in favour of the terrorists, and so inveighed against several of his colleagues, that one of them asked whether he intended to cut off the members of the convention one after another ; nevertheless he shortly after caused Cormatin and several other chiefs of the Chouans, to be brought before a military tribunal. On the 20th of August, 1795, he opposed, but in-vain, the project of re-electing the members of the convention to compose the legislative council ; which might have raised an idea that he coincided in opinion with the divisions of Paris ; but on the 3d of October, 1795, he thundered violently against the leaders of those assemblies. The 18th decided the question, and Bailleul was one of the convention re-elected for the council of five hundred. There, on the 10th of April, 1796, he obtained a pension of 2,000 francs, for the widows and children of Pétion, Carra, Gorsas, Brissot, and Camillus Desmoulins. Some days after the affair of Grenelle he made a long speech respecting the conspirators against the constitution, and complained of the slowness of justice, and the boldness of Drouet's accomplices : he afterwards voted for the continuance of the law enacted on the 25th of October, 1795, excluding the relations of emigrants from public offices. On the 3d of June he spoke against Tarbé, who had called all the decrees passed concerning the colonies, *infamous*. Towards the conclusion of the same month Dumolard having called for an inquiry into the conduct of the directory with regard to the republic of Venice, Bailleul replied with violence, and some days after protested against the return of the emigrants of the Lower Rhine : a short time after he defended popular meetings ; complained of the affronts heaped on an indefinite class of citizens, under the common title of terrorists, and marked the royalists' party as authors of the retributive assassinations. A few days previous to the catastrophe of the 4th of September, 1797, he published a sort of manifesto, entitled, A Declaration to his Fellow-members, in

which he inveighed against the majority of the counsels, declared his colleagues guilty of treason, and called down on them the vengeance of the nation. Two days after the victory of the directorial party, he was ordered to lay before that part of the council of 500, which was sitting at the Odéon, the report concerning the royal conspiracy, and the plan of proscription against several deputies and journalists. At his motion a decree passed for the banishment of fifty-two representatives, and forty-one proprietors, directors, and editors of journals. On the 16th of January, 1798, he ordered the erection of a monument in memory of the 4th of September, within the enclosure of the legislative body, bearing this inscription: "Conspirators had, in the name of a king, made their way into this enclosure: on the 18th Fructidor, year 5, they were ignominiously driven out: woe to those traitors who would imitate them!" He was elected president, and made a speech in commemoration of Louis XVI.'s execution; soon after he published his account of the conspiracy of Fructidor, in which he sought to prove the necessity the directory had been under, of having recourse to this measure to save the constitution. When a member of the committee of finance, he obtained the adoption of several schemes, particularly that for taxing tobacco. At the time of the elections in 1798, he declared war on the anarchists, and was one of the principal promoters of the law of the 12th of May, excluding whole deputations from the legislative body. When the crisis of the 18th of June, 1799, approached, he strove vainly to turn aside the storm which was gathering against the directors Laréveillère, Merlin, and Treillard, and was frequently interrupted by murmurs. He then, as on the 18th Fructidor, published a pamphlet against his colleagues, entitled, "Remarks on Finance and on Parties, considered as the cause of the present discredit and misery of the people." He asserted, in this work, that anarchy had its centre in the legislative council, as royalism had had before the 18th

Fructidor, and he ended by saying, "I fear the Russians in the legislative body, more than those on the frontiers." After the expulsion of the then directors, Bailleul appeared no more in the council of 500; he became a member of the tribunal after the 18th Brumaire, and spoke at first only concerning taxes and a return to the system of indirect contributions. On the 13th of April, 1800, he voted against a proposal for authorizing individuals to make bridges and canals, as tending to strip the legislative body of its rights, for the sake of putting them into the hands of the government. The year following, this sort of opposition became more marked; in February, 1801, he attacked the reduction of the justices of peace; a short time after, being the orator of the tribunal to the legislative body, he opposed the projected law respecting the public debt and the national domains. On the removal of the tribunal in 1802, Bailleul was one of the excluded tribunes. In February, 1803, he appeared in court as accuser of the historian Fautin des Odoards, for having, he said, calumniated him in his account of the events of Fructidor. The parties were discharged, and on this occasion the ex-tribune received unequivocal marks of public dislike. He afterwards returned to his profession of an advocate, and afterwards obtained the direction of the united rights of the department of La Somme, which he still continued to manage in 1806. He has a brother who is a printer at Paris, and proprietor of the *Journal of Commerce*.

BAILLY (JEAN SYLVAIN) one of the forty of the French Academy, &c. deputy of Paris to the states general. The name of Bailly is attached to events so important, it has completely exhausted the vicissitudes of favour and misfortune, it has so many titles to the remembrance of the friends of the sciences; that history ought to transmit to posterity even the smallest details which can serve to illustrate the life of this celebrated man. Born at Paris on the 15th of September, 1736, nature had endowed him with all

the talents which fit men for the study of the sciences, and for the meditations of philosophy. The advantage which he had in connecting himself with the celebrated Lacaille, determined his taste for astronomy. After several essays which were well received by the public, he published his *History of Astronomy*, a work in which was manifested the hand of a great writer, who unites superior talent and brilliant colouring to vast knowledge. After the publication of various works, he received, in 1785, the reward which is most delightful to a man of letters, that of being appointed a member of the three first academical bodies in France. Some time after, being commissioned to examine into the proceedings of the animal magnetism of Mesmer, he destroyed, by his report, all the illusions of credulity. When the revolution broke out in 1789, the electors of Paris chose him as secretary, and then as deputy of the tiers-état to the states-general. He was president of this assembly in its first session. On the 6th of June, he complimented the king, at the head of the commons, complained of the delays made by the noblesse, in beginning the labours of the states-general, and asserted the devotion of the tiers-état to the maintenance of the rights of the throne. The commons, having formed themselves into a national assembly, on the 17th of June, Bailly was continued president; and it was he who, on the 20th, when the king forbade the commons to meet, collected the assembly, and conducted them to the tennis-court, where he presided at the famous sitting, which was in a manner the opening of the revolution. When the master of the ceremonies came from the king, to order the members of the tiers-état to leave the room, Bailly answered him, that the assembled nation had no orders to receive. He claimed, in his rank of president, the right of being the first to take an oath not to separate till they had established the constitution on a solid basis. On the 16th of July, he was appointed mayor of Paris, by the permanent commit-

tee, after the assassination of M. de Flesselles. On the 17th, he received the king at the town-hall, and presented to him the national cockade: in the speech which he addressed to this prince, was remarked the following sentence: "Henry IV. had conquered his people; here it is the people who have re-conquered its king." He was again proclaimed mayor on this same day. In this character, on the 25th of August, he took the following oath to the king: "Sire, I swear to God, between the hands of your majesty, to cause your lawful authority to be respected, to preserve the sacred rights of the corporation of Paris, and to do justice to all men." He then offered to the king a nosegay wrapt in a piece of gauze, on which was written in letters of gold, "Homage to Louis XVI. the best of kings." On the day of the 6th of October, he came to receive the king at the barrier, and made him a long speech, to which Louis returned only these words: "Sir, it is always with pleasure and confidence that I find myself in the midst of the inhabitants of my good city of Paris." On the 19th, when the assembly came and held its first meeting at Paris, he complimented it, and, in his speech, did nothing but eulogize the city of Paris, Lafayette, and himself. On the 5th of February, 1790, he went to congratulate the king on his being present the day before at the assembly, and on the speech that he had made there; he told him, among other things, that "he united all the titles of the beloved monarchs, Louis the just, Louis the good, Louis the wise, and soon Louis the great." When after the flight of the king, the parties were completely divided, and when the violent revolutionists wished to seize this opportunity for pronouncing the forfeiture of Louis XVI. Bailly obeying the suggestion of Lafayette, opposed the ferments excited in Paris in favour of the party of the forfeiture; a party which counted in its ranks the most declared Jacobins, and the partisans of the house of Orleans. An immense crowd having thronged to the Champ.

de' Mars to frame an address to this effect, on the 17th of July, 1791, he caused martial law to be proclaimed against this assembly, which was dispersed by the armed force. The national assembly approved this step; but from this time Bailly perceived that his credit was sinking: on the 19th of September, he sent to the municipal body his resignation, which he attributed to the impaired state of his health. In consequence of the refusal of this body, and the supplications which were made to him, he again resumed his functions. He vacated the office of mayor in the early part of November.. It was on the 18th that he presented his successor Pétion to the general council of the corporation; he then went to pass some time in England, and afterwards returned to Paris. Become odious to the people, whose idol he had been, he hoped to be forgotten by burying himself in study and retirement. Concealed in the environs of Melun, he remained there in quiet till after the 30th of May, which revived, with the power of revenge, the remembrance of the bloody scene of the Champ de Mars. Bailly, discovered to the researches of the agents of Robespierre, was arrested in October, 1793, sent to Paris, thence to the Magdelonettes, then transferred to the Conciergerie, and brought to trial on the 10th of November, before the revolutionary tribunal, by Fouquier Tinville. This tribunal condemned him to death for having plotted with Capet, his wife, and others, for disturbing public tranquillity, exciting civil-war, and causing the massacre of the Champ de Mars. -On the day after the passing of his sentence, he was delivered over to the executioner, and put into the fatal cart, at the back of which was fastened the red banner, as if to reproach him with having occasioned its display during his mayorality. Whilst he was leading to execution, he was loaded with the insults of the multitude; he was covered with mud; furious men struck him with so much barbarity that the executioners themselves were incensed at it. It was resolved that he should

die on the Champ de Mars, in the very place where he had caused the seditious persons to be fired upon. The banner was burnt, and shaken all on fire over his body! A moment before he had fallen down in a fainting fit; when he returned to himself, he demanded, with a sort of haughtiness, that an end might be put to his miseries: "Dost thou tremble, Bailly?" said one of his executioners to him, seeing his limbs, weakened by age and moistened by a cold and continual rain, quiver. "Friend," answered he calmly, "it is with cold." At last, after having endured every species of ignominy and of ferocity, he ran himself to the scaffold, which, after having been several times displaced in his presence, had been at last fixed on a heap of dung: he died with great courage. Towards the close of his life he had been called as a witness in the queen's trial; and, as if desirous of repairing his faults towards the royal family, he had had the courage to declare that the facts related in the act of accusation drawn up against this princess, were false and forged.

Bailly was tall; his face was long and serious, and its character sometimes that of sensibility. It has been said that he resembled the minister Dundas (the late Lord Melville.) He has given proofs of remarkable disinterestedness. There are several valuable works on astronomy by him: in 1800 was published the continuation of his *Origin of Fables*, and in 1804, a journal of his conduct in the early part of the revolution, which he appears to have made for his own use, and not to give it to the public. Those who have published it, have consulted neither their own interests nor that of his memory. Bailly was become, in 1788, one of the principal chiefs of the philosophical party, and it is not surprising that he should have given himself up, at the appearance of a new order of things, to the seductions of ambition. The remembrance of his punishment must make the ambitious of all ages tremble. In 1797, Pastoret caused his widow to be set on a footing with those of the

deputies who had died for their country, and obtained for her the grant of a pension: she enjoyed it but a short time, as she died in 1800. It was said at the time that she had great influence over her husband, and as she wanted understanding, and especially education, she contributed, in many instances, to set him in an absurd light.

BARAGUEY D' HILLIERS (LOUIS) general of division, colonel-general of the dragoons, grand officer of the legion of honour. Born at Paris of a noble family in 1764, he early entered into the service, and was an officer in the regiment of Alsau at the time of the revolution, of which he openly declared himself a partisan, and a war breaking out, he was successively aid de camp to generals Crillon and La Bourdonnaye Montesquieu afterwards gave him the command of a legion formed at the foot of the Alps: but Custines almost immediately sent for him, made him his first aid de camp, and advanced him rapidly. He was general of brigade, and chief of the general staff of the army of the Rhine, when he, with his general, was arrested, and brought to Paris, in November, 1793. On the 10th of July, 1794, he appeared before the revolutionary tribunal, which acquitted him, but sent him back to prison, where he remained till after the 22d of July, 1794. He was then restored to his rank and employed in the army of the interior, commanded by general Menou, till with him he was disgraced on the 5th of October, 1795. In 1796 he joined the army of Italy, and on the 16th of December, the same year, in order to punish the inhabitants of Lodi for having refused to form a national guard, he besieged their town, caused the steeples to be walled up, and published a threatening manifesto. On the 28th of the same month, at the head of 1500 men, he seized the town of Bergamo. He afterwards commanded in Lombardy. In March, 1797, he obtained the post of general of division, and then made a part of the expedition to Egypt. Being sent by the commander in chief from

Malta, he was taken near Sicily on board the frigate *Sensible*, on the 28th of June, 1791, and carried to England. In the month of August following he returned thence with his two aids de camp; but having been censured for the slight defence made by the vessel in which he was, he ceased to be employed. However, in 1799, he was sent to the army of the Rhine as chief of the general staff. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was made inspector general of the infantry of the 14th, 15th, and 16th military divisions; then, in 1803, chosen a candidate for the guardian conservative senate by the electoral college of the department of Eure and Loire, and at last nominated grand officer of the legion of honour, and colonel general of the dragoons. In 1804 he commanded a reserve of cavalry in the army destined to attack England, and in 1805 he went with the same body to the great army in Germany, where he directed an important attack near Ulm, and contributed to the brilliant operations of that campaign.

BARBAROUX (CHARLES) deputy to the convention. Born at Marseilles; he embraced the cause of the revolution with uncommon ardour, and came to Paris in July, 1792, with a few hundred Marseillais to bring about a revolution against the court; he had a considerable share in the insurrection of the 10th of August, and in the following September was chosen a member of the national convention by the department of the Bouches du Rhône. On the 25th September he charged the commune of Paris with an intention of disorganizing every thing by entering into an alliance with other communes, denounced Robespierre, inveighed loudly against the project of dictatorship, of which Rebecqui had even then accused him; he threatened the Parisians with the Marseillais, who, he declared, were at that time actually on the road. This denunciation may be considered as the first signal of the divisions between the Girondists and the Mountaineers. On the 10th of October he accused Tallien, Panis, Santerre, Déforgues, Robe-

spierre, Marat, Pétion, of having embezzled a great quantity of silver plate, and the sum of 1,100,000 livres in gold. On the 16th he moved that the convention should form itself into a judiciary committee to try Louis XVI. and his family, adding that they were not the only criminals. He was chosen secretary on the 18th, and a few days after again denounced Marat, and spoke in defence of the minister Roland. On the 30th he once more made a violent speech against Robespierre; he proposed a decree to set aside the municipality and council of the commune. On the 5th of November he requested leave to renew his denunciations against Robespierre and Marat; but the assembly refusing to hear him in the tribune, he came down to the bar and tendered his resignation, that he might appear there only as a petitioner, but was unable to obtain a hearing. He was among those members who with the greatest eagerness demanded the trial of Louis XVI. and on the 11th November, in the name of the committee of twenty-one, he read to the convention the deed declaratory of the crimes with which that unhappy prince was charged. On the 16th of January, Barbaroux voted for the death of the king, notwithstanding which he afterwards used all his endeavours to obtain a reference to the sanction of the people, and a respite of the execution till after the banishment of d'Orleans and the other Bourbons. These sentiments and his natural impetuosity drew upon him the animosity of the Mountaineers, and he was one of the first Girondists whose trial or expulsion was demanded by the sections of Paris. He endeavoured in vain to appeal to the primary assemblies, his party could not succeed in getting them called together. He rose nevertheless to the first committee of public safety, which he soon after himself moved to have annulled. On the 7th May he endeavoured in vain to limit the powers given to representatives on mission. Moses Bayle and Boyssset having been expelled from Marseilles, Barbaroux accused them of having abused their authority, and publicly preached

up murder and robbery. In defiance of Legendre, Bourdon, and Marat, he succeeded in procuring the suspension of the resolution which those representatives had obtained against Marseilles. On the 4th of May he complained loudly that military employments were given to intrigue: he declared, that the Jacobins had in this manner gained rank for 9000 persons; amongst others he cited the names of Dubois Crancé, a half-pay captain, Lacroix, an advocate, and Rovère, who, he declared, had never served but in the pope's guards, and who had all just been promoted to the rank of majors-general. He opposed the forced loan of a milliard, and proposed measures to make those persons refund, who had enriched themselves at the expense of the states. On the 2d of June, in the struggle which overthrew the Gironde party, he defended himself vigorously, refused to give in his resignation, declaring, that he had sworn to die at his post, and with great tranquillity heard pronounced against him the decree of arrest, which was carried into execution the same day. He found means to make his escape from the gendarme who kept him in sight, which induced Thuriot and Laloi to impeach him on the 17th of the same month. He withdrew into the department of Calvados, and endeavoured, in concert with Buzot, Gorsas, Henry Larivière, and others, to raise an insurrection against the convention. Being obliged to fly, he arrived at Quimper, after having been exposed to innumerable dangers, sailed to Bordeaux, and was guillotined in that city the 7th Messid. year 2 (25th June, 1794).

Barbaroux was young, ardent, but not gifted with great talents; his speeches were warmed by frequent gusts of passion. Madame Roland speaks of him in these terms: "His ingenuous disposition, his ardent patriotism, inspired us with confidence. Discoursing on the bad situation of affairs, and of our apprehensions of despotism in the north (under Robespierre) we formed the conditional plan of a republic in the south. That shall be our last shift, said Babaroux, smiling;

but the Marseillais, who are here, will dispense us from having recourse to it." This celebrated woman was extremely fond of Barbaroux, who was, she said, as beautiful as Antinoüs. Besides the hatred which Robespierre bore him, Barbaroux was likewise exposed to that of the Orleans faction, for having denounced it with excessive violence on occasion of the trial of Louis XVI. After the 9th Therm. year 2, (27th July, 1794), his mother obtained the stipend, which was due to him as a deputy till the time of his death; and he was enrolled amongst the martyrs of liberty.

BARBE-MARBOIS, minister of the public treasury, grand officer of the legion of honour, knight of the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. Born at Metz, the son of the director of the mint of that town, he became a counsellor, and was afterwards appointed governor of St. Domingo. Being recalled from that colony, he returned to Metz, where he resided during the first years of the revolution, and was elected mayor of the place. In December, 1791, he was sent by the king to the diet of Ratisbon; and the following year he went to Vienna as assistant to the ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, to learn the positive intentions of the emperor relative to the princes established in Alsace and Lorraine. Being unable, after a month's stay in that capital, to obtain a categorical answer, he returned to France, where he remained in obscurity till September, 1795. At this period he was appointed deputy of the department of Moselle to the council of ancients; and almost immediately had to justify himself for having participated in the revision of the treaty of Pilnitz. He denied this accusation, and demanded a trial on the subject; but one of his colleagues undertook his defence, and proved that while he had been mayor of the town of Metz he had incessantly given proofs of patriotism; the council passed to the order of the day. On the 24th of January, 1796, he made a speech on the organization of the marine; on the 17th of August he spoke in favour

of annuitants, and was chosen secretary in the following month. He several times attempted in vain to attack the law of the 3d of Brumaire, which excluded the relations of emigrants from public functions; and having been named for the administration of the colonies, in a list made by Lavilleheurnois, agent of the French princes, he was considered among the number of enemies to the directory. However he praised the moderation of that authority, on occasion of the preliminaries of Leoben; but he soon after declared against the directors, in the contest which began between them and the majority of the councils. In the session extraordinary of the 20th of July, he voted thanks to the council of five hundred, for the active inspection they maintained during the dangers of the legislative body. On the 18th of Fructidor, year 5 (4th of September, 1797), he was condemned to banishment, and transported to Guiana. He was not among the number of those who escaped with Pichegru; but having become accustomed at St. Domingo to the climate of America, he was enabled to resist the disorders which carried off a great number of his companions in misfortune. He was recalled to France after the 18th of Brumaire, year 8 (9th November, 1799,) and at first obtained permission, with Lafond-Ladebat, to go to the isle of Oléron; he was afterwards appointed counsellor of state, and in 1801 succeeded M. Dufresne in the general direction of the public treasury, a place to which, in September following, the title of minister was attached. He followed the first consul at the time of his journey to Brussels, in Messidor, year 11 (July, 1803,) presided over the elective college of Eure in the following year, and was elected by it candidate to the conservative senate. On the 12th of Pluviose, year 13 (1st of February, 1805,) he was appointed grand officer of the legion of honour, and shortly after decorated with the cross of the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria. M. de Barbé Marbois is known by several esteemed works among which are *An Essay on the Means of*

inspiring a Taste for Virtue; the Parisian Female in the Country; Juliana, a tale translated from the English; and Socrates in a Delirium: the State of the Finances in St. Domingo; Reflections on this Colony; and the Journey of a Frenchman to the Salt-pits of Bavaria and Saltzburg. Madame Barbé Marbois, his wife, published in the year 7 (1798,) a paper containing his justification on the 18th of Fructidor, which he had sent to her from the place of his banishment.

BARERE (BERTRAND) de Vieuzac. Born at Tarbes, of a respectable family, he passed through his studies with credit, and was called to the bar of Thoulouse, where he obtained notice for a diction, elegant and flowing, though too much loaded with antithesis. The academy of Floral games admitted him as one of its members, and he then published a panegyric of Louis XII. He afterwards returned to Tarbes, and there became counsellor of the seneschal's jurisdiction at Bigorre, whence in 1789 he was deputed to the states-general. From the time of the opening of this assembly he edited a journal intitled the Break of Day. On the 19th of June he made a speech on the causes of the scarcity of corn: on the 9th of August he declared against raising the loan proposed by Necker on the property of the clergy, because that measure thwarted the designs of the assembly on those possessions. On the 24th he defended the liberty of the press; when the king made some remarks on the projected constitution, he rose to dispute the sovereign's right to give an opinion on this point, and to limit him to the power of acceding: he then violently censured those who protested against the decrees, and proposed that a criminal prosecution should be immediately set on foot against them. In the commencement of 1790, he published a work entitled the New Year's Gift to the People: on the 4th of January he was chosen secretary, and a few days after obtained a decree for the erection of a monument on the spot where the Bastille had stood: on the 9th of May following, he procured a statute au-

thorizing the sale or alienation of the crown lands. His next measure was the proposal of a pension to be settled on the widow of J. J. Rousseau, which was granted. At the meeting on the 25th of February, 1791, in consequence of the flight of the king's aunts, he voted that all public officers, beginning with the king, should be compelled to stay. On the 13th he spoke in favour of a grant to men of colour; of the rights and name of citizens. At the time of the king's flight he caused the seals to be affixed to all the buildings of the civil list, and on the 7th of July following he supported a law projected against the emigrants. Barère was not reckoned among the great orators of the constitutional assembly, and was conspicuous only for his journal, the principles of which were at first timid, but acquired boldness as the revolution gained ground. He was charged in it to pronounce the funeral oration on Mirabeau. Originally he gave the society of Feuillans or constitutionlists a preference over that of the Jacobins; but he was afterwards one of the most zealous votaries of the latter party. During the legislation he became one of the tribunal of cassation, and after the 10th of August obtained a place among the patriot civilians, whom Danton, then minister of justice, attached to his department. In September, 1792, being deputed from the Hautes Pyrenées to the national convention, he was sent at the very beginning of the session on an embassy to the south. On the 10th of October following he opposed the influence of the corporation of Paris, and said on this subject, "That it was necessary to crush the monster of anarchy which raised its head in the midst of that municipality." At the time of the original accusations brought by the Girondists against Robespierre, Barère called for the order of the day. Manuel having represented to the Jacobins that the massacres of September were atrocities of which the whole town was guilty, Barère declared himself of a contrary opinion, and defended that dreadful day. On the first of December following he was chosen

president, and, as such, informed a deputation from the municipality of Paris that the convention was going to enter on the trial of Louis the traitor; and when Brissot wished to defer this affair, he told him that the tree of liberty could never grow till watered by the blood of a tyrant. On the 11th he made Louis undergo his first examination at the bar, but being implicated in the papers found at the castle in the iron press, he offered to resign the presidentship. He declared all that concerned him to be forged; and his well-known republicanism triumphed over the accusation. He then proposed that the punishment of ostracism should be inflicted on the Duke of Orleans and the ministers Pache and Roland. He took a conspicuous share in the trial of Louis XVI. opposed an appeal to the people, and voted for his death. The speech he made after the examinations caused it to be said that he had been himself the reporter of the trial. He declared against a reprieve, and afterwards revised the address of the convention to the people, congratulating them on the *tyrant's death*: at the same time he voted for the prosecution of the assassins of the 2d of September, whom he had some time before defended, and solicited the expulsion of the Bourbons. When the deputy Lepelletier de St. Fargeau was murdered, he passed a pompous eulogium on him, had the honours of the Pantheon adjudged to him, and obtained the adoption of his daughter by the republic. At the very same time he declared in favour of the plan of a constitution formed by Condorcet, and ill received by the Montagne: he several times renewed his complaints against the municipal anarchy of the corporation, and congratulated Santerre on having frustrated the attempts at revolt, directed against the Girondists on the 10th of March. On the 26th of the same month he was appointed a member of the first committee of general safety, and continued in his functions on the 7th of April following. At the time when the faction of the Montagne overthrew that of the Gironde, Barère

began to play a great part in the convention : nevertheless he was accused of having provided for his own safety by trimming between the two parties during the contest preceding the 31st of May. Indeed, at the meeting on the 25th he declared that the committee of which he was a member boasted of belonging to no party, and of caring no more for the influence of Marat than for that of Brissot; but on the 31st he declared decidedly for the Montagnards. On the 1st of June he obtained a manifesto in favour of the preceding day, and on the 2d he called on such of his colleagues as were accused by the corporation of Paris, to tender their resignation : he also proposed that whosoever should attack the national representatives should suffer death : on the 6th he declared that all revolutionary committees must be suppressed, and that a number of hostages chosen from the midst of the convention must be sent to those departments whose deputies had been arrested in consequence of the events of the 31st of May, which greatly displeased Robespierre and all the party of the Montagnards. Barère was again a member of the committee of public safety, renewed on July the 10th, and becoming thenceforward its habitual organ, proposed in its name most of the revolutionary measures which signalized that period known under the name of the reign of terror. He gave the assembly an account of the general's correspondence, and successively declared Paoli a traitor to the country : procured a decree of accusation against Custines, obtained a manifesto against England, and occasioned all the individuals of that nation to be expelled from France, ordered those places occupied by the Vendéans to be set on fire, and the goods of the condemned to be confiscated, called for the banishment of the Bourbons, the trial of the queen, and the destruction of the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis. When the arsenal at Huningue was set on fire, he accused the emissaries of Pitt as the cause, and by his means a decree was past, adjudging the punish-

ment of death to any man found in female apparel, and to false patroles. After having delivered another report, he proposed that the Parisians should be levied en masse; prepared an address to the French, to inflame the minds of the people, and declared them to be liable from 18 to 25 years of age. Soon after he procured an order for the confiscation of the French goods belonging to Spaniards: justified the conduct of Reubell and Merlin de Thionville, during the siege of Mayence, and made known the seizure of the performers at the French theatre and that of François de Neufchateau, author of Pamela, a piece, breathing, he said, nothing but moderation. On the 5th of September he obtained a decree for the formation of a revolutionary army, [the purpose of which was to make terror the order of the day; he associated Billaud-Varennes and Collot d'Herbois to the committee of public safety, and paid such of the poor as should be present at the assemblies. On the 17th he voted for the death of the alarmists, and the banishment of every individual, who after the 10th of August, 1792, should not have shewn himself a patriot. At the meeting on the 11th of October, the city of Lyons was at his instigation devoted to destruction. Notwithstanding his revolutionary labours, Barère was represented to the Jacobins by Saintex "as an artful man, well skilled in steering between the opposing currents." This accusation dropped hurtless, but it was afterwards revived by means of Dufourny, and appearing then to involve the committee of public safety, which then weighed heavily on the Hébertists and the Dantonists, Robespierre undertook the defence of the accused, and expressed his astonishment that the zeal and activity of Barère in advancing the progress of the revolutionary government, should have failed to obliterate from the public mind some opinions relative to remote circumstances. More and more attached to the party of the Montagne, he procured the repeal of that law which gave a deputy the right of being heard before his sentence

being passed. On the 22d of January, 1794, he inveighed against the partisans of peace, and speaking of the conditions on which foreign nations were willing to recognize the republic, he declared that this recognition was not necessary to its existence: adding, that its destiny called on it to acknowledge other governments only with certain provisos. On the 5th of February he deprived Jourdan of the command of the army of the north, to give it to Pichegru: on the 4th of March he pointed out the foreign conspiracies, the first application of which fell on Hébert and his party: a few days after he obtained the discharge of the revolutionary army, whose chief, Ronsin, had just been condemned to death with Hébert. Afterwards Danton also was pointed out by Robespierre as a foreign agent, Barère objected to hearing him, and this deputy was sent to the scaffold. He procured a decree for the slaughter of the English and Hanoverian soldiers. After having announced the victories at Tournay, the taking of Charleroy and that of Ypres, he obtained an order for the massacre of the garrisons of Condé and Valenciennes if they failed to evacuate those places in 24 hours; this order was not however executed, and on that occasion he cried out, "Temporize to-day, they will murder you to-morrow.—No, no: none but the dead are to be trusted." On the 9th of July he repulsed the accusations directed against Lebon, and justified his deeds; confessing, however, that "his measures had been somewhat harsh!" Being elected president of the Jacobin society, he marched at its head on the festival of the 14th of July. In short, to give an account of all the opinions and all the labours of Barère, it would be necessary to mention all the operations of the convention from the 31st of May, 1793, till the 27th of July, 1794; there are few in which his name does not appear, and few meetings where he failed to occupy the rostrum for several hours. The number of his reports relative to the army and to foreign and domestic policy, may be estimated at 200 at least. The finance

too engaged his attention, and after a memorial respecting the confiscation of the property of the condemned, he said those words, with which he has since been so frequently reproached: "We coin money in the Place de Revolution" (the spot where the revolutionary executions were performed). His accounts of military operations were always exaggerated, inso-much that St. Just himself, who had given so pompous an account of the battle at Fleurus, said to him one day, "You make too much of our victories." Thence his accounts have been termed puffs. Barère pronounced an eulogium on Robespierre the very day before his fall, and desired that his speech to accuse the conduct of the committees should be printed; but when he saw that the convention declared against him, he was not slow to abandon him and join his enemies; by this conduct, Barère and the other members of the committee shared in the success of the 9th Thermidor, so that they still retained a little influence. But afterwards they were also attacked, and reproached, Barère in particular, with having participated in the tyranny of their colleagues, and having left them only at the moment of their downfall. Le-cointre de Versailles, on the 25th of August, declared Barère to be an accomplice of Robespierre, but being defended by the Montagne, and the still unbroken delusion respecting the power of the committee of public safety, of which he was still a member, the accusation was even declared calumnious. Again accused some time after by Legendre, he attributed to the popularity of Robespierre the cautious steps which had been taken against him: he had already declared that the hypocrisy of the dictator had been known only a few days. When he saw that the Thermidorians persisted in their designs against his party, he appealed to the code of organic laws pertaining to the constitution of 1793: complained of the opposite party, and said he had been insulted for having cried out "Success to the republic!" On the 26th of December the convention, on the report of

Merlin de Douay, decreed the propriety of examining into his conduct, and that of several of his colleagues. On the 2d March, 1795, they were arrested, and at the meeting on the 23d, they began their justification; but the insurrection on the 1st of April having been imputed to an intention of saving them, they were condemned to exile, and sent to a prison at Rochefort till their embarkation for Guiana. The next movement of the demagogues on the 24th May, was not more favourable to them; in consequence of a decree they were summoned before the criminal tribunal of Charente-Inférieure, but the courier who was dispatched with this new regulation came too late: Billaud-Varennes and Collot d'Herbois were already gone to Guiana, and Barère alone had remained at the isle of Oléron. On this occasion Boursault remarked "That it was the first time he had failed to seize a wind." He was removed to Saintes, and on the 5th of October, 1795, the decree which ordained his trial was revoked. But that condemning him to exile remained in force, and yet was not executed; and soon after, Barère escaped from the prisons of Saintes. In vain Lamarque endeavoured afterwards to get him included in the law of amnesty; being appointed by his department a member of the legislative body in 1797, he had the mortification of being formally expelled, in spite of the exertions of his friends. The revolution on the 18th Brumaire having terminated these party feuds, Barère offered his congratulations to the first consul, Bonaparte, and requested him to put an end to his proscription. He was soon after included in that act which recalled to their native country most of those proscribed on the 18th Fructidor. In January, 1800, he was called as a witness on the trials of Aréna, Ceracchi, and Demerville; the latter of whom having done him some important services, built hopes on his testimony, which proved without foundation. After this, Barère, by permission of the emperor, published a journal, entitled "the Anti-Britannic Memorial," which had no suc-

cess, and the title of which was soon after changed. The electoral college of the Hautes Pyrenées having nominated him, in 1805, as a candidate for a seat in the conservative senate and the legislative body, he was unable to obtain a single vote in the senate. Beside his justification and various anonymous pamphlets, Barère published three considerable works during his exile: namely, "Montesquieu described from his own Works," "On the Objects of Government," and "On the Liberty of the Seas." This last-mentioned publication, forming three volumes, was principally intended to display the usurpations of England, and to point out to the directory the means of putting an end to them. In 1805 he published also a translation of Tasso's *Evenings*, and *Young's Night Thoughts*.

BARNAVE (ANT. PIERRE JOS. MARIE) barrister, and deputy to the states-general. The son of a very rich attorney of Grenoble, he entered warmly into the revolutionary party, and was named by the tiers état deputy of this town to the states-general. He there shewed himself from the beginning one of the most implacable enemies of the court. When M. de Lally Tolendal demanded in the name of the family of M. Berthier, comptroller of Paris, who was arrested at Compiègne, that the assembly would send a deputation to prevent a new crime, Barnave exclaimed, "Is then the blood which flows so pure, that a few drops of it may not be shed?" He was afterwards very often reproached with this exclamation. In the month of June, 1789, he opposed the people's being forbidden to enter the hall during the deliberations. He warmly supported the tennis-court oath. On the 15th of July, he proposed the dismissal of the ministers whom the king had just appointed; on the 23d he demanded the organization of municipalities and of wardships, and a tribunal to take cognizance of state crimes. At the meeting of the 1st of August, he declared loudly in favour of the assertion of the rights of man. On the 2d of September he spoke with his usual energy

in favour of the suspensive veto to be granted to the king. On the 13th of October, he established, in an opinion delivered at great length, that the property of the clergy belonged to the state, and that the clergy ought not to be considered as one of the orders of the nation, but only as a profession. On the 17th of November, he spoke against the parliament of Metz, which had refused to register some decrees, and contradicted the reports which were spread, that the king was not free. He was chosen secretary on the 26th of October. A short time after he demanded that the members of the chamber of vacations of the parliament of Rouen might be prosecuted for their resistance to the new laws. On the 10th of December he declared against Mirabeau, concerning the right of eligibility to public functions; and, more violent than his adversary, he even allowed himself some strong personal reflections on him. Mirabeau repelled them with that haughtiness of expression which was familiar to him, and observed that orators spoke for four and twenty hours, whilst the statesman worked the same time. At the meeting of the 26th, Barnave declared himself the advocate of protestants, actors, jews, and executioners; and solicited their admission to the rights of citizens. In February, 1790, he voted the abolition of religious orders. On the 4th of March he was appointed a member of the colonial committee. At the meeting of the 22d of May, he was one of those who were most decidedly of opinion, that the king should be deprived of the right of making peace and war: on this occasion the people carried him in triumph. In this discussion he had again found himself on a contrary side to Mirabeau, and his speech on this occasion is considered one of the most eloquent made by him. At the sitting of the night of the 19th of June, he demanded that the assembly would, before it rose, decree the suppression of all feudal titles and rights; he then caused the form of the oath to be taken by the king at the federation of the 14th of July to be determined. He was appointed commissioner

for the business of Avignon, and then member of the diplomatic committee. In the month of August he fought a duel with M. de Cazalès, and wounded him with a pistol-shot. Barnave had before fought with the viscount de Noaille, in the month of March preceding; he had fired first, and missed his adversary, who discharged his pistol in the air, and the dispute was then adjusted by their friends. At the time of the affair of Nancy, he gave it as his opinion that the assembly should announce with firmness that it would punish criminals, of whatever rank they might be. At the end of October he was president. At the meeting of the 25th of January, 1791, he took the part of the society of Jacobins, and denounced the monarchical club, entitling it a set of factious persons. At the news of the departure of Mesdames, the king's aunts, he demanded a precise law respecting the duties of the royal family; at the meeting of the 11th of May, he insisted that no law should be passed concerning people of colour, till the motion had been made by the colonies, and pointed out the certain resistance of the planters to innovations of this nature. This opinion, contrary to the principles of a great part of the assembly, and even to those which Barnave had till this day expressed, was the first blow given to his patriotic reputation; it was even attributed to corruption. Opposed by Sieyes, Grégoire, Robespierre, Rœderer, and Regnault de St. Jean d'Angély, he could not prevent a decree contrary to his opinion from passing on the 15th of the same month. On the 21st of June, at the time of Louis the Sixteenth's flight, he shewed great presence of mind, in the midst of the stupefaction of the greatest part of the assembly: he defended Lafayette against the reproach that was addressed to him, of having been aware of this event. On the news of the king's arrest, he was appointed, with Pétion and Latour Maubourg, to go to fetch the royal family, and bring them back to Paris. He returned in the carriage of their majesties, and conducted himself with all the proper

respect and attention; it has even been remarked that, from that time, he quite lost what popularity he had left, and appeared to have entirely joined himself to the king's party. After the assembly had heard the report of the committees on this event, Barnave gave a simple recital of his mission, without adding any reflection; he even spoke for the inviolability of the king's person, and repelled by looks of contempt the hootings of the tribunes. On the 25th of July he opposed the proposal of granting a fortnight to the soldiers to bring their denunciations against the officers whom they had forced to abandon their corps, and ended by saying, that these leaders had been expelled only by the subaltern officers, who wished to enjoy their places. On the 11th of August he demanded that eligibility to public functions might be subjected to the condition of paying a tax equal to forty days' labour. A short time before he had been seen to oppose the assembly's decreeing rigorous measures against refractory and factious priests. On the 5th of September, thinking himself marked out by a denunciation of the inhabitants of Brest, he again spoke against the law relative to the colonies, and bestowed very severe epithets on the defenders of it. The air of contempt with which he was this time listened to, should have convinced him, that the time of his triumphs was past; he made new attempts, however, two days after, and, at the meeting of the 23d, succeeded in procuring the repeal of the decree of the 15th of May. At the end of the session, Barnave was appointed mayor of Grenoble, where he married the only daughter of a counsellor in the court of aids, who brought him a fortune of 700,000 livres. The events of the 10th of August, 1792, having delivered into the possession of the victorious party the secrets of the court and its connections with the members who had most influence in the last period of the constitutional assembly, Gohier, the new minister, presented, at the meeting of the 15th, documents which established the connivance of Barnave with the cabi-

net of the Tuileries. A decree of accusation was immediately past against him, and after having long remained in the prisons of Grenoble, he was transferred to the revolutionary tribunal of Paris: he there pronounced a very eloquent discourse, conducted himself with the greatest firmness, and addressed the president Dumas with much vehemence. Several times did his judges interrupt without disconcerting him, and he appeared so to convince and impress them, that those who had been suborned to drown his voice, believed for a moment that he was saved. He was however condemned to death on the 29th of November, 1793, and led to execution with Duport-Dutertre. He was two and thirty years of age, small, but a well-looking man; he professed the protestant religion. Few orators have had so much grace in diction and sagacity in analysis. In the midst of the most tumultuous debates, he lost nothing of the subject, nor even of the digressions from the question; and when it seemed exhausted, then he collected all its heads; then he united the divergent rays in the point which he had proposed to himself, and carried away all suffrages. Mirabeau himself was astonished that a young man should speak so rapidly, so long, and so eloquently, and said of him, "It is a young tree, which will mount high if it be let to grow."

BARRAS (PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS, Viscount de) deputy to the convention, and afterwards member of the executive directory. He was born at Fohempoux in Provence, on the 20th of June, 1755, of the family of the Barras, so ancient, that it was said proverbially in the country, "As noble as the Barras, who are as ancient as the rocks of Provence." He began his military career as sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Languedoc, where he remained till 1775. Having at this period made a voyage to the Isle of France, of which one of his relations was governor, he passed into the regiment of Pondicherry, and was on the point of perishing in going to the coast of Comorandel. The vessel, assailed by a tempest, struck

on some rocks, and all the crew gave themselves up to despair. Barras roused the seamen from their stupefaction, and having built a raft, they reached an island inhabited by savages. A month after he was relieved and transported with his companions to Pondicherry. When this town had yielded, he served in the squadron of M. de Suffren, and at the Cape of Good Hope. On his return to France with the rank of captain, he gave himself up to his taste for gaming and women, which deranged his fortune. The revolution then broke out. As early as 1789 he appeared against the court, and figured in the assemblies of the tiers état, while his brother sat in those of the noblesse. On the 14th of July, he took a part in the attack on the Bastile, and on the 10th of August, 1792, in that on the Tuileries. Being called as a witness, at the time of the inquiries made by the Châtelet into the events of the 5th and 6th of October, he deposed, that having on the 5th heard three persons say dreadful things of the king and queen, he had endeavoured to represent to them the innocence of the king, but that having been ill received, he had gone away shuddering with horror. In August, 1792, he was appointed jurymen of the high court of Orleans, and in September deputy of the department of Var to the national convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. In October, 1793, he was sent into the south with Fréron; he shewed himself at Marseilles a little less violent than the latter. Having gone towards Toulon, at the time when this town had just surrendered to the English, he encountered the greatest dangers. After having fought his way through some people who attacked his carriage at Pignans, he embarked at St. Tropez, arrived by night at Nice, and arrested, in the midst of his army, General Brunet, whom he accused of having been, together with rear-admiral Trogozoff, the secret cause of the surrender of Toulon to the English. He investigated all the operations of the siege of this place, and then took terrible vengeance on its inha-

bitants: he sent word to the convention that the only worthy people whom he had found in it were the galley-slaves. His patriotic reputation was so well established in the south, that he alone, with Fréron, was excepted by name from the complaints carried to the Jacobins by four hundred popular societies in those parts, against all the representatives who had been on missions there: but he displeased Robespierre, and, after his return to Paris, it was three times the intention of this demagogue to have him arrested. The character of Barras, and his threat of repelling force by force, held back Robespierre, who determined to involve him in the great proscription that he was meditating. Barras then joined the members of the committees, who, on the point of perishing also, tried one effort to overthrow their oppressor, and he thus became one of the principal actors of the 9th Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794). He was appointed commander of the armed force which repulsed the troops of Henriot, and seized Robespierre. The next day he resigned the command, and was chosen secretary a few days after. On the 23d of September he denounced Moses Bayle and Granet as authors of the troubles of the south, and accused them besides of having been the enemies of Marat. Accused in his turn by Granet and Escurdier, as extravagant in expense, he was justified by a decree. In November, 1793, he was chosen into the committee of general safety, and suddenly joined the party of retribution, and opposed the Montagnards. In January, 1795, he declared against the emigrants of Haut and Bas Rhin, in favour of whom Bentabolle was interceding. A few days after he suggested the celebration of the anniversary of Louis the Sixteenth's execution; and, in order to interest the people in this festival, he procured a decree for restoring the poor the effects pledged at the mount of Piety.* On the 4th of February he was

* The name given to certain places where money is lent on pledges without interest, or at interest extremely moderate.

chosen president. On the 12th of Germinal (the first of April) when the convention was besieged by the people of the suburbs, who came to demand of it bread and the constitution of 1793, Barras shewed great energy, caused Paris to be decreed in a state of siege, and the command of the troops to be given to Pichegru, with whom he was associated. On the 1st of Prairial following (20th of May) Barras was again charged with the direction of the armed force : he triumphed a second time, and completed the defeat of the Montagnard party. He was afterwards charged with different missions for the supplying of Paris with necessaries to subsist the troops. The re-election of two-thirds of the conventionals for the legislative body having excited new disturbances, and the sectionary columns of Paris having marched against the convention on the 13th of Vendémiaire (10th of October, 1795,) Barras, who had declared this insurrection to be directed by the royalist party, was again charged with commanding the troops of the convention, and the battalion of patriots who were come to its defence. It was at this conjuncture that he called general Bonaparte to him, and employed him in the most useful manner. He even attributed in his reports all the honours of the victory to this officer, who was still young, and a few days after obtained for him the command of the army of the interior. These important services caused him to be appointed to the directory. At first he appeared to employ himself there much more with his pleasures than with business ; but he contrived, by his firmness, to preserve a great ascendant over his colleagues. It has been said, that it was to him France owed the nomination of general Bonaparte to the command of the army of Italy. Carnot, in his memoirs, has combated this assertion. However that may be, Barras, being sensible that this officer would give a certain preponderance to the person who should have the charge of directing him, contrived to take the war-department from Carnot. This was what set them

at variance, and for a short time made the latter lean to the counsellors, amongst whom he had formed a party to limit the power of the directory, and especially that of Barras. This latter became the object of the sarcasms and invectives of the journals of the Clichien party; he was irritated at it, and in one of the fits of his passion, fell on the abbè Poncelin. This journalist, dragged to the Luxembourg by some police officers, was cruelly flogged there. This vengeance redoubled the outcries against Barras. Fiévée, editor of the French gazette, of which Poncelin was the proprietor, brought forward an accusation for this outrage. A complaint against the director was carried to the justice of peace of the section of the Luxembourg; but Poncelin, calmed or intimidated, put a stop to this affair himself. Soon after, Villot contradicting his declaration at the Châtelet, in 1790, when he had himself said that he was thirty-three years old, asserted, that he was not of the age required to be a director: Barras proved the contrary by the register of his birth. These divisions could not be terminated but by the fall of one of the two factions; that of the counsellors gave way on the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) of the events of which day Barras was one of the principal authors. From this time he reigned paramount till the 30th of Prairial, year 7, (18th of June, 1799,) when Sieyès having attained to the directory, supported by a strong party, Barras succeeded in awing him by his firmness, and remained seated by his side, whilst Merlin de Douai, Treilhard, and Réveillère Lépiaux, saw themselves obliged to give in their resignation. But indeed he became one of the victims of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799). He sent his resignation to St. Cloud in an ambiguous letter. He requested the consul Bonaparte to protect his departure from Paris, and the same evening a detachment escorted his carriage to Gros Bois. Banished to this estate, he saw himself all at once accused of having wished to favour the Jacobins, to serve the

house of Bourbon, and to seize on the supreme authority. After the definitive organization of the consular government, he sold Gros Bois, and retired to Brussels, where he for several years kept up a considerable establishment. In the year 13, (1805), he obtained permission to retire into the south of France. Barras is a large and handsome man; without having a strong understanding, he has abilities, and that kind of genius which depends on the character. His manners are prepossessing: he has more activity than information, but with these qualities he has not the morality necessary for a public man, and without which he cannot command either respect or confidence.

BARTHELEMY (the abbé, JEAN JACQUES). Born at Cassis, near Aubagne, on the 20th of January, 1716. He studied at the oratorical college at Marseilles, where his success was rapid and brilliant. He then removed to that of the Jesuits, and devoted himself particularly to the dead languages; he applied himself to study with an ardour so excessive as to endanger his life. When restored to health, he came to Paris, and was patronized by Boze, keeper of the cabinet of medals, who in time associated him with himself. From this period the abbé Barthélemy spent all his hours in the study and arrangement of the medals, and Boze dying in 1757, he succeeded him. Soon after he accompanied the Duke de Choiseul to Italy, and this journey gave him an opportunity of increasing the numismatic riches of France; he visited all the monuments, and received every where the most flattering attentions. M. de Choiseul being raised to the ministry, bestowed on him several pensions, which he had some difficulty in prevailing on him to accept. He employed them, however, in the most worthy manner; he educated his nephews: he collected for himself a chosen library, and shared the remainder with the poor. It was at this period that he began the Travels of the younger Anacharsis, one of the most splendid literary monuments of the 18th century, which cost him 30 years

labour. Unambitious, and connected with no party, it was long before he became one of the French academy. Though he had been a member of that of inscriptions and elegant literature, ever since 1747, he was not admitted among the forty till June, 1789. The year following, the post of king's librarian was offered to him, but he declined it. Confining by inclination and by modesty to the care of the cabinet of medals, he devoted himself to it with unalterable ardour, and at last collected 40,000 antique medals, which he arranged, in an admirable order. He had almost reached the end of his days, when the revolution came to cloud them, for being pointed out in 1793 as an object of suspicion, he was conveyed to the Magdelonnettes, though some pity might have been shewn to a man of 78 years of age. It was not however long before his persecutors blushed at this useless barbarity, and he was restored to liberty four and twenty hours after his arrest; but the fatal stroke was given; from this time his strength declined, and after a fever of a few days, he peacefully expired, on the 1st of May, 1794, reading Horace. This virtuous man was the ornament of his age, the delight of his friends, and the stay of his family. His figure was tall and well proportioned, his face had an antique cast, and expressed mingled simplicity, candour, and dignity, the true type of his good and elegant mind. He was dear to all who knew him, particularly to his family, of whom he was the prop. The education of his nephew, who is now a senator, was owing to him. He left a great number of treatises on medals and inscriptions; also, the "*Loves of Calista and Polydore*," a romance translated from the Greek, and conversations on the state of the Greek music.

BARTHELEMY (FRANÇOIS) nephew of the person last-mentioned, a senator. Born at Aubagne, and brought up under the direction of his uncle, he was placed while yet very young in the office of M. de Choiseul; the Baron de Breteuil afterwards took him to Switzerland, and thence to

Sweden; and when M. d'Adhémar was appointed ambassador to that court, Barthélemy accompanied him thither as his secretary. On the recall of the minister he succeeded him as ambassador, and remained some time even during the mission of M. de la Luzerne. At the commencement of the revolution he was sent as ambassador to England, and to him devolved the office of informing the court that Louis XVI. had accepted the constitution. In December, 1791, he went to Switzerland, in the same character: in April, 1795, he negotiated and signed a peace with Prussia: in the July following he concluded a similar treaty with Spain, and shortly after with the elector of Hesse. He was also charged to endeavour at entering into some *pacific negotiations* with Mr. Wickham, then the English minister at Bâle; but this proved unsuccessful. Though he sometimes occasioned the expulsion of emigrants and priests from Switzerland, he behaved with great moderation there, and has been commended by all parties. Letourneur having quitted the directory in June, 1797, M. Barthélemy was elected in his place; but having been raised to this eminent station chiefly by the influence of the Clichien party, he soon shared in their downfall. It seems that without having attached himself to Carnot, and without being connected with the members of the councils, who were themselves split into several factions, he reprobated the conduct of his three other colleagues; he opposed any change in the ministry, and with Carnot, signed a protest against the decision of the majority. From that time it was determined to include him in the proscription then preparing, and though Barras, on the 17th Fructidor, had intimated to him his impending danger if he did not tender his resignation, he disdained to withdraw from it, and that very evening played a game at tric trac, went tranquilly to rest, and was seized in bed. The minister Sothri carried him to the Temple unrepining. His only words were, "Oh, my country!" He, Piche-

gru, and the other arrested deputies, were removed to Rochefort, and thence to Cayenne, where he nearly perished by disease. After several months of captivity, he escaped with six of his companions in misfortune, and his faithful Le Tellier, who had courageously followed him. He went to England, and thence passed over to the Continent, where he remained till the revolution of the 18th Brumaire restored hope to those proscribed in the month of Fructidor; Barthélemy was one of the first recalled, and soon became a member of the conservative senate, shortly after which he was called to the institute. To great abilities Barthélemy unites uncommon probity; and though long an ambassador, and afterwards a member of the first authority in the state, his fortune is still narrow.

BAUDOT (MARC ANT.) He was a physician at Charolles, and was appointed assistant deputy to the legislative assembly, by the department of Saône and Loire, and afterwards deputy to the national convention. He began there by demanding a decree of accusation against M. M. de Dillon, Maury, Courvoisier, and Choiseul Gouffier. In 1793 he voted for the death of Louis XVI., and his execution within 24 hours. Being on a mission at Thoulouse, at the time of the 31st of May, 1793, he thought it prudent to quit that city on account of the risings which manifested themselves there against the Montagne. On the 23d of July he caused it to be decreed, that all those who should be in rebellious towns, and should not quit them within three days, should be considered emigrants. He also obtained a decree that all bells should be converted into cannons. He afterwards sent to procure the execution of the law of the 1st of August, 1793, which suspended the members of the administrative bodies of Montauban from their functions, and filled their places with other persons. His mission was extended to the departments of the Pyrénées Orientales, Haute-Garonne, and Gironde; he there renewed the au-

thorities, and made use of much severity against the emigrants, the priests, and the federalists. On his return to Paris, he gave an account of his operations to the convention, and to the Jacobins. He was afterwards sent to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, where he shewed the same vehemence, and imprisoned a great number of suspected persons at Metz and Strasburgh. He was at the battle of Kaiserslautern, on the 10th Frimaire, year 2 (30th November, 1793) and there gave proofs of courage. He defended Hoche against St. Just, who was prejudiced against this young general. This opposition, which was not without danger to Baudot, determined him to request his recall, which he obtained, and was appointed secretary in March, 1794. After the 9th of Thermidor he was sent to the army of Pyrénées Orientales, but did not remain there long. As he did not choose to range himself on the side of the Thermidorians, he was comprehended in the number of Montagnard deputies, who had decrees of arrest passed against them in consequence of the events of the 1st of Prairial, year 3 (20th May, 1795), and was taken to the castle of Ham. A few days after the Strasburghers accused him of terrorism, and demanded that he should be brought to trial. He was set at liberty by the amnesty of the 3d Brumaire, year 4 (25th October, 1795), and has appeared no more in public stations.

BAZIRE (CLAUDE) son of a merchant at Dijon, who became a barrister, and was afterwards clerk of the archives of the states of Burgundy. At the beginning of the revolution, he was nominated administrator of the district: and in September, 1791, deputed from the Cote d'Or to the legislative assembly, where he distinguished himself at his first coming by the most violent motions against the king. At the meeting on the 11th of November, he accused M. Varnier, receiver general of the finances at Dijon, as author of a letter in which he called on one of his inferior officers to send men to Coblenz to the pro-

thers of Louis XVI. On the 23d he voted for the abolition of religious habits, and spoke in favour of universal toleration; on the 25th he obtained the establishment of the inspecting committee: on the 4th of February, 1792, he declared against the exportation of the current coin: three days subsequently, he appeared among those who proposed the sequestration of the emigrants' property; and afterwards made every possible effort to demonstrate the existence of an Austrian committee, composed, as he said, of the queen, the Count de Mercy Argenteau, the ambassador from the Austrian court, and several other great lords, assembled to arrange the counter-revolution. In consequence of this charge, the justice of peace, Larivière, sent a summons to him, and to his colleagues, Merlin and Chabot; but the assembly undertook their defence, and the magistrate found that he had endangered himself by this courageous measure, which he shortly after expiated with his life. Bazire, with Chabot and Merlin de Thionville, long continued to form the famous cordelier triumvirate, so much ridiculed in the journals of the time. On the 28th of May he solicited the dispersion of the king's guard, and shortly after he proposed to disband all the officers of the army, and authorize the soldiery to appoint others in their room; he then exerted himself to have a price set on the head of Lafayette. Bazire was one of the principal instigators of the events of June, 1792, and those of the 10th of August following, which occasioned the downfall of the throne: he endeavoured at that time to save some Swiss, and to put them under the safeguard of the law. When the assassinations on the 2d of September took place, he was sent to the sections to induce them to take arms. At the very first meeting of the convention, of which he was a member, he proposed that the punishment of death should be denounced against any one who should speak of creating "an hereditary and individual power," and voted for the abolition of royalty;

nevertheless, his name appears among those whom M. de Narbonne mentions as having received sums from the court. On the 14th of December, 1792, he brought an accusation against Brissot and Louvet, and on the 26th gave it as his opinion that Louis XVI. whose defence had been just heard, should be judged on the spot: he afterwards voted for his death. In February, 1793, he became a member of the committee of general safety, and was afterwards sent on a mission to Lyons with Legendre and Rovère. He turned out the municipal officers, and replaced them by friends of Châlier, chosen from the society. On the 31st of May he set himself against the committee of twelve, devoted to the Girondists, and desired that the convention should go and unite with the 40,000 men who demanded the expulsion of that party. On the 22d of July he accused general Custines of attachment to that faction, and obtained a decree for his arrest: on the 28th of August he procured a law declaring the republic in a state of revolution till a general peace: on the 4th of October he made a report in the name of the committee of general safety, concerning the conspiracy of La Rouarie. He objected to having the ashes of Fénélon deposited in the Pantheon, "because he had written in favour of monarchical government." He was afterwards chosen secretary, and desired that an order might be passed for all citizens to address each other in the singular number. On the 10th of November, 1793, he contended against the plan of obliging the deputies to give an account of their fortunes; and said, that he looked on this measure as calculated to favour the aristocrats, and to excite divisions among the patriots. He declared terror to be destructive of republican virtues, and added, "the loss of my head will be the reward of my courage; but I have learnt to brave death." After having complained of the systematic calumnies launched against the friends of the revolution, he opposed the outlawry of those accused persons who should con-

trive to escape. These opinions displeased the Jacobins, and Bazire, in alarm, strove some days after to retract; it was too late, Robespierre had him accused of dishonesty and of counter-revolutionary designs, and then involved him in the ruin of the Dantonist party. On the 17th of November, Bazire was put under arrest with Chabot, Delaunay (d'Angers), and Julien (de Thoulouse), all accused of a connection with stock-jobbers, particularly d'Espagne and the Baron de Batz, for the purpose of enriching themselves by obtaining financial decrees. Some writings found among Robespierre's papers after his death, seem to justify this latter accusation. On the 16th of January, Amar commenced a prosecution against them; Bazire for a long time remained a prisoner in the Luxembourg. Merlin de Thionville vainly requested permission for him to receive the visits of his friends there. Legendre also defended him to the Jacobins, but without success, and the Cordeliers hurried on his execution, by declaring him to be a moderatist. On the 1st of April, 1794, he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, when he declared that he had feigned to listen to the proposals of Julien de Thoulouse and Delaunay, in order to penetrate to the bottom of the intrigue, and make it public. Danton, and those accused with him, appeared before the tribunal at the same time, and though astonished to find themselves coupled with cheats (for so they characterized Bazire, Chabot, and others), they were nevertheless condemned altogether on the 5th of April, and executed the same day. Bazire was thirty years of age: by a decree of the legislative body, May the 2d, 1797, a pension has been granted to his widow.

BEAUHARNAIS (ALEX. Viscount of). When adjutant-major of a regiment of foot, he had, several years before the revolution, married Mademoiselle de la Pagerie, who belonged to one of the most respectable families in Martinique; he was in 1789 chosen deputy of the noblesse of the bailiwick of

Blois to the states-general. His agreeable talents and his familiarity with the best company had ranked him among the most amiable courtiers, long before circumstances called him to a different species of celebrity. In this new career he was soon seen in the number of those who inveighed against administration with the greatest warmth, and sentiments of philosophy and liberty at once superseded in him the frivolity of the courtier. He was one of the first of the noblesse who went over to the tiers état. In the night-sitting of the 4th of August, 1798, he proposed an equality of punishments for citizens of every class, and their eligibility to all offices. He distinguished himself among the speakers, who demanded the appointment of a national guard, and painted in lively colours the dangers which liberty had to apprehend from too large a regular army. Being chosen a member of the military committee, he made several reports in its name, and moved a vote of approbation of the conduct of Bouillé at Nancy, which drew on him from that moment the hatred of the Jacobins. He vehemently opposed granting to the king the right of peace and war. On the 29th of April, 1791, he obtained a decree, authorizing soldiers to frequent the clubs when they were not on duty. He was president of the assembly at the time of the king's flight, 21st June, 1791, and on that occasion shewed a firmness and tranquillity, which gained the admiration of even his enemies. On the 31st of July, he again filled the chair, and at the close of the session set out for the army of the north, with the rank of adjutant-general. M. de Biron, who commanded that army, highly extolled his behaviour at the defeat of Mons, 29th of April, 1792. A few days before the 10th of August, he was chosen, with Custines, to command the camp at Soissons. After that day, the commissioner of the legislative assembly declared that M. de Beauharnais was among the generals who had remained faithful to their country. In the month of October following, he addressed a

patriotic proclamation to the troops of the line belonging to the army of the Rhine. In December, when Franckfort was re-taken by the Prussians, his military conduct was praised by the minister Pache and general Custines. On the 29th of May, 1792, he was appointed to the command of the army of the Rhine, and soon after invited to become war minister, which he refused. - At this period, all the nobles who were employed in the armies were removed; in consequence of which he sent in his resignation, which was at first refused, and afterwards, 21st of August, accepted by the representatives, who ordered him to remove to the distance of twenty leagues from the frontiers. He had some time before been attacked by Varlet, one of the members of the commune of Paris, who charged him with having belonged to the Feuillans. This denunciation obliged him to publish remarks against the proscription of the nobles, and to declare his attachment to the republic. When his resignation had been accepted, he retired to La Ferté-Imbault, department of Loir and Cher; there he was arrested, as a suspected person, taken to Paris, confined in the prison of the Carmelites, and afterwards brought before the revolutionary tribunal. He was charged with having been for a fortnight inactive at the head of his army, which had contributed, they said, to the loss of Mentz. He was condemned to death on the 23d of July, 1794, aged 34. The evening before his trial he wrote to his wife, since married to Bonaparte, to recommend his children to her, and to entreat her to procure his fame to be restored. Mercier, in his *Nouveau Paris*, relates, with that enthusiasm which belongs to him, that at the federation of the 14th July, 1790, M. de Beauharnais worked in the Champ de Mars, harnessed to the same cart as the abbé Sieyès.

BEAUHARNAIS (EUGENE de), son of the preceding, and of the Empress Josephine. He was little more than a child when his father was con-

ducted to the scaffold, but his misfortunes found a speedy termination; for his mother having married general Bonaparte, he became his aid-de-camp, and attended him to Italy and Egypt. On his return from that expedition, he was appointed head of a squadron of chasseurs in the consular guard, and shortly after became their commander in chief. He constantly accompanied the first consul in his journeys; was promoted to the rank of general of brigade; and then, in August 1804, colonel-general of the chasseurs. In the same month he went to preside over the electoral college of Loir and Cher, the place of his nativity; and in February, 1805, he was raised to the dignity of a French prince, of arch-chancellor of state, and grand officer of the legion of honour. A few months after he received the cross of the high order of St. Hubert, which was conferred on him by the elector of Bavaria; and in June, 1805, he went to Milan, where he was appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Italy.

Appendix to the Memoirs of Eugene de Beauharnais.

At the time of the return of hostilities against Austria (September, 1805,) he collected together the national guards of the kingdom of Italy, in various camps of reserve, addressed to them energetic proclamations on the political circumstances in which their country stood, successively visited these different bodies, and, rather by the means of persuasion and gentleness, than by force of arms, reduced the insurgent inhabitants of the mountains of Parma and of the environs. After the peace of Presburg, he went to Munich, where, on the 17th of January, 1806, he married princess Augusta of Bavaria. The emperor, the empress of the French, and all the court of Bavaria, witnessed this august ceremony, and the new-married pair immediately went into Italy, where they were in every place welcomed with the warmest eagerness.

BEAUJOLLOIS (Le Comte de) youngest son of the duke of Orleans, born on the 7th of October,
VOL. I.

1779. He profited more than his brothers by the education which was bestowed on them, and particularly gave signs of an extraordinary temper of mind. He was hardly 13 when he was arrested and conveyed to the Abbaye, with the rest of his family. He then underwent an examination, in which he displayed an energy which was admired even by the enemies of his house. To the question, "Are you an aristocrat?" he replied "Yes." "Are you acquainted with your father's designs?" "No," &c. &c. On the 11th of April, 1793, he was taken to Marseilles, where he spent three years in confinement, but was afterwards sent on board a Swedish vessel to Philadelphia, where he met with his brothers. Since that time they have wandered through different countries, but in 1802 went to London, where they joined the other branches of the family of Bourbon, then in England: on various occasions they have appeared publicly together.

BEAULIEU (M. le Baron de,) an Austrian general of artillery. After having served with honour in the seven years' war, he had retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the cross of the order of Maria Theresa: he lived peaceably till 1789, the time of the revolt in Brabant. Though born there he took no share in the insurrections, and the emperor having appointed him major-general, he commanded a body of the Austrian army, if the remains of a few regiments reduced by desertion to three or four thousand men can be called an army. Nevertheless he attacked the rebels, defeated them, and soon put an end to this war. The patriots of Brabant have themselves done justice in all their writings to the talents and humanity of this general. In one of the battles fought against them he was informed of the death of his only son, who had just been killed, when turning to those who surrounded him, with a truly Roman stoicism, he said, "My friends, this is not a time to weep, but to conquer." The emperor gave him the regiment of Orosz, of four battalions, and he is the

first Walloon officer who has been colonel of a Hungarian regiment. While he was at Berghen, a trumpeter, on the 25th of April, 1792, brought him, on the part of the French government, a declaration of war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia. On the 29th of May, when his whole army consisted of 1800 infantry, and 14 or 1500 cavalry, and all his artillery of 10 field pieces, he was attacked by general Biron, who had from 12 to 13,000 men under his command. A cannonade which produced no effect was all that took place on this day, but Beaulieu having received a reinforcement of two battalions of infantry, and 200 cavalry, from the army of Bourbon, attacked the French in his turn, defeated them, killed 250 of their men, and after having taken from them five pieces of cannon, forced them to draw back towards Valenciennes. In the month of December he carried the French posts established at Marche en Famine. In the month of August, 1793, he took the command of a body of troops between Douay and Lisle: on the 29th he gained an advantage near Templeuve, and seized four pieces of cannon. The Duke of York having been beaten at Hondschotte, Beaulieu, at the head of all the forces he could muster, came and joined the English army near Furnes. On the morning of the 15th the French began an attack on the left, which would have succeeded had not his arrangements compelled them to retire to Menin. He followed them thither, instantly assailed the town, entered almost without resistance, obliged the enemies to pass the Lys, and pursued them to Roncq. Some days after this victory, he received congratulatory letters from the Flemish states. He commanded in the province of Luxembourg in 1794, and on the 30th of April gained a battle near Arlon, over a division of Jourdan's army; on the 19th of May he seized Bouillon, and was invested with the grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa, in the month of June. On the 20th of July he was appointed quarter-master-general of

the army of Cobourg; but this situation being ill suited to him, he continued, during the remainder of this long campaign, to command a body at whose head he on all occasions displayed his valour and activity. In March, 1796, he went to take the chief command of the army of Italy, and was raised to the rank of general of artillery. The jealousy of general Argenteau, who had flattered himself with obtaining this command, was one cause of his defeats, especially those of Montenotte, Millesimo, Montezemo, and Mondovi. He saw himself abandoned by the king of Sardinia, who, on the 5th of May, concluded an armistice, which example was soon followed by the Duke of Parma, and the weakened Beaulieu vainly strove to defend the Adda: he was obliged to retire behind the Mincio, and general Bonaparte passed the river and drove his advanced guards to the very mountains of the Tyrol. Beaulieu made a fruitless display of his talents and bravery. He gave orders that general Argenteau should be put under arrest and conveyed to Pavia, for having at least seconded him imperfectly, and he insisted on the commencement of an impeachment against him by his court. On the 25th of June he quitted the command of the army, and was succeeded by M. de Wurmser, who was still more unfortunate than he had been. Notwithstanding his ill success in Italy, Beaulieu cannot but be regarded as an estimable general; if his talents did not extend to the conduct of a great army, he managed a considerable body, with much skill, and his activity, joined to the enthusiasm with which he knew how to inspire the soldiery, are sufficient to set him above ordinary generals.

BEAUMARCHAIS (P. AUGUSTE CARON de) born at Paris the 24th of January, 1732, the son of a watch-maker. At the age of 21 he invented an improvement in watch-making. Being passionately fond of music, and especially of the harp, he applied himself to rendering the mechanism of the pedals more perfect, and this talent gained him admittance to Mesdames, Louis XVth's daughters, to give them

lessons, which was the origin of his fortune. He lost two wives successively, and then gained three considerable law suits: the papers which he published concerning each of them, and especially that against Kornmann, whose counsel Bergasse was, excited great attention. He had an affair of honour with a duke, in consequence of which he was sent to Fort l'Evêque. He was employed in some political business by the ministers Maurepas and Vergennes: he supported the scheme for the bank of discount, and this bank was established; he also procured the adoption of the scheme for a fire-pump to supply the city of Paris with water. His plan concerning poor women was executed at Lyon, and gained him thanks from the body of merchants of this town. After the death of Voltaire, he bought the whole of his manuscripts, and not having been able to print them in France, he established a considerable press at Kell, where he succeeded in raising to this great man, a typographical monument worthy of his glory. He also had some other works printed at this same establishment, particularly the writings of J. J. Rousseau. At this period the North American colonies were shaking off the yoke of England; Beaumarchais formed advantageous speculations in their favour, in which he interested the possessors of large capitals; he collected money and vessels, and sent them arms, men, and other assistance, of which a small part fell into the hands of the English, the remainder arrived safely, and he made the best advantage of the event, which procured him a considerable fortune: it was then that he had a magnificent house built in the Faubourg St. Antoine. He was planning the construction of a bridge over the Seine, when the revolution intervened to oppose his projects. On the 24th of July, 1789, he made a civic gift of 12,000 francs to the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Antoine; a short time after he became a member of the first commune of Paris. In 1792, having signed a contract with the war-minister, to furnish 60,000 fire-

locks, which he was to procure from Holland, and not having delivered one, though he had received 500,000 francs in advance, the people accused him of forming a deposit of them in his house on the Boulevard: this accusation was laid before the convention by Chabot; Beaumarchais was conducted to the Abbaye a little while before the massacres of September, but Manuel having declared himself his protector, he was set at liberty. Lecointre de Versailles renewed this accusation on the 28th of November, and obtained a decree for proceeding against him, but he had already taken refuge in England, where the ridiculous reply was forgotten which he had made in his own name to the proclamation of the English monarch, at the time of the American war. It was said at the time, that he would, from his retirement, maintain a secret correspondence with the committee of public safety; however this may be, after the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he returned to Paris, and was striving to collect the shattered remains of his ancient fortune, when, on the 17th of May, 1799, he was carried off by an apoplectic fit, after a life made up of all kinds of events, and divided between literature and business. The only real talents which he shewed were in intrigues of every species. His dramatic productions were highly successful. The Marriage of Figaro especially, in which the author has retraced several scenes of his own life, not calculated to do him honour, was performed all over France, and particularly at the first theatre in Paris, with ridiculous solemnity. It is difficult to express the infatuation with which the court and the town came to applaud the most indecent pictures, the jests in the worst taste; and it is above all astonishing that the government of that time did not stifle these first cries of sedition. The Barber of Seville preceded Figaro; this work, sketched on the same plan, had less success: the Guilty Mother, which Beaumarchais wished to make the sequel to these two pieces, occasioned

strong invectives, and his impudence now met with zealous defenders of morals and good taste. The stroke which excited the most indignation was the anagram of one of his adversaries in the foolish and odious character of Bégearss: no one recognised in this portrait one of the most enlightened and estimable men of the age, and the calumny was only the more disgusting on that account. This piece was however revived in 1796, and, after the representation, the author, at the end of his career, presented himself once more on the stage, where he received applauses contested by some hisses. Beaumarchais' first dramatic performance, *Eugenia*, had appeared in 1767; the most interesting situations in this piece he had borrowed from the *Diable Boiteux* of Lesage. In 1793 he published papers in answer to *Lecointre de Versailles*, his accuser.

BEFFROY DE REIGNY (LOUIS ABEL) sur-named *Cousin James*. He was born at Laon, on the 6th of November, 1757, and came to Paris in 1770; being endowed with an active mind, he employed every method for acquiring renown. Every body has heard of his *Moons*, of his *Will of an Elector*, and of a hundred other productions, the titles of which are not less whimsical. The desire of an ephemeral success often gave them a stamp of originality which seduced the multitude. The same desire also suggested to him, in the year 8, (1799) the idea of a *Dictionary of Men and Things*, a whimsical conception, without plan and without measure, the impropriety of which soon excited the attention of the police. *Cousin James* is besides a dramatic writer. In 1791 he brought out *Nicodemus in the Moon*, which met with great success, attributed, at the time, to the portrait of a beneficent king, in whom the public thought they recognised *Louis XVI.* Beffroy also brought out, in 1793, a grand opera, which was played for a short time, under the title of *All Greece*, and which has been since compleatly forgotten. This piece had been preceded by the

Club of Good People, which had also great success, attributed to the political opinions of the time. There are also by him, *The Wings of Love*, *Little Nanette*, and many other fugitive pieces. He composed the music of almost all his operas; it is considered as not highly finished, but easy and agreeable.

BELAIR (A. P. JULIENNE de) general of brigade. He was, in August, 1792, chief-engineer for the defence of Paris. The entrenchments, of which he gave the plan, were to begin above St. Denis, and stretch to Nogent sur Marne. He demanded 800 pieces of artillery; the military committee at first promised him 600; he proposed to employ the bronze figures and the statues to make cannon, and the lead of Versailles to make balls. He became commander of the legion of the national guard of Paris, and was afterwards employed in the army of the north in 1793. He is the author of a pamphlet, entitled, "*Method of rendering Subsistence abundant in Armies*," with this motto, "*The art of conquering is lost without the art of subsisting*;" and of several other works, such as, *Instruction addressed to Infantry Officers, for the Defence of Posts*; *Elements of Fortification*; *Defence of Paris*, and of the whole empire; *The Pikeman's Manual*.

BELSUNCE (the Count de), sub-major of the infantry regiment of Bourbon. He was in garrison at Caen, where he long protected the circulation of corn, and appeased several tumults. Three grenadiers of the regiment of Artois, having accused him of having caused a medal to be taken from them which they wore as having deserved well of the country, a mob formed against him; his house was surrounded; he took refuge at the town hall, but was dragged thence by the people, and massacred in the presence of the motionless magistrates. One woman tore out his heart, and carried it in triumph; other furies dipped their handkerchiefs in his blood. Marat, who had denounced him in his papers as an aristocrat, was one of the causes of this event; and

Prudhomme says in his History of the Crimes of the Revolution, that "the death of Belsunce, the cherished lover of Mademoiselle d'Armans, better known by the name of Charlotte Corday, was the first motive of this young girl's hatred of Marat.

BENDER (BLAISE COLOMBAN, Baron de) Field-marshal. Born in the Brigsaw, he entered very young into the Austrian service, and was engaged in the war of 1741, and the seven years' war against the Prussians, he distinguished himself in various engagements, and received several wounds. He had attained the rank of captain, when he married a countess of the house of Isembourg: this alliance was a source of rapid promotion to him: within a few years he was successively major, colonel, and major-general; he had the command of the Brigsaw. Having been appointed lieutenant-general, the government of the important fortress of Luxembourg was intrusted to him. At the time of the insurrection of 1789, he commanded in chief in the Low Countries, and directed the principal part of the operations, notwithstanding his great age. In 1790 he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and obtained the grand cross of Maria Theresa. In 1792, his infirmities did not permit him to take an active part in the war against France, and he remained at Luxembourg, of which the French formed the blockade in 1794. The old general defended himself courageously there for eight months, but in spite of his reiterated demands, this fortress had been left unsupplied with provisions. It was forced to surrender on the 1st of June, 1794, and the garrison even then obtained an honourable capitulation; they were sent back into Germany, on condition that they should not bear arms for a year. M. de Bender was appointed governor-general of Bohemia, and having retired into Moravia, died there some time afterwards.

BENTABOLE (PIERRE) a barrister, son of a contractor for provisions during the seven years' war, made himself known from the beginning of the revo-

lution, by the ardour with which he embraced its principles, and was soon named attorney-general of the department of Bas Rhin. Being chosen deputy of this same department to the national convention, he voted there for the death of Louis XVI. and was one of the most vehement antagonists of the Gironde. After the battle of Nerwinde, lost by Dumourier, he demanded the establishment of a committee for trying the generals. On the 8th of May, at the time of the progress of the Vendéans, he proposed that an army of 40,000 men might be formed, to march against them; that the alarm-cannon might be discharged, and the tocsin tolled in the departments surrounding Paris, and that a stop might be put to all business, whether civil or criminal. After the 31st of May, he proposed outlawing Felix Wimpfen, commissioner of the federalists of Calvados. Being sent, at the end of August, to the army of the north, he gave an account of the affair of Limelle, and of the dispositions of Houchard at Dunkirk, and deprived general Hédouville, as an ex-noble. On the 3d of October, at the time of the decree of accusation against the Girondins, he opposed Ducos, Fonfrède, and Vigée's speaking in the tribune in their defence. In December, at the time of the balloting for the Jacobins, he reproached Hebert with his denunciations of Chabot; he attested the patriotism of Hérault de Séchelles, and treated the recal of the priests and nobles on missions, as unjust with respect to some among them. On the 9th of January, 1794, at the time of the presentation of Châlier's wife at the bar, he caused a pension to be granted to her equal to that enjoyed by the widow of Jean Jacques Rousseau. A month after he supported the repeal of the decrees passed for prosecution on account of the crimes of the 2d and 3d of September, 1792; declared against Robespierre on the 8th of Thermidor, and the next day caused a measure to be adopted in favour of the persons detained on suspicion. On the 5th of October following, he was admitted into the committee

of general safety, and from this period carried away by circumstances with the favourers of retribution, sometimes brought back by his principles towards the Jacobins, he appeared to waver between the different extremes, without holding any very decided course. On the 16th of October, he opposed the nation's seizing the property of the relations of emigrants; on the 5th of November, he denounced the members of the Jacobins, who urged the people to insurrection, and particularly attacked Billaud Varènnes, in the midst of the multiplied refutations of the partisans of the Montagne. He was named president on the 20th of December, and afterwards successively denounced the journal called *L'Ami du Peuple*, by Lebois, the successor of Marat, and *L'Orateur du Peuple*, by Fréron; to oppose the return of the outlawed deputies, to protest against the proposal of suspending every erasure from the emigrant list; to complain of emigrants filling public offices, and to combat the measures proposed for judging the terrorists. On the 13th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (10th of October, 1795,) he caused the permanence of the convention to be decreed, and proposed placing Barras at the head of the armed force. On the 3d of Brumaire, year 4, (25th of October, 1795) he pleaded for the re-arming of the patriots who had defended the convention. Become a member of the council of five hundred, he caused the minister of the police to be charged with the business of erasures, and with avenging the assassination of the patriots of the south; at the same time he demanded the exclusion of J. J. Aimé from the legislative body, and occasioned a great disorder in the council, by some offensive expressions. In the month of May, 1796, he set himself up against the message of the directory, announcing the closing of the clubs and popular meetings. In January, 1797, he had a dispute with his colleague Goupilleau de Fontenay, to whom he gave a blow with a sword. On the 19th of August he recalled the promise of the thousand millions made to the de-

fenders of the country, and urged a speedy repeal of it. Immediately after the 18th of Fructidor, (4th of September, 1797,) he proposed making all persons guilty of peculation refund. He died at Paris, on the 22d of April, 1798. Bentabole was of a violent disposition; he had the voice of a Stentor, and the vaulted roof of the hall of meeting often echoed with his vociferation. He was of the society of the Cordeliers, and consequently a partisan of Danton; which explains the hatred that he vowed against Robespierre, and was displayed as early as the 8th of Thermidor, by opposing the printing of his speech.

BERNADOTTE, born at Pau, in Béarn. At the time of the revolution he was a serjeant in the regiment of royal marines, of which M. Merle d'Ambert was colonel. His activity, his talents, and his bravery, advanced him rapidly, and he was commander of a demi-brigade, when Kléber, having distinguished him, employed him in various expeditions, procured for him an appointment to be general of a brigade, and soon obtained for him the command of a division of the army of Sambre and Meuse, at the head of which he fought in the battle of Fleurus, 1794. On the 2d of July, 1795, he contributed to the passage of the Rhine, near Neuwied, and in the course of August took the city of Altorf. On the 22d, his division, posted in front of Newmarck, was repulsed, together with the whole army under general Jourdan, but in the retreat Bernadotte distinguished himself as commander of the advanced guard. In 1796 he joined the army of Italy, and shared in the glory of the Tagliamento expedition. Soon after he took Palma Nova, Lamina, Caporetto, &c. &c. A short time before the 18th Fructidor, Bernadotte, in the name of his division, signed an address against the party which was that day overcome. Not long before he had commanded the arrest of M. d'Entraigues, who was attached to the Russian legation at Venice, and in whose correspondence papers, were

found, which served to point out the reasons for the measures which had been taken against a part of the members of the two councils. General Bonaparte afterwards sent him to Paris, to present to the directory the standards taken at Pischiera after the battle of Rivoli. About the end of September, 1797, he was appointed commandant of Marseilles, but preferred returning to the head of his division. On the 18th of January, 1798, he was sent on an embassy to Vienna, where he remained not long, for the inhabitants having joined to celebrate a festival to shew their joy at the warlike preparations of their volunteers, designed to combat the French, who the preceding year had menaced their city, Bernadotte thinking this anniversary an insult to his country, on the same day gave a festival in his own palace in honour of the victories of the French arms, and planted on the outside the tri-coloured banner. The people of Vienna exasperated, strove to compel him to remove the banner, the palace was forced, and several guns were fired, shortly after Bernadotte quitted the country, but in his account spoke with respect of the emperor, throwing the whole blame on the baron de Thugut. On his arrival at Paris, he refused the command of the fifth military division, and also declined accepting of an embassy to the Hague, to which he had been appointed. For a long time, but without success, he endeavoured to obtain public reparation for the insult he had received at Vienna, and a formal testimony of approbation of his conduct. About the end of August, 1798, Bernadotte married the daughter of a merchant of Avignon, who was settled at Genoa, named Clary. The young lady, sister in law to prince Joseph Bonaparte, had been originally betrothed to general Duphot, who was killed in a popular tumult at Rome. In 1799, Bernadotte being commander in chief of an army of reserve, bombarded Philisbourg, and drove from Franckfort the agents of Austria and the emigrants. After that petty revolution of the 19th of May, 1799,

which expelled Merlin, Trielhard, and Lareveillère, from the directory, Bernadotte was appointed war minister, and in the midst of the misfortunes of the armies, and the depredations and confusion of a dismembered government, he acted with surprising energy in that department. The directory, taking alarm at his connection with several democrats, he was superseded by Millet Mureau; and yet that party in vain urged him to declare himself, and to overturn the projects attributed to Sieyes. He quietly withdrew, and after the 18th Brumaire was appointed a state counsellor, and commander in chief of the western army. In several engagements he dispersed the remains of the Chouans, and on the 6th of June, 1800, prevented the English from landing at Quiberon. The year following he gave up the command to General Laborde; his health then gave way alarmingly, and he appeared sinking under a species of decline. He recovered, however, and rose higher and higher in the estimation of the first consul, who, on obtaining the imperial diadem, made him marshal of the empire. In June, 1804, he was nominated to the command of the army of Hanover, and a few months afterwards appointed chief of the 8th cohort of the legion of honour. In March, 1805, though absent, he was chosen president of the electoral college in the department of Vaucluse, and a few days after by that of the Hautes Pyrénées was elected candidate for the senate. At the same time the king of Prussia conferred on him the title of knight of the black and red eagles, and his example was followed by the elector of Bavaria, who sent him the badge of the grand order of St. Hubert. Marshal Bernadotte left Hanover with the chief part of his army, about the end of Sept. 1805, and on the 25th of the same month, after having traversed Hesse and the margravate of Anspach, he reached Wartzburgh, where he joined the Bavarians who had just entered into alliance with France, and soon restored them to their capital, after which he went to the Ilcr, and thence

against the Russians, subsequently to the important victory gained at Ulm.

BERNARD (DE MARIGNY) an old naval officer, chief of a division in the royalist army of the Vendée, and member of the supérieur council of that army. He was nephew to Marigny the chief of a squadron, who commanded for some time at Brest at the beginning of the revolution. Having been imprisoned by the Jacobins, he was released by Laroche-Jaquelin, on the 14th of March, 1793, joined him, and long enjoyed great consideration in the army of La Vendée; he accompanied it as commander of artillery in its excursion beyond the Loire. When the war broke out again in 1794, he commanded the cavalry at Cérise in Poitou. Being suspected of treachery, he was condemned by the general council of the catholic and royal army of the Vendée, to be shot. Charette performed, on this occasion, the functions of king's attorney. Bernard de Marigny was accordingly shot, near Cérise, a few days after his condemnation. Stofflet was reproached with his death as well as Charette, and it was attributed to considerations of ambition and of personal animosity, rather than to a motive of public interest.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE (JACQUES) member of the National Institute, published, in 1773, a relation of the voyage which he had just made to the Isle of France, then, in 1784, the *Studies of Nature*; in 1789, the romance of Paul and Virginia, and in 1791, that of the *Indian Cottage*. In 1792 he was appointed by Louis XVI. overseer of the botanical garden, and at the end of 1794, professor of the normal school. He had become distinguished at the time by the public voice, and he was one of the first put on the list of the tutors whom it was proposed to give to the prince-royal, the son of Louis XVI.

BERQUIN (ARNAUD) born at Bourdeaux, died at Paris, on the 21st of December, 1791, at the age of 42. He made himself first remarkable by his *Idylls*, which are full of grace and sensibility. He was for

some time editor of the *Moniteur*, and published the *Village Paper*, in conjunction with Ginguené and Grouvelle. Berquin deserves the public gratitude for the great number of works useful to education, which he published; no writer has adopted this style with more success. His *Children's Friend* obtained, in 1778, the prize awarded by the French Academy to the most useful work of the year; there are many other productions by him: the *Friend of Youth*; the *Village Library*; and the *Children's Journal*: his idylls and his ballads have been collected. Amongst the latter is remarkable his imitation of Metastasio, *Oroglioso fumacello*.

BERTHIER, intendant of Paris, counsellor of state, &c. At the time of the taking of the Bastile, in July, 1789, the electors of Paris, to whom he had been denounced, sent 400 men to pursue him. He was arrested at Compiègne, and conducted to Paris the very evening of the massacre of his father-in-law, M. de Foulon. The people flocked in crowds to meet him, and presented to him the head of his father-in-law, which they wanted to force him to kiss. Soon torn from the hands of his guards, he was taken to the fatal lamp-post. He snatched a gun from one of the men who surrounded him, and tried to defend himself; but a hundred bayonets struck him at once. A monster plunged his hand into the midst of his bowels, and tore out his palpitating heart, which he carried to the committee; this heart was placed on the point of a cutlass, and paraded about the town, with his head on the end of a pike. The unhappy Berthier was accused of having had the direction of the camp of St. Denis, of having distributed cartridge to the troops, and of having monopolized the supplies of provisions for the capital. He left a wife and eight children.

BERTHIER (ALEXANDRE) war-minister, and marshal of the empire. He was son to the governor of the war-office, and was joined with him in his employment. Early put on the staff, he served in this

manner in America, fought with Lafayette for the liberty of the United States, and obtained the rank of colonel. In the first years of the revolution, he was appointed major-general of the national guard of Versailles, and made himself known there by the most invariable moderation. He went to Metz on the 28th of December, 1791, with the title of adjutant-general, to carry to generals Luckner and Rochambeau, the staff of Marshal of France. He continued to serve in the army of Luckner, with the title of head of the staff. He passed into that employed against the Vendée in 1793, gave effectual assistance to Ronsin in taking plans of the revolted country, and had three horses killed under him at the capture of Saumur. In 1796, he was sent to the army of Italy, with the rank of general of division, and contributed greatly to the success of this campaign, filling the important station of head of the staff. He performed great services at the taking of Ceva and of Mondovi; distinguished himself at the passage of the Po; and decided the victory at Lodi, by rushing forward at the head of the battalions: he had also a great share in the success of the battle of Rivoli. General Bonaparte made, in his reports, an eulogium on his conduct at Arcole. After the preliminaries of Léoben, towards the end of April, 1797, Matthew Dumas, in the council of 500, pronounced an eulogium on Bonaparte and on Berthier. In the month of October in the same year, general Berthier was commissioned by general Bonaparte, who panegyricized him anew, to bring the treaty of Campo Formio to Paris. In January, 1798, he received the chief command of the army of Italy, and was charged by the directory to march against the Roman states. He then directed his course to Ancona, of which he took possession, and continued his march to Rome, which he entered with his army early in February. The directory having commanded the destruction of the papal government, general Berthier had a consular government organized there; but he did not

stay long in this country, and his devotion to general Bonaparte soon carried him to Egypt, still as his head of the staff. The signal services which he did him in this country also are well known. On his return from Egypt, general Bonaparte associated him in his glory and in his success on the memorable 18th of Brumaire, and soon after appointed him war-minister. Berthier was afterwards generalissimo of the army of reserve, and again accompanied general Bonaparte into Italy, where he contributed to the success of the passage of St. Bernard, and to the gaining of the battle of Marengo. He afterwards signed the armistice concluded between the French and Imperial armies. During the summer of 1800, he organized the provisional government of Piedmont, visited some places in Holland, and thence went into Spain on an embassy extraordinary: on his return he resumed the war-ministry, which had been confided to Carnot. As soon as Napoleon Bonaparte was proclaimed emperor, Berthier was appointed marshal of the empire, great huntsman, and chief of the 1st cohort of the legion of honour. In 1805, the king of Prussia made him knight of his orders, and the elector of Bavaria conferred on him that of St. Hubert. Marshal Berthier accompanied the emperor to Milan, at the time of his coronation as king of Italy, in June, 1805, and on his return he went and made a circuit on the coasts of Manche and Holland. In October, 1805, he was appointed chief of the general staff of the great army of Germany, and contributed anew by his talents and his activity to the brilliant successes which opened this campaign. On the 19th of the same month, he signed, with Mack, the treaty for the surrender of Ulm, and the capitulation of the Austrian army.

BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, comptroller of Bretagne, then minister of the marine. Being the king's commissioner at Rennes, in 1778, and charged, with the Count de Thiard, with dissolving the parliament, he was in danger of losing his life in a com-

motion in which the young men undertook the defence of the parliament. On the 4th of October, 1791, he was appointed minister of the marine, in the place of M. Thévenard. On the 31st of the same month, he made a report to the legislative assembly on the state of the naval force of France, on the organization of the marine, and on the laws which remained to be made relative to the service of the ports and arsenals. The majority of the committee of the marine soon declared against him, particularly the deputy Cavelier of Brest. On the 7th and 8th of December, he was violently accused by the deputy of Finisterre, and by the deputy Cavelier, as having deceived the legislative body, by declaring the officers of the marine were at their posts, and as having betrayed the nation, by employing aristocrats in the expedition destined to carry succours to St. Domingo. The discussion was adjourned, and on the 13th of the same month, he presented a paper in answer to these accusations. The assembly ordered it to be printed. On the 19th of December, he delivered a speech on the disasters of St. Domingo, and on the means of remedying them. Though he had described the friends of the negroes, as the instigators of these disasters, the assembly was sufficiently pleased with this discourse to order it to be printed. On the 29th he was again denounced by a petitioner, calling himself a member of a commercial house in India, and by the deputy Cavelier. On the 13th of January, 1792, the committee of the marine made a report against the paper of the minister Bertrand, relating to the dismissions delivered to the officers of the marine of Brest. The discussion was long, the debates tumultuous, and the deliberation adjourned. On the 19th, the minister went, accompanied by his colleagues, to present to the assembly the recapitulation of his arguments in his defence, and explanations concerning the facts imputed to him: this affair was again adjourned. On the 1st of February the committee of the marine made a new report against

him. After tumultuous debates, the assembly decreed that there was no ground for accusation against this minister: but on the following day they decreed that observations on his conduct should be presented. Hérault de Séchelles was charged with the denunciation: he read it, on the first of March, to the assembly, who adopted it. On the 10th it received the king's answer, which was honourable to the minister, and declared that Louis XVI. continued his confidence to him, though he had been denounced to him. A few days after, M. Bertrand, at the solicitation of other ministers, and principally of M. Cahier de Gerville, gave in his resignation, and was succeeded by M. de la Coste. At this period Louis XVI. confided to the ex-minister, the direction of a secret police commissioned to watch over the Jacobin party, and influence the national guard and the sections. In the course of May, Carra having denounced him to the Jacobins, as one of the principal members of the Austrian committee, Bertrand complained to the court of correcting police; but the justice of peace, Larivière, who had admitted this complaint, was accused by the legislative assembly, as having illegally pursued several deputies. In the course of June, M. Bertrand sent to Louis XVI. the plan of the justice of peace, Buot, his principal secret agent, for neutralizing the tribunes of the assembly. After the events of the 20th of June, he presented another to this prince for securing his departure from Paris, but indiscretion and perfidy prevented the execution of it. Five days after the 10th of August, Bertrand de Moleville was accused, in consequence of a report of Gohier, and of the demand of Fouchet. He encountered great dangers, and at last reached London, where he settled after this period. In that country he published a voluminous history of the revolution, which had great success there, on account of the accuracy of the facts, of which the author was a witness, and especially on account of the severity of its principles. This valuable work has been translated into

English, and reprinted at Paris in 15 volumes; it is certainly one of the most complete collections concerning the revolution, and it would be difficult to find elsewhere more courage and exactness on this head. M. de Bertrand did not return to Paris after the 18th of Brumaire, year 8 (9th of November, 1799) and he appears to have remained attached to the house of Bourbon. In 1804, he was pointed out, in a pamphlet published by Méhée, as having tried to seduce him to attach him to the same cause; and in May, 1805, he was also marked out in the same manner in the trial of Duluc and Rosselin, who were condemned to death by a military committee.

BESENVAL (Baron de) lieutenant-general of the armies of the king of France, knight of the grand-cross of the order of St. Louis, inspector-general of the Swiss and Grisons, &c. He did essential service to the city of Paris, by facilitating the means of supplying it with provisions in 1789, and was employed in the army which the king had ordered should be assembled in the environs of Paris. He wrote to M. de Launay, governor of the Bastile, to prevail on him to defend that fortress, and promised him assistance. Pursued by the hatred of the people, he quitted Paris, furnished with passports, and was arrested at Villenaux. M. Necker wrote to the municipality for his release, and having been unable to succeed in his demand, addressed himself to the municipality of Paris, which gave orders that M. de Besenval should be set at liberty. The districts, dissatisfied with this order, caused the prisoner to be first transported to Brie-Comte-Robert, and then to Paris, where the Châtelet being directed to bring him to trial, declared him innocent. He remained in the capital, and died there on Ascension day, the 27th of June, 1794. His friends had prevailed on Mirabeau to act secretly in his favour, in order to appease the popular effervescence which was directed against him, and which manifested itself in mobs about the Châtelet. The baron de Besenval served in the field

with distinction, and was never wounded; he enjoyed undiminished credit, and had great influence over the mind of the queen. He died singing, surrounded by his friends: his last illness was as extraordinary as it was gentle; some internal cause, but little known to his physicians, subjected him from time to time, to complete and sudden fainting fits, in one of which he went off without effort. In his youth he had written a number of verses and epigrams, on various anecdotes more or less scandalous. He lived in great intimacy with the marshal de Ségur and his wife, and left to the second son of that house a part of his fortune, and some manuscript papers, which the young man sold to a bookseller in 1804. It is a collection of the most scandalous and inaccurate anecdotes. M. de Besenval would probably never have published such a book, M. de Ségur dying a short time before its publication, did not witness the indignation which it every where excited, and could not hear the cries of public opinion which accused him of having betrayed the memory of his friend and benefactor for a petty sum of money.

BEURNONVILLE (PIERRE RYEL DE) general of division, former war-minister, member of the conservative senate, ambassador at the court of his most catholic majesty, grand officer of the legion of honour, &c. He was born at Champigneul, on the 10th of May, 1752, and intended for the church, and was sent, whilst yet very young, to pursue a course of belles-lettres in the capital; but his turn for a military life getting the better of the intentions of his parents, he devoted himself by choice to mathematics and geography, and procured himself to be enrolled as a supernumerary in the company of the queen's gendarmes. The death of his elder brother removed the impediments which opposed his inclination for a military life. He was on the eve of promotion, when a fire having destroyed his father's property in the colonies, induced him to repair thither. Having embarked in the squadron of M. de Suffren, he served

at first in India as a common soldier, then as a sergeant, he afterwards became major of the militia of the island of Bourbon, and was turned out by the governor of the island. He returned to France with loud complaints; the government, to indemnify him, gave him the cross of St. Louis. He then purchased a commission in the Swiss guards of Monsieur, the king's brother. He was employed, in Aug. 1792, as a general under Dumourier, who called him his Ajax; in November following he obtained the command of an army which marched towards Trèves, and which fought several unfortunate battles, particularly one at Pellingen, against the Austrians. It would be difficult to mention any thing more extraordinary than the reports made by this general to the convention, relative to all these battles, especially that of Grewenmacher, where he pretended that, after a dreadful combat of three hours, the enemy had lost a great number of men, whilst the French had sustained no other loss than the little finger of a chasseur. On Feb. 4, 1793, he was appointed war-minister; on March 11 he wrote to the convention to give in his resignation, saying, that he thought himself better qualified to serve his country with his sword than with his pen: he reminded them, that from the month of May, 1791, to the date of his letter, he had been present in 172 engagements. This resignation gave rise to several debates, but at last he received permission to leave Paris on delivering up his accounts. On the 14th of March he was again appointed to the same office, which he accepted. Having been sent to arrest Dumourier at St. Amand, he was himself arrested and conveyed to the head quarters of the prince de Cobourg, with the four commissioners of the convention. As soon as he perceived that the carriage, in which he had been placed, took the road to Tournay, he endeavoured to make his escape from the escort, which was composed of the hussars of Berchiny; one of whom slightly wounded him. General Clairfait received the prisoners with cold ci-

vility, and answered their complaints in these words: "We cannot refuse the kindness which is done us." They were delivered into the hands of colonel Lebreau, and Beurnonville, not taking off his hat to him, had the mortification of being told, "Equality has no place here." Having been taken before the prince of Cobourg, that general offered them books, and other means of amusing themselves, which they accepted. Colonel Mack informed them, that they would be kept as hostages for the queen and her son, and desired them to write to the convention on the subject. "We have no longer," answered they, "any advice to give to the convention." They were removed to Olmutz, where they remained till the 22d of Nov. 1795, at which period they were taken to Bâle to be exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. After the 18th Fructidor (4th Sep. 1797) Beurnonville was appointed to the command of the French army in Holland. In May of the same year he had been proposed as one of the directory, and was supported by the moderate party. In Nov. he resigned the command of the Batavian army; the directory in 1798 made him inspector-general. He was one of the generals who sided with Bonaparte when the latter brought about the revolution of the 9th and 10th of Nov. 1799, and afterwards received from him the embassy to Berlin, to which he was appointed in Dec. In 1802 he obtained leave of absence and returned to Paris, bringing with him the secret papers which had been seized at Bareuth, on arresting the members of the royal committee which had been formed there. Thence he went as ambassador to Madrid; in Feb. 1805 he was chosen a senator; some time before which he had received the insignia of grand officer of the legion of honour.

BILLAUD-VARENNE, a barrister and ex-orator, born at Rochelle, which place he quitted several years before the revolution. In 1792 he was substitute for the attorney of the commune of Paris, and became one of the directors of the massacres of Sep-

tember. Prudhomme declares in his History of the Crimes of the Revolution, that in a conference which took place to prepare these dreadful executions, some one having said that there would not be found executioners enough, Billaud answered with heat, "There will be enough!" Indeed having gone to the Abbaye during the massacres, he said to the executioners, "People, you are sacrificing your greatest enemies, you are doing your duty!" and when the committee wished to retain the effects of the victims, which were claimed by the murderers, Billaud addressed them thus: "Respectable citizens, you have deserved well of the country; the municipality does not know how to acquit itself to you: it is attending to the means of rewarding you; in the mean time you will each receive twenty-four livres. Brave men, continue your work," &c. Afterwards presenting one of these monsters to the commune, "Here," said he, "is one of those brave men to whom France owes eternal gratitude:" in the same month he was sent to Châlons as commissioner of the commune of Paris; he denounced its municipality for incivism, but the legislative assembly rejected this accusation by a particular decree. Being appointed deputy of Paris to the national convention, as early as the fourth meeting, he proposed the infliction of the punishment of death on any person who should introduce the enemy into the French territory. On the 29th of October he opposed Louvet in his accusation of Robespierre, and in December he several times urged the passing sentence on Louis XVI. He opposed the granting him counsel; and thinking that this affair was too much protracted, he proposed to break the bust of Brutus placed in the hall of meeting: "This illustrious Roman," cried he, "did not hesitate to destroy a tyrant, and the convention adjourns the justice of the people against a king!" In short he voted for his condemnation to death. When, on the 5th of March, there was some hesitation about making public the news of Dumourier's defection, Billaud cried out, that nothing must be concealed

from the people. "It was," said he, "at the news of the capture of Verdun that they rose and saved the country." On the 12th he denounced Fournier the American, as agent of all the popular insurrections. Being sent to Rennes with Sevestre, at the exact time when the war of the Vendée was breaking out, he endeavoured to stifle the beginning insurrections, on the right bank of the Loire; he demanded forces, and accused the executive councils of pusillanimity, and even of treason. Returning to the convention, he, on the 17th of May again uttered a violent invective against this council relative to the nomination of Custines, Houchard, and some other generals; and on the 27th he accused Custines in form. When Lanjuinais declared against the 31st of May, Billaud reproached him for having operated the counter revolution at Rennes; on the following day he demanded the accusation by summoning, *nominatim*, the deputies of the Gironde party. On the 25th of June he accused Jacques Roux of anarchical principles on occasion of an address against the rich; on the next day but one, he was appointed secretary. On the 15th of July he read a long work concerning the principal chiefs of the Gironde party, and demanded the decree of accusation against them. He afterwards caused this decree to be passed against Polverel and Santhonax, (commissaries at St. Domingo) as being attached to Brissot. On the 1st of August he was sent into the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. Returning to the convention on the 29th he demanded that the troops of the interior should instantly march to the frontiers, and that all the French, from twenty to thirty years of age should be put in requisition. On the 5th of September he supported the demand made by the sections of Paris for a revolutionary army; obtained the repeal of the decree forbidding domiciliary visits during the night; and, the same day, on occasion of the decree of accusation against Clavière and Lebrun, exclaimed, "the revolutionary tribunal must occupy itself, to the exclusion of all other business,

with their trial, and they must perish within a week. When their heads are fallen, as well as that of Marie Antoinette, say to the powers coalesced against you, that a single thread holds the sword suspended over the head of the tyrant's son; and that, if they take one step more in your territory, he shall be the first victim of the people." The same evening the convention named him its president, and joined him to the committee of public safety to watch the ministers: on the 25th he saw himself obliged to defend the operations of this committee. After having cast upon the enemies of the republic the accusations directed against him, he declared that he had taken great measures; that the republic had on foot 1,800,000 defenders, and that a hundred thousand men were ready to invade England. On the 7th of October he prevented Ducos, Fonfrède, and Vigée, from speaking in their own defence; proposed that the decree against the Gironde should be converted into a nominal summons, and procured the time of the queen's judgment to be fixed at a week from that day. On the 29th he obtained a decree that the criminal tribunal extraordinary should thenceforth take the name of revolutionary tribunal. On the 10th of November, Chabot having moved, that deputies as well as private persons, should enjoy the right of not being arrested without being heard, said prophetically to Billaud Varennes, that he was marked out to be in his turn a victim of the revolution. On the 18th, Billaud, in the name of the committee of public safety, made a report on the establishment of a provincial revolutionary government, and it was on the basis of this report that the revolutionary government was organized. On the 29th of December he obtained the rejection of the proposal to entitle the committee of public safety, committee of government. "It is the convention," said he, "which alone ought to govern." On the 1st of January, 1794, he caused a decree to be passed for causing every general or purveyor condemned to death, to be executed at the

head of the armies. He afterwards demanded, that the convention should go in a body to the festival of the 21st of January, and was the next day appointed by the Jacobins to digest the accusation of all kings. On the 14th of March he laid open the conspiracy of Hébert to this club, and made all its members take an oath to exterminate every conspirator. Two months afterwards, on the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794) he inveighed against Tallien for his complaint of the watch kept by the committees on the steps of the representatives who displeased them, and he insinuated that these terrors were the voice of guilt seeking to save itself from punishment. Dissension had not yet disunited the members of the government, and till this time Billaud had gone hand in hand with Robespierre, had assisted him to effect the revolution of the 31st of May, 1793, and had served him with zeal in the committees; but when these committees themselves became objects of the persecutions of the tyrant who wished to get rid of his accomplices, Billaud shewed himself one of his first accusers. It was he who, on the 8th Thermidor, year 2, (26th July, 1794,) attacked him with the greatest boldness, and gave him the first blows with his wonted energy. The next day, 9th Thermidor, he again declared against him, and contributed to his ruin. Six days after, he voluntarily gave in his resignation to the committee of public safety. Denounced on the 28th of August, by Lecointre de Versailles as one of the accomplices of him whom he had helped to crush, he obtained a decree which declared that his conduct had been conformable to the wishes of the nation. Legendre again spoke against him on the 3d of October, and renewed all the accusations of his being an accomplice of Robespierre. Billaud again had the address to disperse this new storm by the order of the day. After having for some time preserved a silence, of which the Jacobins complained, he burst out on the 4th of November in their tribune, pointed out the progress of the counter-revolution,

and called for the *waking of the lion*, who was, he said, only asleep, declaring that the time was come for crushing the wretches who ruined the republic. This discourse produced a violent sensation, and the very next day he was accused in the assembly of having instigated an insurrection of the people against the convention. He confessed that he blamed the system of moderation lately adopted, and complained of the liberation of madame de Tourzel, and of the protection granted to the counter-revolutionists. After having long struggled against his enemies, he was at last condemned with Collot, Barère and Vadier, on a report made by Saladin, in the name of the commissioners of the 21st; and sentenced to banishment to Guiana, on the 12th Germinal, year 3, (1st of April, 1795). He was arrested the next day: the decree of his banishment was reversed some time after, at the period of the second insurrection, in Prairial. The convention ordered that he should be carried before the criminal tribunal of the department of Charente-Inférieure, to be tried there. This order arrived too late: he was already on his way to Cayenne. On reaching this island, he was removed into the interior of the country, and separated from Collot d'Herbois, who soon died there. With respect to him, he was still living at Sinamari, when the exiles of the 18th Fructidor, year 5 (4th of September, 1797,) arrived there, and he was considered by them as a wild beast. Ramel however asserts that he became intimate with the abbé Brothier, who drew upon himself by this conduct, the animadversions of most of his companions in misfortune; but this fact is without any kind of foundation. His principal occupation in this banishment, was to bring up parrots. Billaud-Varennes published different political pamphlets, such as the *Despotism of the French Ministers*; the *Last Blows given to Prejudice and Superstition*; *Elements of Republicanism*; *Political and Moral Opinions*, &c.

Appendix to the Memoirs of Billaud-Varennes's Life.

He quitted Rochelle at the age of 23, through vex-

ation that the public there had hissed a theatrical piece of his composition, entitled *La Femme comme il en est peu*. He went to Paris, where he got himself admitted a barrister, and married a natural daughter of M. de Verdun, the only one of the farmers general who was not guillotined. One of his relations, who kept himself concealed during the reign of terror, ventured to write to him in January, 1794, in favour of Louis XVI.'s daughter: having read the letter, he cast a ferocious look on the messenger, and said to him: "Tell him who commissioned you with this letter, that there is no relation-ship in a revolution. Like Brutus, I would have my father guillotined, if he were of disservice to his country. See the value that I set upon the letter," (throwing it into the fire); "you will tell him who commissioned you with it, to keep quiet, and take care of himself.

BIRON (ARMAND LOUIS DE GONTAUD, Duke of,) ci-devant duke de Lauzun, colonel of the hussar regiment of that name, major-general in the service of the king of France, deputy of the noblesse of Quercy to the states-general. In the proceedings of the Châtelet, relative to the crimes of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, he was accused of having appeared, with the Duke of Orleans, in the midst of the assassins. He several times mounted the tribune to exculpate the duke, with whom he was in strict intimacy. In the course of December he was appointed to the command of Corsica. In January, 1792, he accompanied Talleyrand in his mission to London, where he was arrested for debt; and on his return to France he resumed his post in the army, in the month of April of the same year. He narrowly escaped being massacred with Dillon. Having at first taken possession of Quiévrain, and being encouraged by this success, he chose to make a new attack next day; but he was beaten, and driven back to the walls of Valenciennes. On the 19th of July, he went into the army of the Rhine; at the end of

the year he succeeded general Anselme in the army of Nice; and it was then that he was commissioned to arrest the son of the Duke of Orleans, who was on his staff. He submitted to this order with a readiness that could not have been expected from a friend of that prince. In the month of May, 1793, he went to command against La Vendée, whence Marat and Boyer-Fonfrède procured his recal. He did not wait for the decree, but anticipated it by his resignation. Being almost immediately confined at Sainte Pélagie, he wrote to the convention, to desire a speedy trial; his letter was read at the session of the 4th of September, but no regard was paid to it. He was at last brought before the revolutionary tribunal, and condemned to death on the 2d of Nivose, year 2, for having favoured the Vendéans. He pronounced on the scaffold these last words, "I die, punished for having betrayed my God, my king, and my order." He was 46 years of age.

BITAUBE (PAUL-JEREMIAH) member of the national institute of sciences and arts for the ancient languages, of the academy of Berlin, &c.; member of the legion of honour, born at Berlin, and naturalized a Frenchman. There are the following works by him: Joseph, a poem in nine cantos; William of Nassau, or the Batavians, in ten cantos; Examination of the Profession of Faith of the Savoyard Vicar, in Emile; On the Influence of the Belles Letters on Philosophy; &c. &c. We also owe to him a translation of the Iliad and of the Odyssey. During the heat of the war, in 1793, he had been struck off the list of the academy of Berlin; the peace of Bâle restored to him his honours and his pensions. In the year 6 (1798) he was the orator of the national institute, when that assembly went to give an account of its labours to the council of 500.

BLANCHARD (FRANÇOIS) an aeronaut. In 1788 he traversed the Pas-de Calais in a balloon, and came down in England. In 1793 he was confined in the fortress of Kustein in the Tirol, on the

accusation of having endeavoured to propagate revolutionary principles there. In August, 1796, he made his 46th aerial voyage at New York, and in August, 1798, he rose at Rouen with sixteen persons, in an aerial fleet, and descended at six leagues distance: the same year he made another voyage at Paris, with the astronomer Lalande. These experiments established, between him and the aeronaut Garnerin, a rivalry, which has led them to treat one another sometimes very harshly in the public papers. Blanchard has performed with success sixty-six ascents in different places.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS (FR. ANT.) barrister in the parliament, maître d'hôtel of Monsieur, was in 1789 appointed deputy of the tiers état of the seneschalate of Annonay to the states-general. At their opening he called the attention of the communes to the necessity of forming themselves into a national assembly; and on the 15th of May he made a tolerably moderate motion, tending to a conciliation with the noblesse. He wrote in answer to Messieurs Bergasse and De Calonne, respecting the finances and the revolution, and afterwards to the declaration of the abbé Raynal. He defended the 14th of July, and the 5th and 6th of October, 1789. He demanded in 1790, that measures should be taken against the insurgents of the camp of Jalès, and denounced a charge delivered by the archbishop of Vienne, as hostile to the revolution. In 1791 he was chosen secretary, then protested against the insertion of his name in a list of deputies pointed out as having voted for England, in the affair of the colonies, and gloried in being among the number of the minority which endeavoured to secure the rights of men of colour. It was in September of the same year that he resigned his situation as maître d'hôtel to Monsieur. He several times addressed the assembly without effect on the honours to be paid to Jean Jacques Rousseau. Being appointed after the session deputy-syndic of the department of Ardèche, he challenged the public examination of his

conduct; which examination he said it was a duty of the members of a free nation to make. In September, 1792, being chosen deputy to the national convention, he was immediately sent on a mission to Lyon, with Vitet and Legendre, to still the disturbances which had arisen there on the subject of provisions. At the time of Louis XVI.'s trial, he voted for detention till deportation should be judged proper. During the reign of terror, he kept himself aside, and did not appear again in the tribune till after the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) on the 7th of October, 1794, he was chosen secretary, and on the 3d of December following, urged the suppression of executive committees; some days after he entered into the committee of public safety, and made, in the name of that body, frequent reports on the subject of provisions: he also demanded that measures might be taken against the priests who troubled the department of Ardèche. As he was particularly intrusted with the care of watching that Paris was properly supplied with provisions, he caused a committee to be appointed for this purpose, and on different occasions set the convention at ease about the subsistence of that city. At the same time he denounced a work favouring the royalists, and set himself up against the partisans of monarchy, declaring that the republican system was the only one that suited France. At the end of January he pronounced a long discourse, which was much applauded, on the exterior relations of France, and the conditions on which she ought to treat with other powers. On the 21st of February, after a report concerning national festivals, he caused a decree to be passed for the free exercise of all forms of worship without exterior signs, and without any establishment paid by the state. On the 28th of the same month he gave an account of the throngs which there were in Paris at the doors of the bakers, and attributed them to a malcontent disposition; and, eight days after, on his report, the convention fixed

the method of the distribution of provisions, notwithstanding which the throngs assumed a more alarming character. Boissy d'Anglas did not shut his eyes to the dangers which he had brought upon himself, by taking charge of the responsibility, of this delicate part of the administration, at a time when the supply of provisions was so greatly impeded by the ill repute of the assignats; and, in a motion of order, he imparted to the assembly the fears with which he was inspired by this state of things, and pressed for measures against the demagogues and the royalists who, he said, were attacking the republic at the same time. On the 15th of March he at last confessed in the tribune the scarcity of provisions, and presented a decree to restrain the distribution of them. On the 17th several sections of Paris having come to demand bread of the convention, Boissy announced that 1800 sacks of flour had been distributed the same day: he accused the petitioners of sedition, and denounced meetings in the Faubourg St. Marceau. On the 20th of March, after having presented, in a motion of order, a picture of the miseries of France under the tyranny of Robespierre, he proposed to annul the judgments passed by the revolutionary tribunals since the 2d of Prairial, year 2, (11th of May, 1794,) and to restore the property of the persons condemned; these proposals were received with the warmest applauses. On the 1st of April, at the moment when he was beginning a report on the supplies of provisions, he was interrupted by the noise of a multitude of individuals of both sexes, who, having broken through the guard, were crying, "Bread, bread, and the constitution of 1793!" This rebellious tumult, stirred up by the demagogues of the Faubourg St. Antoine, had no other result than causing a decree to be past for the deportation of Collot d'Herbois, Billaud, and Barère. When it was dissipated, Boissy, who had remained tranquil, finished his report; but the faction of the anarchists continued to mark him out for public hatred; and on the 1st of Prairial a new insurrection

brought greater dangers on him. On that day he filled the chair in the place of André Dumont, was several times aimed at by twenty guns at once, and remained for a long time surrounded by these madmen. One of them placed himself before him, carrying at the end of a pike the head of the deputy Féraud, and Boissy continued to shew a coolness which had something astonishing in it; he even had the courage to observe to this multitude, that by besieging the convention thus, they prevented it from attending to the means of their subsistence, but his voice was drowned by new cries: this mob was also dissipated by the armed force. The next day Boissy was received at the tribune with universal applauses; he related several instances of self-devotion which he had witnessed the day before. Louvet voted him thanks in the name of the country. He was afterwards named a member of the committee charged with presenting a scheme for a constitution, and on the 13th of June he made a report. On the 9th of July he contradicted the rumour that the republic was to give up the fortresses of Holland to Prussia. On the 4th of August he made a report concerning the colonies, and caused them to be declared integral parts of the French republic. On the 27th he pronounced a discourse on the political situation of Europe, and proposed to remove every trace of barbarity from the revolutionary laws, and to rally all the French around the republic: a decree was passed for translating it into all languages. On the 2d of September he demanded that the committee of public instruction should present a list of the Frenchmen to whom the public gratitude dedicated statues, and he was surprised at not finding in the public squares, those of Fénelon, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Buffon. On the 4th of September he supported the proposal of recalling Taleyrand Périgord. On the 1st of October he voted for the re-union of Holland; and at this period he denied a work on the limits of France, which was attributed to him. On

the 15th of October some explanations took place in a general committee, about Boissy and some other deputies, relative to what could have gained them the praises of the sections of Paris, when they declared against the rest of the convention. Afterwards, in a correspondence of Lemaître, Boissy was named as a royal agent; and from that time he saw his credit diminish amongst the conventionalists, notwithstanding some invectives in the tribune against the royalists. He was even formally accused of having demanded a perpetual president instead of the executive directory, placed at the head of the constitution of the year 3, the Jacobins called it, *the patrician constitution* of Boissy d'Anglas, and others *the babébibobu constitution*, on account of its simplicity and of the slight stammering with which he is affected. Boissy becoming a member of the council of 500, was immediately elected their secretary. On the 4th of September he supported the request of the wives of Collot d'Herbois and Billaud Varennes for the liberation of their husbands. On the 10th, he made a motion in favour of the liberty of the press, and opposed any temporary limitation. On the 17th of July, 1796, he was appointed president. On the 30th of August, he opposed the amnesty of the crimes relative to the revolution; he retraced those which had been committed in its course, and said that he could not consent to their remaining unpunished. On the 23d of September, he demanded that the legislative body would express its wish for peace; he afterwards declared against the law of the 3d of Brumaire, which excluded the relations of emigrants from public functions. On the 30th of October he pleaded for the freedom of journals, and accused the directory of having set the example of licence, by paying for calumnies against the deputies. In the discussion of the law of the 3d of Brumaire, he declared that every thing was to be feared from limiting the choice of the people, but that there was not any inconvenience in limiting that of the government, and, on this occasion,

he launched into an invective against the terrorists who had stained Bourdeaux and Lyons with blood. On the 9th of November, 1796, he attacked the abuses of gaming-houses, and accused the directory of protecting vice. In April, 1797, he was appointed deputy of Paris to the council of five hundred. A short time after he protested against the barbarity of outlawing returned emigrants. He afterwards opposed the system adopted by the directory relative to the colonies, and accused Truguet of having caused Santonax to be sent to St. Domingo. On the 23d of June he supported the motion of Dumolard, who wished the directory to be called to account for their conduct with regard to Genoa and Venice. On the 11th of July he spoke with eloquence in favour of the banished priests, and of liberty of worship. On the 20th he demanded the re-organization of the national guard, a measure which he regarded as indispensable, in consideration of the dissensions which existed between the directory and the councils, to whom he pointed out the dismissal of the ministers, especially the minister of police, who had shewn himself favourable to the majority of the deputies, and the arrival of the terrorists of the departments in Paris. These opinions caused him to be included in the number of deputies conducted to deportation on the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) but he contrived to withdraw himself from it, and was recalled to France after the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799). In March, 1801, he became a member of the tribunate, of which he was elected president in December, 1802. In the beginning of the following year, he made a part of the new consistory of the reformed church of Paris; was decorated with the title of legislator on the 25th of November, 1804; became a member of the senate on the 17th of February, 1805, and commandant of the legion of honour on the same day.

BOMPARD, born at Bagnols, served at first in a merchant-ship. Having a disagreeable countenance,

an unfavourable make, and a roughness remarkable even in a sailor, he owed his advancement only to his intrepidity: in 1787 he went into the royal service, and in 1788, became commander of a 36 gun frigate; he was at anchor in the road of New-York, in 1793, with this frigate, called *L'Embuscade*, which had carried the consul-general to the United States. An English frigate of 44 appeared and challenged him; he communicated this challenge to the French consul, who opposed his accepting the fight, on account of the inequality of the force: so much prudence did not suit Bompard. He returned on board, harangued his crew, and gave the signal; all the inhabitants had hastened to witness this singular spectacle. After seven hours obstinate fighting, the English frigate was run against, and made off; Bompard returned, amidst the acclamations of the whole town, who caused a medal to be struck in commemoration of this event, and shortly after Bompard was rewarded with the rank of captain. He was in this station at the battle of Ouessant (of which Barère contrived to make a victory): the want of positive instructions separated him for a short time from the squadron, but he saved his vessel, and was nevertheless accused of treachery by Jean Bon St. Andre and Villaret Joyeuse, arrested, and threatened with loss of life. From his prison he wrote to his persecutors, in such a style as to provoke their resentment; he threw upon them the blame of the disasters of the French fleet. After the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he was set at liberty and resumed his command. He received the rank of chief of division, and was intrusted by the directory, in 1798, with the expedition against Ireland: the prospect of a great danger, and the destitute condition into which the fleet was plunged, had excited a mutinous spirit among the crews; the murmur of sedition was heard in every vessel. Bompard entered the ship which was to carry him; alone, holding two pistols, he addressed himself to the mutineers, reproached them for their cow-

ardice, silenced them, and taking advantage of the effect which he had just produced, hastened the time of departure. This enterprise could not be executed but at the time when the enemies were obliged by stormy weather to quit the place where they were cruising. Bompard foresaw the dispersion of his squadron, and appointed a rendezvous in the bay of Killala; but he arrived there alone, and was soon attacked by the whole English squadron; he resolved to die gloriously, and fired his first broadside; already he had dismasted two English vessels, and was himself extremely shattered, when he endeavoured to run aground, that his ship might not fall into the hands of the enemy; two English ships blocked up his passage; he still wished to try to fight them, but having lost all his ammunition, and two-thirds of his crew, and letting in water on all sides, he struck. The English did honour to his courage by the attentions which they shewed him, and he was immediately sent back on his parole to France, where he was believed to be dead. Shortly after he was appointed rear-admiral; after which he ceased to be employed, and lived in retirement in his native place. In the organization of the marine in 1803, he was in the rank of captains of the first class.

BONAPARTE (NAPOLEON), emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c. was born at Ajaccio in Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769, of Charles Bonaparte and Letitia Raviolini. His father is supposed to have been a native of Tuscany; and was intimate with general Paoli, who could not however persuade him to quit his country with him. The advice of an uncle, who was a canon, detained him in Corsica; and it was afterwards owing to his intimacy with M. de Marbeuf, commander of that island, that he was appointed king's attorney at Ajaccio, and that he represented the noblesse in the deputation of the three orders sent, in 1773, to Louis XV. Charles Bonaparte died at Montpellier, whether he had gone for the re-establishment of his

health. After his death, M. de Marbeuf, the friend and protector of this family, placed the second son, (Napoleon) at the college of Autun, and afterwards at the military academy of Brienne: the education which was given there was of a nature to form superior men in more than one department, and it was especially a preparation for the profession of arms. From the beginning of his studies, Napoleon directed his whole attention to the military science. It had been remarked, that in his childhood he joined with his companions only in the games which resembled warlike exercises. The study of the abstruse sciences, at which he had an extreme readiness, and the choice of his reading, from which nothing but his martial sports had the power to withdraw him, particularly distinguished his early years. He had made himself a garden, inclosed with palisades, in a deserted spot of ground, and it was there that he gave himself up to his taste for meditation. He came to finish his studies at the military academy of Paris, in 1785. At the time when the assembly of the chief men gave occasion for presages of the great events which were not long in unfolding themselves, he was scarcely nineteen years old, and his mind was not behind these political circumstances. He defended the principles of the revolution against the opinion of his companions, with so much ardour, that in the heat of a discussion he was near being the victim of his zeal. After the usual examinations, which he went through with distinction, he was admitted into the artillery regiment of La Fère, and he lived there till the age of twenty-three, occupied with his favourite studies and meditations. He saw Paoli in France in 1790, when that general went to receive the civic crown there; and this old friend of his father became the more dear to him, as he was an enthusiastic admirer of the noble efforts which he had made for the independence of his country. He saw him again in Corsica, and with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the national guard, took part in the second expedition against

Sardinia, and in taking possession of the island of La Magdelaine. Being dissatisfied with the national troops, he retired to Ajaccio. His friendship for Paoli did not involve him in the intrigue which tended at that time to subject Corsica to the English, but faithful at the same time to his country, and to friendship, he joined in the remonstrances of the municipality of Ajaccio against the decree which declared Paschal Paoli a traitor to the republic. This step made him suspected by the commissioners of the convention; and Lacombe St. Michel, one of them, was even tempted to have him arrested; but he passed over into France, and settled near Toulon, which at the same time yielded to the English: he was then nothing more than an officer of artillery. Salicetti, who knew him, pointed him out to Barras, as a person who would serve usefully at the siege of this place, where he soon made himself remarked by the commander in chief, Dugommier, who one day said to the representatives: "Let this young man fix your attention; if you do not advance him, I will answer for it that he will contrive to raise himself." The coolness and intrepidity which he shewed at the defence of fort Pharon, where many gunners perished, and of which he served the battery almost alone, furnished the representatives of the people with an opportunity for this advancement. Accordingly Barras and Fréron promoted him to the rank of general of brigade. He contributed greatly to the re-taking of Toulon, but was less fortunate against Ajaccio, which was then occupied by the English, and whence he was repulsed by his cousin Masséria, who had embraced the cause of England. Napoleon Bonaparte retired to Nice, where he again gave himself up to the study of the military art, but in the midst of these occupations the conventionalist Belfroi had him arrested without cause, towards the end of 1794, in consequence of the re-action of Thermidor. He did not long remain the victim of this injustice, and went to Paris, where he remained for some time

without being employed, and vainly solicited Aubry, who was then charged with the military department in the committee of public safety. Young Bonaparte conceived so much regret at it, that he requested to go to Constantinople, but was not permitted. He was at Paris on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (9th, 10th, and 11th of October, 1795.) Barras, invested with the supreme power, intrusted him with the military dispositions, which were calculated at the same time to secure their own success, and to diminish the effusion of blood, through that salutary terror which was produced in the assemblies of the sections of Paris, by the firing of cannon charged with powder only, till a very late hour of the night. Bonaparte retained the command of Paris for some time after the instalment of the directory, and then married madame Beauharnais. Being appointed a few days after to the chief command of the army of Italy, he alone did not appear astonished at this sudden elevation, and in answer to those who made observations on his youth, he said, "In six months I shall be an old general, or I shall be dead." He opened the campaign on the 22d of Germinal, year 4, (17th of March, 1796,) shewing to his army, from the top of the mountains, the fertile plains of Piémont and of Lombardy, as a vast field of glory, and of resources against the wants of every kind to which they were a prey. This appeal to courage was not deceived at Montenotte, at Millesimo, at Dego, nor at Mondovi. The brilliant success of these days struck terror into the armies of Austria, separated the king of Sardipia from the coalition, and secured to France, Savoy and the counties of Nice, of Tende, and of Beuil, by the cession of Tortone and Coni. Without slackening in the pursuit of the enemy, the promptitude of his marches enabled him to pass the Po near Placentia, almost without obstacle, and the duke of Parma also saw himself forced to accept an armistice, which he obtained on condition of delivering up two millions of money,

700 horses, provisions, &c. The Austrian general Beaulieu thought he could defend the passage of the Adda better, but the enthusiasm of the troops, already so powerful, and the impetuosity of the generals at the head of the columns, rendered vain the defence of the bridge of Lodi by thirty pieces of artillery, which swept its whole extent of one hundred fathoms. This victory made the duke of Modena also buy a peace; he paid ten millions to France, and gave up twenty pictures, chosen from his gallery. Bonaparte then entered Milan and Pavia, of which he soon had to punish the revolt. He at first sent the archbishop of Milan to try means of conciliation, which were rejected. Immediately the gates of the city were forced open by a cannonade, and the municipality shot on the spot. After this expedition he had to march to new dangers, which he contrived to diminish beforehand by exalting the courage of his troops. After the battle of Lodi, the enemy having retired behind the Mincio, the French army passed it in their presence, and thus completed the victory of Borghetto, carried their out-posts as far as the Tirol, and invested Mantua; Bonaparte then occupied Tuscany, expelled the English, and obtained from the grand-duke 6000 fire-locks, and a heavy contribution. The pope afterwards submitted to conditions nearly similar, and put Bologna, Ferrara, and the citadel of Ancona into the hands of the French. Lastly, Bonaparte also secured the king of Naples, and carried the influence of his arms from the strait of Sicily to the passes of the Tirol. Fortune appeared for a moment to be abandoning him, but he soon fixed her by the ascendant of his genius and of his activity. Old marshal Wurmser had succeeded Beaulieu in the command of the army, which had just been re-inforced with 25,000 men. That of Bonaparte, on the contrary, had been weakened by an immense line, and the occupation of a great number of attacked places, on every point of the two banks of the lake of Guarda; it was re-

pulsed for an instant. Its general immediately changes his plan; he suspends the works already advanced for the siege of Mantua, and hastily abandons his intrenchments and 140 pieces of artillery. The battles of Salo, Lonado, Castiglione, the retaking of Peschiera, the occupation of Trente, and of the straits of the Brenta, obtained by gaining the battles of Roveredo and Bassano, soon restored to the French their superiority and their former positions. It was at this period that general Bonaparte made himself remarked for an instance of coolness and presence of mind that characterizes him too well to be passed over by the historian. He had advanced with 1,200 men only as far as Salo and Gavardo; a hostile general, at the head of a body of 4,000 men, believed for a moment that this body, so inferior to his own, was in his power, and summoned it to yield. "Go and tell your chief," answered Bonaparte himself, "that if he meant to insult the French army, I am here, that it is himself and his body who are prisoners, and that if he has not in eight minutes laid down his arms, I will put his troop to the sword." The terrified messenger communicated his fears to the general of the enemy, who desired a parley, but some movements of troops having added to his alarm, he accepted the capitulation. In the midst of his defeats, Wurmser executed the bold project of throwing himself into Mantua, which he defended till the second of February, 1797. A new army of 50,000 men then re-appeared under generals Alvenzi and Davidowich, to join the remnant of that of Wurmser, which had retired into the Tirol. The bloody battles of St. Michel and of Segonzano, that of Arcola, as celebrated as that of Lodi, for the exertions of the generals, and that enthusiasm of glory which carried Bonaparte to seize a standard, and place himself at the head of the columns, reduced this army also, which the efforts of the court of Vienna again afterwards increased with 45,000 men. The battles of Rivoli, of the Corona, of Anguiari, were again deci-

sive, and the total defeat of general Provera, under the walls of Mantua, which he was coming to succour, adorned the triumph of Bonaparte with the standard embroidered by the hands of the empress for the volunteers of Vienna. At the same time some intercepted letters excited some suspicions of the court of Rome; general Bonaparte broke off the truce, seized the march of Ancona and fort Urban, and after some slight skirmishes with the troops of the pope, forced Pius VI. to send him negotiators, who concluded the treaty of peace of Tolentino. It is remarked, that in this negotiation, the pope was always treated by Bonaparte with great respect; he also at the same time authorized the French emigrant priests to remain in Italy. Shortly afterwards Mantua yielded, and terminated this campaign, which was rendered illustrious by fourteen victories in pitched battles, and seventy battles in which the French had made 100,000 prisoners, and taken 2500 pieces of cannon, &c. &c. Bonaparte being then convinced of the necessity of going to extort peace, even in the Austrian capital, from the emperor, who alone was left of the coalition, prepared to cross the mountains of the Tirol; and the passages of Piave and of Tagliamento were soon forced. The battles of Cassasola, of Clausen, of Tarvis, of Hundermak, &c. where Prince Charles made vain efforts to rally the Austrian army; and the subsequent seizure of the passes of Inspruck, of the two Carinthies, and of Carniola, opened the hereditary countries on all sides to the French army, which was now only thirty leagues from Vienna. It was then that Francis the Second demanded to negotiate, and that the preliminaries were signed at Leoben, which were afterwards converted into a treaty of peace at Campo-Formio. During this invasion, an insurrection had broken out in the rear of the French army, being either organized by the Venetian government, or the unforeseen effect of a spontaneous commotion. As soon as the French had ceased to pursue the Austrian

army, one of their divisions entered Venice and Verona, where 300 French had been slaughtered: the lion of St. Mark was everywhere overthrown, and the place of the ancient senate was filled with a municipality; but at the definitive treaty, France yielded the spoils of this republic to Austria. Bonaparte afterwards employed himself for a short time in organizing the new government of the Cisalpine republic; then he went to Paris, in December, 1797, to present to the directory the treaty of peace of Campo-Formio, which gave occasion for a public ceremony, in which broke forth the testimonies of the national joy and gratitude. Being appointed plenipotentiary at the congress of Rastadt, he soon suspected, by the slowness of the discussions, that peace was not desired there, and immediately returned to Paris to prepare the Egyptian expedition. In the dangers and uncertainties of this operation, in which the remainder of the French naval force, and the flower of the troops and the generals were employed, all Europe saw only the design on the part of the directory of removing, at the price of the greatest sacrifices, Bonaparte, whose influence they dreaded; but the importance of this expedition, and the effects, (much better appreciated since the loss of Egypt) which it was to produce on the English commerce in India, have since shewn that this project was entirely of his own choice. As the directory had given him, after the treaty of Campo-Formio, the command of the army of England, he reminded the troops, in his proclamation of the 21st of Floréal, that they formed one wing of that army. The squadron, composed of 194 vessels, which sailed from Toulon on the 30th of Floréal, year 6, (19th of May, 1798,) came, on the 21st of Prairial, within sight of the island of Gozo, and joined the convoys sailing from Civita-Vecchia and different ports of Italy. On the refusal of the grand-master of Malta to permit them to take in fresh water at the springs of the island, the troops were landed, and after a slight cannonade, and a

sally of the besieged, performed with great circumspection, this important place surrendered on the 23d. The commander, Dolomieu, was very useful in this operation. Bonaparte left 3000 men in the town, and set sail on the 1st of Messidor. It was out at sea, and a week before his arrival in Egypt, that he acquainted his army with its destination. Nelson had reached Alexandria three days before him, but, being deceived by the delay which the taking of Malta had caused, and thinking himself mistaken about the aim of the expedition, he returned to Malta and Sicily. Bonaparte then approached the coast of Egypt, and gave orders for the landing of the troops on the very night of his arrival before Alexandria, notwithstanding the contrary winds and the obstacles of a surging sea. The army immediately fell upon Alexandria, and after a contest which lasted the whole day, this town was taken. Bonaparte revived the inhabitants by a proclamation, which was followed by an agreement between him and the mufti and principal scheiks, by which their property and their political and religious institutions were secured. Bonaparte caused the soldiers killed at the taking of the town, to be buried at the foot of Pompey's pillar, and their names to be engraven on it. Four days after he turned his course towards Cairo by the difficult way of Demanhour, ordering one division to seize Rosetta, and to ascend the left bank of the Nile. The battles of Rasmanié and Cheibresse served to enable Bonaparte to form a just estimate of the enemy, and to fix the manner of fighting them. The commander in chief being come within six leagues of Cairo, learnt that the twenty-three beys had assembled, with all their forces, on the heights of Embabé, which were defended by sixty pieces of cannon. Bonaparte first animated the courage of his troops by this grand idea, "Consider that forty centuries contemplate us from the top of these pyramids;" and he then disposed his army as in the preceding actions, that is to say, in square battalions, by divisions reciprocally flanking

each other. The Mamelukes covering the plain, overwhelmed all the wings, and sought for a weak point to penetrate; they were everywhere suffered to approach within fifty paces, and then a double side and front fire carried disorder into the ranks of this cavalry, on the superiority of which Murat-Bey was accustomed to rely. The entrenchments of Embabé were immediately after carried, and the enemies made their retreat with so much precipitation, that a part threw themselves into the Nile. During this action, a French fleet, which had ascended the Nile, had a very warm fight to sustain with that of the Mamelukes, whose admiral it blew up. This battle cost the enemy 2000 horsemen, 400 camels, and 50 pieces of artillery; and it must have convinced them of the superiority of European tactics. Cairo yielded, and the two principal beys having separated themselves, general Desaix was commissioned to repulse Murat-Bey into Saïd, while Bonaparte drove Ibrahim-Bey beyond the desert which separates Syria from Egypt. At the same time he wrote to the government concerning the disaster of the French fleet at Aboukir, and attributed it to the fault which admiral Brueis had committed in not having gone to Corfu: In his report, general Bonaparte expressed an opinion that this misfortune would put an end to the hesitations of the Porte, and would throw that power into the arms of the English. War was indeed soon declared, and signalized by the insurrection of Cairo, which was not quelled but by the loss of between 5 and 6,000 Turks. Bonaparte then judged that there would be a combined attack on Egypt by Syria and the sea, and resolved, by chastizing Djezzar, to destroy his preparations in Syria. He prepared every thing for this expedition, took possession himself of the important point of Suez, and sent three frigates to cruize before Jaffa, to make a communication with the army. The taking of El Arish, and the seizure of a camp of Mamelukes signalized the commencement of this campaign, and determined the capture of

Gaza; Jaffa having made more resistance, was taken by assault, and the garrison put to the sword. The enemy chose to attempt an action with 5000 Naplousans and 1000 horse; they were repulsed at Korsum, and the army came from the defiles of Mount Carmel before St. John of Acre, and saw an English squadron, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, cast anchor before the town, which it assisted with its artillery, and with the advice of some officers, especially of an old French officer of artillery, N. Philipaux. The ardour of the besieged had been abated by numerous attacks, when Bonaparte learned that a great number of Mamelukes, Janissaries, &c. were to come to the relief of St. John of Acre. Immediately perceiving the necessity of going to conquer these new enemies, he left two divisions before the place, and directed his course to the Jordan. The battles of Loubi, Nazareth, and Sed-Jarra, prepared the total defeat of the enemy, which was completed at Mount-Tabor. The army soon returned to St. John of Acre, and the siege was resumed with vigour; but a Turkish squadron had landed some troops to reinforce the garrison. Bonaparte then considered the end of his expedition as accomplished, having carried war for three months into the heart of Syria, and dissipated the armies which were preparing to fall on Egypt, whither the season for landing now imperiously recalled him. He raised the siege after the trenches had been open for sixty days. The retreat was made in order; the villages which had revolted were punished; some parties of Arabs were dispersed, and the army arrived at Cairo on the 26th of Prairial, (15th of June, 1798.) It was in this retreat that general Bonaparte, passing through Jaffa, went into the hospital *itself* to comfort those who were infected with the plague, and had the courage to touch their wounds: this incident has given occasion for one of the finest pictures that the French school has produced. Returning to Egypt, he learned that the Mamelukes had assembled to protect a landing: a French column immediately sur-

prised their camp, and took 700 camels from them. At the same time the Turkish fleet was effecting its landing at Aboukir: Bonaparte gathered his army together at Ramanhie, went to meet these new enemies, and attacked them with so great a superiority, that 10,000 of them threw themselves into the sea, abandoning 20 pieces of cannon: the rest were killed or made prisoners, and among this number was Mustapha Pacha, the commander in chief. But, in the midst of its victories, the French army was daily growing weaker; it had no means of repairing its losses, and the war of Egypt had no longer an object, since the scheme of penetrating into India by the isthmus of Suez had been renounced. At the same time affairs in France had assumed the most unfavourable aspect; the defeats of Schérer had brought on the fall of a part of the directory which, composed of heterogeneous elements, was on the point of experiencing a new shock; the authority appeared to be in the hands of the demagogue party, but the public opinion was far from being in their favour; and this state of things could not exist long. It was under these circumstances that Bonaparte conceived and quickly executed the project of his return to Europe. He assembled with great secrecy those who he intended should return with him, traversed the Mediterranean without obstacles, landed at Fréjus, on the 9th of October, 1799, with a small number of officers of his staff, and went without delay to Paris, where the directory received him, on the 16th of the same month. His presence at Paris in some degree suspended every dissension, and all parties appeared to unite to welcome him, and to expect from him alone the termination of all the intrigues then going on. It was under these circumstances that the events of the 18th of Brumaire were preparing, Bonaparte, aware of what was passing, awaited the result in his own house, surrounded by a number of staff-officers. When he was informed that the decree which was to transfer the legislative body to St. Cloud was passed,

and that the execution of it was intrusted to him, he immediately went to the bar with all his retinue. The decree was read to him, and he pronounced a discourse which was heard in the midst of some tumult. The president of the council of ancients then announced that the order of the day would take place on the morrow, at St. Cloud, at noon, and the assembly was broken up amidst the cries of "Long live the republic!" Bonaparte devoted the remainder of that day and the morning of the next to securing the success of his enterprise; he reviewed the troops which were assembled in the Tuileries, had several conferences with the committees of inspectors, and forgot nothing to render the directors, attached to the opposition, unable to injure him. On the 19th of Brumaire, the legislative body being assembled at St. Cloud, general Bonaparte, accompanied by some grenadiers, presented himself, bare-headed and unarmed, in the council of 500, at which his brother Lucian presided. His presence did not excite the less tumult on that account. Some representatives of the demagogue party pressed round him, and seemed to threaten him; but general Lefèvre suddenly appeared, followed by several grenadiers, and immediately extricated him. Bonaparte then went to the ancients, where he made a long extempore speech, after which the council of 500 was dissolved by the armed force which entered the hall. A voice cried out: "And the constitution!" "The constitution!" replied Bonaparte, "you violated it on the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) on the 22d of Floréal, &c. it has long ceased to exist;" and continuing, he unfolded the necessity of pursuing the measures determined on to save France from anarchy. After the dispersion of the council of 500, a part of its members united again, and, in concert with the council of ancients, declared those deputies excluded from the legislative body, who had made themselves remarkable for their opposition to this event. The resignation of the director Barras had

been received; he congratulated France on the fate which Bonaparte was preparing for it, and separated from his colleagues Gohier and Moulin. Immediately a new provisional government was formed, at the head of which were placed Bonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos, under the titles of first, second, and third consul, and on the 24th of Frimaire (15th of December following,) the new constitution was published. In the beginning of the same month, the measures of deportation taken at first against several distinguished individuals in the Jacobin party, were recalled. As soon as the reins of government were in the hands of general Bonaparte, his first care was to offer peace to England and to the other powers; but his proposals were rejected. His measures for internal pacification were more successful, and the Vendée, which had made a new explosion, was not long in laying down its arms. Bonaparte then employed himself only with putting France in a condition to make her enemies repent of having prolonged the miseries of war; and the astonishing passage of Mount St. Bernard, which was crowned by the victory of Marengo, soon secured the peace of the continent in the most glorious manner. The first consul, after having re-established the Cisalpine republic, past through Lyons, where the people, in their enthusiasm, would draw his carriage themselves. Returning to Paris, he was received there in the same manner, on the 13th of Messidor, year 8, (2d of July, 1800,) in the midst of the public acclamations. The greatest tranquillity seemed to be enjoyed in the interior, but hatred was far from being stifled; and as the fate of France appeared to be attached to the life of the first consul, it should have been foreseen that all the efforts of hatred and envy would be directed against his person. On the 10th of October, 1800, several individuals, accused of such a project, were arrested at the opera, and Aréna, Céracchi, Demerville, and Topineau-Lebrun, having been summoned before the courts as chiefs of this conspiracy, were

condemned to death. On the 3d of Nivose following (24th of December) his happy star, which had saved him from so many dangers, again preserved him from the most imminent perhaps that he ever encountered. When he was going to the opera, a cart, like that of the water-carriers, but full of fire-works, exploded almost at the moment in which he was passing, and scattered terror and death through the whole neighbourhood. The carriage of the first consul, rapidly driven, was already sheltered from this terrible machine when it burst, and the extraordinary quickness of his coachman had thus deceived the expectations of the conspirators. This crime, at first attributed to the Jacobins, determined the deportation of a great number of them: some days after, however, several Chouans were arrested, who were also accused of it; and many proofs having concurred against them, the courts condemned four of them to the punishment of death. At the same time Bonaparte was labouring without intermission for a general peace; already had a treaty been concluded with the United States of America. That with Austria was at last signed at Luneville, on the 20th of Pluviose, year 9, (9th of February, 1801,) and secured to France the preservation of a part of her conquests; Russia and the Ottoman Porte also ceased to be her enemies, and England was not long in following their example. Peace was concluded at Amiens with this power, on the 25th of March, 1802. It was also in the month of Germinal that the convention between the republic and the pope, ratified on the 26th Thermidor, year 9, (15th of July, 1801,) was adopted by the legislative body, and re-established the catholic religion, which was declared by this compact to be that of the government, and of the majority of the French nation. It still remained to restore peace to families, by recalling unhappy fugitives into their bosom: a decree granted an amnesty to emigrants, and authorized them to return to France. In the interval between the peace of Luneville and that of Amiens, passed

another important event, which was the result of the journey of the first consul to Lyon, where he was proclaimed president of the Italian republic, by the assembly which had been convened there. At this same period the department of the Seine had presented to him the plan of a triumphal portico on the site of the Grand-Chatelet. To this offer he replied : " I accept with gratitude the offer of the monument that you wish to erect to me ; let the place remain planned, but let us leave to future ages the care of constructing it, if they ratify the good opinion which you have of me." Whilst peace was concluding with England, Bonaparte was employing himself to reconcile the colonies to the system of government which was unfolding itself in the metropolis. In consequence he wrote a flattering letter to Toussaint Louverture who governed at St. Domingo, to persuade him to submit to general Leclerc ; and praising his past conduct, to which he attributed the restoration of the colony, he informed him that all resistance would be useless. An army of 40,000 men was transported into that island by a formidable squadron. On the 18th of April, 1802, which was Easter-Sunday, the government resolved to make public profession of their submission to the catholic religion, and the three consuls went to the metropolitan church, accompanied by the diplomatic bodies, the state-counsellors, and the ministers. They were received at the entrance of the church by the archbishop of Paris and his clergy : the cardinal legate officiated himself ; and after the gospel, the new prelates took their oath between the hands of the first consul. In the month of May following, the project of the legion of honour was sanctioned by the legislative body. About the same period, the tribunate having voted a national recompence to the pacificator of France, the consular senate prolonged the duration of his consulship for ten years. To this testimony of the public gratitude Bonaparte answered, that the wish of the people having invested him with the supreme magistracy, he

should not think himself sure of its confidence, if the act which was to retain him in it were not sanctioned by their suffrage. In consequence, the French people were consulted on this question: "Shall Napoleon Bonaparte be consul for life?" An affirmative answer having been solemnly published, Bonaparte was proclaimed first consul for life. In consequence of this new arrangement, Bonaparte and the two other consuls went, on the 21st of August, to the palace of the Luxembourg, and opened the first session of the senate, at which the organic decree called upon them to preside. At the end of the republican year, 21st of September, he shewed himself at the exhibition of the productions of French industry at the Louvre, visited the picture-gallery, and ordered the finest pieces to be bought for him. Two days after, he distributed at the Tuileries the medals decreed to different manufacturers and artists who had distinguished themselves in these exhibitions. It was nearly at the same time that the immense works, which have given so beautiful an appearance to the capital, began by his orders. At this period, Switzerland was agitated, and the partisans of the ancient constitution appeared on the point of triumphing over the government formed under the auspices of the French republic. Bonaparte thought it concerned the national honour to interfere in this contest, and addressed to them a proclamation, by which he enjoined the different parties to lay down their arms, and to send deputies to Paris to terminate their dissensions; he offered them his mediation, as the only method which Providence had reserved to them to prevent them from slaughtering one another, and declared that he would maintain it by force of arms. Already the Valaisans, *pacified*, proclaimed him the restorer of their independence. All the parties which divided Helvetia soon accepted the mediation of France, and it was not long before peace was restored among them. Whilst these foreign cares were employing him, he also turned his attention to the

situation of an important department, that of the Seine-Inférieure, which he went through in November, 1802. His journey to Rouen was celebrated by great rejoicings. On his return he stopped on the field of battle of Ivry, caused the position of the armies to be pointed out to him, and commanded the restoration of the monument in honour of Henry IV. which had been destroyed during the revolution. At the beginning of 1803, the legislative body decreed that the coin should bear the effigy of Bonaparte, first consul. In April of the same year, the declaration of war with England replunged Europe into the miseries which could scarcely have been forgotten in a year's peace. A short time after the rupture with England, Bonaparte made an excursion to the coasts, to accelerate the maritime preparations; and thence traversed ancient Belgium and the departments of the Rhine, where he received on his way the homage and the testimonies of gratitude of the people. On his return to Paris, while he was devoting himself to the details of administration, two ancient Chouans, arrested in the middle of the capital, and on the point of being conducted to death, declared that they formed part of a numerous band, which had come from England, under the orders of Georges, of Cadoudal, and of the ex-general Pichegru, to attempt the life of the first consul. From the information which they gave, the police arrested several of their accomplices, and finally the two generals. General Moreau was also accused of having had a share in this plot; and being summoned before the criminal court of the Seine, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, which was shortly after changed into banishment. Pichegru destroyed himself in his prison, and Georges, with eleven of his accomplices, lost his head on the scaffold. These plots, so often renewed by the enemies of France, excited fears for her destiny, which was attached to the life of a single man, and produced a determination to restore hereditary government, with the greatest part of the forms of

the ancient monarchy. In May 1804 then, the tribunate expressed its wish that Napoleon Bonaparte should be declared hereditary emperor of the French, and this proposal was sanctioned by a decree of the 18th of the same month. He was consequently crowned in the church of Notre-Dame, in Paris, on the 2d of December, 1804, by his holiness Pius VII. who came from Rome for this great ceremony. On the 18th of March, 1805, he was proclaimed king of Italy, and on the 26th of May following, received at Milan the ancient iron crown of the Lombard kings. Returning from this new kingdom, he went to Genoa, where the union of that country with France was proclaimed. Then after having staid some days at Paris, he went again to visit the camp of Boulogne, in order to hasten the immense preparations for invasion, which had been forming for two years, and there, elevated on his throne, in the midst of a camp of 100,000 men, he distributed to the bravest of his army the decorations of the legion of honour. It was thence that the threatening posture of Austria, and its invasion of the states of Bavaria, allied to France, forced the emperor Napoleon to direct his principal forces towards that country. In less than a month the French army transported itself from the shores of the ocean to those of the Danube, and the Austrian army, under the orders of general Mack, surprised by this rapidity, and cut off on the right from Memmingen, had only time to take refuge in the town of Ulm, where, after some slight contests, 17,000 men yielded themselves up prisoners. Another body, which endeavoured to open itself a passage through Franconia, under the orders of general Wernek, being pursued by prince Murat, was taken and dispersed, and an army of 80,000 men was annihilated in less than a fortnight. It cannot be doubted that this memorable event was owing to the activity and the warlike genius of the emperor of the French, as much as to the panic with which his name struck his enemies. Immediately after he went into Bava-

ria, and after having defeated in several encounters the remains of the Austrian force joined to some Russian corps, he was in less than a month under the walls of Vienna, at the head of 200,000 men, and entered that capital on the 11th of November, 1805. This powerful army soon established a communication with that of Italy, which, on its part, had also obtained important advantages under the command of marshal Massena. The emperor Napoleon did not stay at Vienna; and after some battles with the Russian general Kutusow, he seized the fortress of Brünn, traversed Moravia, and obliged the emperor of Germany to send negotiators to him. The wreck of the Austrian army, joined to two Russian armies that had hastened to their assistance, and excited by the presence of the two emperors of Russia and Germany, now for a short time believed themselves on the point of overwhelming the French army, which was at two hundred leagues distance from its frontiers; and without waiting for the third Russian army, which was three days march from Olmutz, the combined forces presented themselves before the French army in an immense line. The emperor Napoleon appeared at first to dread the result of the battle which was offered him, and commanded a retreat to the plains of Austerlitz, where, having remarked a very advantageous position, he awaited his enemies with confidence. On the 1st of December, 1805, prince Dolgorucki, sent to him by the emperor of Russia, proposed to him to place on the new throne of Italy one of the families of Europe, removed by the late events. This was rejected with indignation, and the emperor Napoleon being resolved to fight, employed himself till the next day in preparing his army, either by energetic harangues, or by the most skilful dispositions. At day-break then, the allies having had the imprudence to march in a column upon the flank of the French army, were soon broken and driven into marshes, where their artillery remained in the power of the French, without having

been able to come into play. The victory was not for a single moment undecided, and the imperial guard of Russia having advanced to repair these first losses, was immediately overthrown by the imperial guard of France. The allies, obliged to take refuge under the walls of Olmutz, no longer thought of any thing but separating their cause, and the emperor of Germany the very next day shewed the most decided intention of making peace on any conditions, whatever they might be. He had an interview at the advanced posts with the emperor Napoleon; and the treaty of Presburg soon after put an end to this short and glorious campaign. Francis II. ceded to the conqueror the Venetian states, the Brisgaw, the country of Saltzbourg, Dalmatia, and the Tirol. The electors of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, allies of France, were acknowledged kings, and united to their states the greatest part of those which had just been gained from Austria. The court of Berlin, which during these great events had seemed to pursue an indecisive line of conduct, soon also yielded to France the county of Neuchâtel, a part of its possessions in Westphalia, and especially the town of Wesel, which was given to prince Joachim Murat, brother-in-law to the emperor Napoleon, as well as the surrounding countries, erected by his majesty into a duchy. These new triumphs also gave the emperor Napoleon an opportunity of rewarding the fidelity of some other princes of his family. His adopted son, prince Eugene Beauharnais, after having married a princess of Bavaria, united Dalmatia and the country of Venice to the kingdom of Italy which he governs; and prince Joseph, after having directed the army, which penetrated into the states of Naples, in the month of February, 1806, was appointed king of Naples and Sicily. An imperial decree, passed at the same period, adopted the Princess Stephanie, a relation of the empress; the emperor gave her hand to the electoral prince of Baden, and this marriage was celebrated early in April

at the palace of the Tuileries, in the presence of a numerous and brilliant court.

BONAPARTE (JOSEPH) elder brother of the preceding, a French prince. In Sept. 1795, he was deputed from Liamone to the council of five hundred; but his election was not acknowledged legal till June, 1797. In 1796 he married a young lady of a respectable family in Avignon, named Clary, whose sister has been since united to marshal Bernadotte. On the 14th of May, in the same year, he was sent to Rome in the quality of ambassador from the French republic, upon which occasion he protested against the nomination of the Austrian general Provera, to the command of the Roman troops; and in this, as in other matters which were discussed during the early part of his embassy, he was successful. Among other things he obtained the liberty of the imprisoned Roman patriots, and prevailed on the pope to grant an audience to his wife and sister. In December the Corsina palace, where he resided, was invested by the mob, and by an armed force. Joseph, accompanied by general Duphot, went out to induce the populace to withdraw, but several balls were fired at once at the general, who fell dead by the ambassador's side. Joseph Bonaparte immediately left Rome, and went to Florence, in his way to Paris, where he arrived on the 20th of January, 1798, and gave a relation of what had passed, to the directors, who declared themselves satisfied with his conduct. On the 24th he became one of the council of five hundred, and took the oaths. On the 21st of June following, he was chosen secretary. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was made a member of the council of state, for the interior section. He concluded a treaty in the name of the French republic, with the United States of America, on the 9th of November, 1800, and gave a brilliant fête at his villa de Morfontaine, to the American ministers, at which the consuls, ministers, &c. &c. were present. He was afterwards appointed plenipotentiary to treat of

peace with the emperor at Luneville, where his operations were crowned with the most entire success; the definitive treaty was signed on the 9th of February, 1801. The following year Joseph Bonaparte again met with the same success at the congress of Amiens, where peace was signed, on the 25th of March, 1802, between France and England, and the allies of France, the Batavian republic, and Spain. In July following he was appointed grand officer of the legion of honour, and called to the conservative senate. In the month of August, 1803, he went to preside over the elective college of Oise, on his return from the waters of Plombières, where he had staid a month. In April, 1804, he was appointed colonel of the 4th regiment of regular infantry, and became a grand elector and a French prince. The next year he went to Brussels, and made an excursion through the departments of the Rhine. In October, 1805, he was appointed by the emperor to preside over the senate, and direct the administration in his absence.

BONAPARTE (LUCIEN) a senator, and younger brother of the emperor of the French, was at first employed in the war-office, married at St. Maximin, became war-commissioner, and was, in March, 1797, deputy of the department of Liame to the council of five hundred; he there appeared in the tribune, on the 18th of July, 1798, and rejected, as tyrannical, the proposal of ordering shops to be shut on Sundays, in order to compel the observation of decades; on the 7th of August following, he opposed the same project. On the 17th he vehemently opposed the advocates of expense, and procured a decree that the council should form itself into a general committee, when there were to be financial deliberations. On the 20th he was chosen secretary, and the next day he made a motion against the projected innovations in the Cisalpine constitution, notwithstanding which the directory caused these changes to be executed shortly after by their ambassador. On the 28th, Lucian Bonaparte supported the prorogation, for three months

only, of the law which put the press under the inspection of government. On the 1st of Vendémiaire (21st of September) at the time of commemorating the foundation of the republic, Lucian proposed to his colleagues to swear to die for the constitution of the year 3. When Jourdan, being summoned to the armies, sent in the resignation of his dignity as a representative, on the 14th of October, Lucian pronounced a discourse, in which he bestowed on this general, in the name of the legislative body, a striking testimony of esteem and confidence. He afterwards declared against the re-establishment of the tax on salt. On the 11th of June, he spoke against the assertion of Carret du Rhône, who had said that the assassination of the French ministers at Rastadt had not made any impression on the public mind, and he caused that phrase of his speech to be suppressed. On the 20th he laid open the causes which obliged the legislative body to declare itself permanent, and pronounced a long discourse on the faults of the directors, and their abuse of their system of balance. On the 27th, he defended the project of François de Nantes for the opening of popular societies. At the celebration of the anniversary of the 14th of July, he declared that the legislative body was resolved to maintain the constitution of the year 3, and would no more consent to suffer the return of royalty than that of anarchy. About this period, the Journal of Freemen accused him loudly; and the Moniteur, taking up his defence, observed, that Lucian was attacked thus only because he had not chosen to associate himself with the Jacobins. On the 22d of August, he made a report on the situation of the republic, presented a picture of the returning crimes of royalty, in the South and West, and then proposed measures calculated for accelerating new levies. When, on the 14th of September, the debates began on the proposal of declaring the country in danger, Lucian opposed it warmly in the assembly, after having done the same in the committees. The next

day, on occasion of the fears expressed by Jourdan of a decisive blow against the legislative body, he adverted to the existence of a law which decreed outlawry against the violators of the national representation. In the mean time the 18th of Brumaire was drawing on, and Lucian Bonaparte was elevated to the presidentship of the council of 500. When the legislative body, transferred to St. Cloud, held the session extraordinary of the 19th of Brumaire, he used all his efforts to stay the opposition which manifested itself to his brother. He quitted the chair in the midst of the agitation occasioned by the appearance of the general, justified his conduct, and wished to set the deputies at ease concerning his intentions: being unable to succeed, he stript himself of the marks of his dignity, and quitted the hall. During this time, his brother sent him from without, an officer and some soldiers to deliver him, which they executed without opposition. Lucian immediately got on horseback, harangued the troops with vehemence, said that an attempt had been made to assassinate his brother, and exhorted the soldiers to defend him, his courage gave the colour to the succeeding events; the representatives were driven away, and those who adhered to the new plans assembled in a council of 500. Lucian then re-appeared there, and analyzed the causes and circumstances of the political changes which were effecting, attributed them to the successive violations of the social compact, of which the organization appeared to him vicious, and an annual source of political shocks; he consequently proposed to modify it, and demanded the nomination of a committee charged with presenting a scheme. At 10 o'clock in the evening he pronounced a long discourse, in which he dwelt upon the advantages of a re-organization, and announced that the council was adjourned to the 1st of Ventose (20th of February) in order to make way for the legislative commissioners, of whom he was one. At the meeting of the 24th of December he presented a project in favour of

the persons condemned to deportation by legislative acts. In February, 1800, he made a report concerning the reception of the new constitution; and announced that it had been received with enthusiasm, and reckoned more votes in its favour than the constitutions of 1793, and of the year 3, (1795.) He was then named minister of the interior. In a discourse pronounced at the hospital for invalids, on the anniversary of the 14th of July, he retraced the causes which had prepared the revolution, the errors and dissensions which were inseparable from it, and the prodigies which it brought forth. In the month of Brumaire, year 9, (October, 1800,) he quitted the administration to go as ambassador to Madrid; and at the end of September, 1801, he signed, at Badajoz, a peace between France and Portugal, after having settled the conditions of it with M. Cypr Bibéiro Frein, the minister of that kingdom. He returned to Paris in the following month, and was appointed member of the tribunate on the 9th of March, 1802: it was nearly about this period that he lost his wife; some time after he carried up to the legislative body the wish of the tribunes in favour of the compact. On the 18th and 19th of May he demanded the adoption of the project which created a legion of honour, and on the 7th of July following he was named grand officer of it, and took his place in this rank in the consular senate. On the 3d of February, 1803, he was called to the institute, an academy of the political and moral sciences: shortly after, the senatorship of Trèves was conferred upon him. In July, 1803, he went into Holland, and the departments of the Rhine, to take possession there of the property belonging to the legion of honour. On his return he married madame Jouberteau, the widow of a banker, and left France with her, in the month of April, 1804, to go and reside in Italy.

BONAPARTE (LOUIS) younger brother of the preceding, and a French prince. He entered very young into the service, followed his brother in all his

campaigns, and became colonel of the 9th regiment of dragoons, and afterwards general of brigade. In 1802 he married mademoiselle de Beauharnais, daughter of the empress Josephine, by whom he had successively two sons, who were held over the font by the emperor Napoleon their uncle. In September 1803 he went to preside over the electoral college of the department of the Po, was named counsellor of state and general of division, in the month of April, 1804, and high constable of the empire immediately after the accession of his brother to the imperial throne. Two months after, the rank of colonel general of the carabiniers was conferred on him. He accompanied the emperor into Italy at the time of his coronation in May, 1805, and was invested at Turin with the rank of governor-general of Piedmont. His health soon after obliged him to go and take the waters of St. Amand; and returning to Paris, he there filled for a time the place of prince Murat in the government of that town, and afterwards he went into Holland about the end of November, to assume there the command of the army of the north.

BONAPARTE (JEROME) youngest brother of the preceding. He was intended for the sea, became lieutenant of a vessel, and was employed in that capacity in the expedition to St. Domingo, commanded by Leclerc. He soon returned to France with dispatches from this general, then set out again for Martinique in the frigate l'Epervier, which he commanded, and towards the end of 1802 he placed vessels to cruize before the road of St. Peter, and the island of Tobago. After being on a station for some months, he put into harbour in America, where he married Miss Patterson, the daughter of one of the richest merchants of the United States; which was not approved by the emperor his brother, on account of his minority. The English, who wished to seize his person, blocked up all the ports whence he could depart to return to France; but he at last escaped their

watchfulness, and arrived in May, 1805, at Lisbon, which place he then quitted, went to his brother Napoleon, who was then in Italy, and arrived at Genoa, where he received orders from the emperor to go to Algiers, and claim as his new subjects, the Genoese who were in slavery there. M. Jerome Bonaparte acquitted himself of this commission in the most intelligent manner, and carried back 250 of these unfortunate persons to Genoa. He immediately after went to Paris, then in November, 1805, to Nantes, and thence to Brest, where he assumed the command of a 74-gun ship.

BONAPARTE (Madame) formerly empress and queen, Mary Frances Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, was born at St. Pierre de la Martinique; her parents were rich planters, enjoying an excellent reputation. Before the revolution she married the vicomte de Beauharnais, deputy to the national assembly, and afterwards commander in chief of the army of the Rhine. During the reign of terror she was confined at the Magdelonettes, and had the grief of seeing her husband perish on a scaffold. The 9th of Thermidor restored her to liberty, and it was after the 13th of Vendémiaire, that general Bonaparte, now emperor and king, became her husband, and was nearly at the same time appointed to the chief command of the army of Italy. Madame Bonaparte went to him the following year, and afterwards accompanied him in some of his journeys with the armies, as well as in the interior. She now shares his glory and his fortune. There is a tradition in Martinique, that Mademoiselle de la Pagerie having, in her early youth, consulted a very celebrated fortune-teller (Mademoiselle David) received the following prediction from her: "You will make a first match, certainly very good under the present circumstances; it will procure you, in Europe, all the advantages which your birth, your enchanting qualities, and your charms, give you a right to expect; but your second husband will elevate you to the summit of fortune and glory;

he will cherish you as the talisman of his happiness. I see thrones under your feet." (Extract from a description of Martinique, by M. Traversay, in 2 vols. duodecimo.)

BONNAY (the Marquis de) lieutenant of the king of France's body-guard. In 1789, he was additional deputy of the noblesse of Nivernois to the states-general, and succeeded M. de Damas in the national assembly. On the 22d of August, at the time of the discussion of the rights of man, he opposed any laws having a retroactive effect. Being appointed president of the national assembly, on the 12th of April, 1790, he re-produced at that period, the offer made by the clergy of a loan of 400 millions from their property. After the resignation of M. de Virieu, he filled his place for a time, and went, in this quality, to thank the king for the moderation that he had shewn in the expenses at which he had estimated his civil list. He again united the majority of votes for the presidentship in July; he defended ministers, who were accused on account of the demand for a passage for Austrian troops through the French territory. On the 14th of July, he first pronounced the oath which was repeated by all the confederates, civil and military. On the 3d of October he spoke in defence of the conduct that had been pursued by the body-guard on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789; he vigorously opposed the discourse which M. Chabroud pronounced against them, and told him that, in spite of his efforts, he would never succeed in blemishing the honour of a body which had always been like Bayard, without fear, and without reproach. In December, he was chosen for the third time, to the honours of the presidentship, and refused them. It was he who, on the 4th of January, 1791, interrupted the calling by name of the priests in public stations, who were required to take the oath relative to the civil constitution of the clergy. On the 23d of June, after the king's escape, on the proposal made of dismissing the body-guard entirely, he represented that, without

inquiring whether those who followed the king were blameable or not; the conduct of three individuals ought not to furnish matter for the condemnation of a whole body. Being at the same time accused by the comité of research as having been informed of the departure of Louis XVI. he exculpated himself, and ended by saying: "If the king had asked me my advice, I should not have recommended this departure to him; but if he had chosen me to follow him, I repeat that I would have died by his side, and that I should glory in such a death." He was one of the presidents of the constituting assembly who filled that place with most talent, calmness, and impartiality. At the time of the inquiries made about M. Barentin, by the first committee of research, he published a poem, entitled *La Pris des Annonciades*, which had the greatest success, and in which he turned Charles Lameth and Pétion into ridicule. On the 1st of March, 1792, he was denounced to the national convention by a deputy of Nièvre, for having held correspondence with the emigrants. The same day Roland, minister of the interior, wrote word that the commissioners, charged with going to the house of Bonnay, the emigrant, had addressed to him packets, on which were written these words: "To be burnt after my death, without any vestige of them remaining; I require it by the respect owing to the dead." Merlin in vain demanded that the intention of Bonnay might be respected: the papers were sent for the examination of the committee of general safety, and Manuel came to assure the convention that the mysterious papers of Bonnay were nothing but love-letters. M. de Bonnay remained attached to the cause of Louis XVIII. he was still with that prince in 1806.

BONNE (CARRERE) was at first secretary of the club of Jacobins, then excluded from that society. In April, 1791, he was appointed chargé d'affaires at Liege, in the place of M. de St. Croix: the prince bishop would not see him. Dumourier had a place

created for him, that of director-general of the political department in France: it was in this capacity that, on the 29th of April, 1792, he concluded treaties of indemnification with the princes of Salm-Salm and of Lowenstein-Wertheim. On the 10th of August, the assembly, at the motion of Brissot, decreed that the seal should be put on his papers, and that he should not go out in the office of minister to the United States of America, an employment which had been granted to him a short time before. He was afterwards arrested on the 7th of April, 1793, on account of his connections with the family of Orleans. He vainly demanded to justify himself before the convention, but he was nevertheless set at liberty, notwithstanding the opposition of the Jacobins. By means of his suppleness, he contrived to escape death in the midst of all the factions. Towards the end of 1801, he went to Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Berlin.

BORDA (J. C. de) member of the national institute, and chief of division in the navy, born at Dax on the 4th of May, 1733, went first to the bar, but soon preferred the study of mathematics. In 1753, he was presented to d'Alembert, from whom he received testimonies of esteem. A short time after, he entered into the service in the light-horse. In 1756, he read to the academy of sciences an Essay on the Motions of Projectiles, which procured his admission into that assembly. He was aid-de-camp to M. de Maillebois, in the campaign of 1757, and distinguished himself in the battle of Hastembec; he afterwards went into the engineers, and was employed in the ports. He then wrote different essays on the hydraulic science and on ship-building, which brought him into notice with M. de Praslin, who placed him in the navy, in the rank of under-lieutenant of ports. In 1768, Borda first went to sea; in 1771, he went in the *Flora* frigate, with M. M. Verdun and Pingré, as commissioned by the academy, to try sea-watches and several new instruments. In 1774 and 1775, he

visited the Azores, the islands of Cape Verd and the coast of Africa: the details of this voyage have not been published. He afterwards employed himself at ascertaining the position of the Canaries, and was at the same time appointed ship's lieutenant. In the campaign of the count d'Estaing, in 1777 and 1778, he was major-general of the naval-army. In 1781, he had the command of the ship *Guerrier*, and in the following year, of the *Solitin* of 64 guns. He successfully conducted a body of troops to Martinique, then joined the squadron under the orders of M. de Grasse, and established a cruise with some frigates in the neighbouring latitudes; but, in consequence of a thick fog, he suddenly found himself in the midst of eight English vessels, and was obliged to yield. Being sent back on his parole, his health did not permit him to return again to sea; he devoted the rest of his life to study, and died on the 20th of February, 1799, having retained the rank of inspector of ship-building. He produced a great number of valuable essays, among which is distinguished that with which he was charged by the academy, on the new metrical system, in 1790. Natural philosophy also owes to him the discovery of a more certain thermometer. He introduced into the marine the use of multiplying circles, imagined by Roland; and invented, in 1792, methods and instruments for measuring the length of the meridian. Borda had been received into the academy of sciences in 1754; he pronounced a discourse in the name of this society at the convention, in the end of 1792. He was admitted into the Institute, at its first formation, and in May, 1797, was placed on the list of candidates for the vacant place in the executive directory.

BORGHESE (CAMILLE) a French prince, &c. served for some time in the French armies; and after having given different proofs of his attachment to the cause of the French, and especially to the person of their commander in chief, Bonaparte, he came to Paris, and, in 1803, married the widow of general

Leclerc, the emperor's sister. In 1805 he was created a French prince, and decorated with the red ribband. At the time of the recommencement of hostilities with Austria, he was promoted to the rank of chief of a squadron of the imperial guard.

BOSSUT, mathematical professor at Mezières, member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the national institute, and of several academies, and examiner of the pupils in artillery and fortification. We have the following works by this learned and laborious professor: *Elementary Treatise on Mechanics and Dynamics*, Charleville, 1763; *Inquiry into the most advantageous Construction of Dikes*, Paris, 1764; *Inquiry into the Alterations which the Resistance of Ether may produce on the mean Movement of the Planets*, 1766; *Course of Mathematics*; *Elementary Treatise on Statical Mechanics*, 1771; *Elementary Treatise on Hydrodynamics*, 1771, in two volumes; *Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic*, 1772; *Elementary Treatise on Algebra*, 1774; *Elementary Treatise on Geometry*, and on the manner of applying Algebra to Geometry, 1774; *Elementary Treatise on Mechanics*, with notes, 1775; *New Experiments on the Resistance of Fluids*, by d'Alembert, Condorcet, and Bossut, 1777; *Course of Mathematics*, for the use of Military Academies, containing Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, 1782, in two volumes octavo; *Mechanics in general*, 1782, in octavo.

BOTHEREL (R. J. Comte de) deputy-syndic of the states of Bretagne; he declared against the edicts of the plenary court, in May, 1788; and, in 1791, he published a vigorous protestation against the innovations of the constituting assembly, to which Corollère opposed another protestation, which was denounced in the legislative assembly on the 30th of March, 1791. M. de Botherel went to Jersey in 1792. He, as well as Calonne and La Rouarie, was one of the chiefs of the conspiracy of Bretagne, but he was accused of having, through envy, ill-seconded the plans of the latter. In 1793, he obtained in London some

assistance for the emigrants and the Vendéans. He reported to the count d'Artois what had happened to him when he was landed by the English with a body of emigrants to join the Chouans: he was a partisan of Puisaye, whom he eulogized to this prince. He gave him hopes of getting the towns of St. Malo, Château-neuf, and Château-Richer delivered up. After the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he returned to France. He afterwards went to England, where he still remained in 1805. His three sons served among the Chouans: the eldest, known by the name of Félicite, commanded a division in the army of Fougères.

BOUCHOTTE, commander of Cambray. Having long remained almost in obscurity, he was raised, in 1793, to the administration of the war department, in the room of Beurnonville, who was a prisoner of the Austrians. A fortnight after his nomination, Lidon said in the convention, that he was an idiot very much beneath Pache, and that he was called in his office the stone statue, or the Egyptian minister. This assertion did not then produce any consequence, and Bouchotte chose for his colleagues Ronsin, Sijas, Franc-Delisle, and Xavier-Audouin. Being again attacked, on the 25th of May, by Lambert and others, he was defended by Sergent and Marat. Camboulas considering him as having resigned, obtained a decree on the 30th, that the committee of public safety should present another minister in his place; but this was not done. On the 8th of June, he was accused of folly by Haussman, and on the 22d a debate was entered into on the choice of his successor. On the 26th of July, the society of the Cordeliers and that of the republicans of the 10th of August, took measures with the convention for keeping Bouchotte in administration. Robespierre also defended him, and caused the repeal of the decree which removed him. On the 11th of August he was sent for to the bar, on the proposal of Lecointre; it appears that he did not present himself there. On the 12th, Gossuin

again accused him of incapacity, and said that he was a mere cypher, who took counsel only from the clubs. On the 13th of December, Bourdon de l'Oise again denounced Bouchotte, and demanded whether his power was in short superior to the convention; he proposed summoning him to the bar in full assembly, which was decreed in the midst of the loudest applauses. This time, Bouchotte presented himself there, and gave an account of his conduct; Bourdon de l'Oise, not satisfied with his explanations, caused them to be referred to the committee of public safety. On the 27th he was again denounced by Merlin de Thionville, and on the 5th of January, 1794, Camille Desmoulins proved to the Jacobins that Bouchotte gave high pay to the journal of Hébert, otherwise called *Father Duchesne*. On the 19th of March, Bourdon de l'Oise procured a decree that this minister should be obliged to give an account within twenty-four hours, of the concourse of Austrian prisoners round Paris, at the period of Hébert's conspiracy; a short time after, the committee of public safety appointed general Pille his successor. A few months after the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794) the convention decreed that the committees should bring Bouchotte to trial, and Clauzel urged his being summoned before the revolutionary tribunal. On the 9th of March, 1795, Bourdon de l'Oise and Pémartin demanded that he should be prosecuted, as author of the events of the 31st of May. At last, a decree brought him to trial before the criminal tribunal of Eure and Loire, and the cause was begun, when it was terminated by the amnesty of the 4th of Brumaire. Bouchotte retired to Metz, and was there called to the municipal and elective functions in 1799. In 1805 he married the widow of d'Aubigny, his colleague, and enjoys half-pay.

BOUFFLERS (STAN. chevalier de), one of the 40 of the French academy, high-bailiff of Nancy, deputy of the noblesse of that town to the states-general of 1789, and member of the national and

legislative institute, &c. Though at first destined to take orders, he had preferred arms, and had been a captain of hussars; he served in the seven years' war, and was in the bloody battle of Ameneburg; he had also a military employment in the island of St. Louis, on the coast of Africa. But this career did not prevent him from pursuing that of letters; and, long before the revolution, he had made himself known by some pretty verses, without having brought out any considerable work. He did not make himself remarkable in the national assembly, and no notice was taken of him there, but to turn into ridicule compliments which he was commissioned to make from the academy to the king and queen. He was, with M. M. Malouet, Virieux, and Larochevoucault, one of the founders of the club of the Impartials. In 1791, he caused the property of discoveries and inventions to be decreed to their authors; and afterwards got another decree passed for the encouragement of the arts. In 1792 he retired to Berlin, and was kindly received by prince Henry, who caused him to be admitted a member of the academy of that city. He married madame de Sabran, and returned, in April, 1800, to Paris, where he published a new edition of his poems. He was admitted into the institute in 1804, as a member of the ancient academy, and pronounced there an eulogium on marshal de Beauveau, in September, 1805. This is the portrait which has been drawn of him, and which appears dictated by malignity: "A libertine abbé, a philosophical soldier, a ballad-making ambassador, a patriotic emigrant, a courtier-like republican.

BOUGAINVILLE (De), born in 1730, vice-admiral, member of the senate and of the national institute, grand-officer of the legion of honour, fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c. &c. and celebrated for his voyage round the world. Like captain Wallis, he discovered the island of Otaheite, which that commander had visited some months

before. His voyage lasted two years and four months. In 1756, he published a treatise on integral calculation, in two volumes quarto. In the month of May 1790, he received the command of the squadron off Brest, which M. Albert de Rioms had just quitted, and he quelled the insurrection among the crews which had manifested itself there. Before he entered into the navy, he had served in the land-troops; and had the rank of army-brigadier; he signalized himself by land and sea by many traits of bravery and brilliant actions. After the retreat of M. de Fleurieu, minister of marine, the king offered the administration of that department to M. de Bougainville, who refused it. No one shewed more attachment than he did to this unhappy prince; and he was constantly near his person from the 20th of June to the 10th of August. Remaining in France during the revolution, he was arrested in 1793. The council of 500 presented him as a candidate for the directory, in 1797. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he entered into the conservative senate, and was appointed secretary to that body on the 25th of March, 1800. He wrote an essay on ancient and modern navigation, and the relation of his voyage round the world, which is executed in a manner no less agreeable than instructive, and has gone through several editions. He also inserted fugitive pieces in several collections of poems. In 1806 he was in the class of physical sciences of the national institute, and director of geography; he belonged to the office of longitude.

BOUILLE (Le marquis de) a gentleman of Auvergne, and a relative of Lafayette. After having served in the dragoons, he became colonel of the regiment of Vexin infantry. Having attained the rank of major-general, the king appointed him governor general of the windward islands. In 1778, he seized Dominica, St. Eustatia, and soon after St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. On his re-

turn, he was made lieutenant-general. Finding, in 1789, that he commanded in the three bishoprics, he brought back to its duty the revolted garrison of Metz, and, on that occasion, saved the life of M. de Pont, intendant of the province. He afterwards caused François de Neufchâteau and two other electors, arrested by order of the king's attorney, to be set at liberty. On the 5th of September in the same year, Grégoire complained to the assembly that M. de Bouillé had not administered the civic oath individually, and obtained a decree that he should be obliged to do it. In 1790, he was commissioned to bring under subjection the garrison of Nancy, which had risen against its chiefs; he advanced upon the town with 4000 men, and succeeded in this enterprise, in which he shewed much bravery, and which at first gained him great praises from the national assembly, and afterwards as many reproaches. Being chosen by the king to facilitate his escape from Paris, in June, 1791, he marched at the head of a body of troops to protect the passage of the royal family; but, by false advices, or ill-executed orders, this enterprise failed, and M. de Bouillé had great difficulty in leaving France. From Luxembourg he wrote to the assembly a letter full of threats, and generally considered as unseasonable. He concluded by saying, that if a hair of Louis the XVIth's head was touched, he would not leave one stone on another in Paris. On the 13th of July, the assembly decreed that he should be tried for contumacy, and that the papers relative to the king's escape should be sent to the high court of the nation. From Vienna, whither he had at first gone, he passed to the court of Sweden, which gave him employment, and in the name of which he promised powerful assistance to the French princes. Gustavus III. had a great esteem for him, and the correspondence which he held with that monarch concerning the French revolution, contains valuable information. In 1791, he had an interview with

him on the same account at Aix-la-Chapelle. After the death of Gustavus, M. de Bouillé went to England, where he published some valuable papers on the revolution, which have been translated into English, and reprinted at Paris; the style of them is simple, and has the complexion of truth. M. de Bouillé died in London in 1803.

BOULAY (De la Meurthe) was a barrister at Nancy at the period of the revolution, and embraced its cause with moderation. In March, 1797, he was appointed deputy to the council of 500; and on the 22d of July following, he defended popular societies. A few days afterwards he solicited the return of the banished priests; for a short time he was a member of the society of Clichy, but soon left it. On the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) he was appointed a member of the committee called the Committee of Public Safety, made the same evening an apologetic report of that day's proceedings, and concluded by advising the deportation of the chiefs of the vanquished party. On the 24th of September, he pronounced a discourse on the moral causes which had brought on the events of the 18th of Fructidor, and voted for the celebration of the anniversary of that day. On the 16th of October, after a long report, he proposed expelling from the republic that part of the high noblesse which had not emigrated, and which, in his opinion, was by its presence more dangerous than that which had emigrated; excluding the other nobles from public functions, and not acknowledging any of them citizens, but those who should have given proofs of attachment to liberty. This project was violently attacked. "I perceive in it," said Serres, "nothing but the development of the most horrible tyranny." Poultier himself, in his journal (the friend of the laws) spoke of it in the same way. Boulay, some days after, presented another modified project, tending to declare the ci-devant nobles not French citizens, with some exceptions: after a warm discussion, this second project was

adopted. Its author was chosen secretary on the 22d of October, and president on the 21st of December following. On the 30th of June, 1798, he made a report on the organization of the court of cassation. On the 9th of May, 1799, he opposed the restriction of the press; reverted a few days after to the same subject, and shewed the necessity of confining the powers of the directory within the constitution: "Let those," said he, "who fear the return of the events of 1793, take courage; that return is impossible." On the 30th of Prairial, he accused Merlin de Douai and Reveillère Lepeaux of being the authors of the system that had endangered the republic, and proposed to the council to compel them to quit the directory; and the next day he caused a message to be addressed to that authority, that it might be obliged to release the victims of its arbitrary decisions. Shortly after the victory of the legislative body over the directory, Boulay published a remarkable work, entitled: *Essay on the Causes which brought on the Establishment of the Republic in England in 1649, on those which should have consolidated it, and on those which occasioned its downfall*. This work was published at the period when new convulsions and the disasters of the armies seemed to announce the fall of the republic. The author appeared to have made it his business, in presenting the causes of the return of monarchy in England, to excite, by an easy comparison, the idea that the same errors were about to produce the same result in France; hence his work was read with great interest. Salaville confuted him a short time after. On the 27th of June, Boulay declared against all religious persecution. On the 27th of July, he caused to be added to the oath of fidelity to the republic, an oath to oppose the re-establishment of royalty, and of every kind of tyranny; he afterwards opposed the bringing the ancient directors to trial: on the 19th of August, he was chosen president. On the 14th of September he demanded the adjournment of the proposal tending to declare the

country in danger, from the fear that a counter-revolution might be promoted by bringing out an extraordinary force that should direct itself against liberty. At the session extraordinary of the 19th of Brumaire, year 8, (10th of November, 1799,) at St. Cloud, Boulay represented the necessity of appointing a provisional government, during which the means should be prepared of removing the vices of the constitution of the year 3, (1795). After the dispersion of the deputies who opposed the revolution of that day, Boulay entered into the intermedial legislative committee, of which he became president on the 22d of November. In a discourse pronounced on the 12th of December following, he laid open the basis of the new constitution, at which he had just been assisting. In the following month, January, 1800, he was called to the council of state, over the legislative section of which he presided. In this quality, he presented to the legislative body different projects, and among others the closing of the list of emigrants, and the establishment of special courts. After the attempt of the 3d of Nivose (24th of December, 1800,) upon the life of the 1st consul, Boulay harangued him in the name of the council of state, and expressed the indignation of his colleagues. On the 19th of December, 1801, he succeeded Régnier, who was become grand judge in the jurisdiction of the national domains. After this period he was elected for two years together, 1804 and 1805, candidate in the preservative senate, by the elective college of Meurthe, and, in 1805, he obtained the title of commandant of the legion of honour.

BOURDON (F. L. de l'Oise) an attorney at Paris. In September, 1792, he was deputed by the department of Oise to the convention. At the time when Louis XVI. appeared at the bar, he demanded that the soldiers mutilated on the 10th of August, should be present. On the 7th of January, 1793, having challenged his colleague Chambon, he was called to order; shortly afterwards he accused Brissot,

Guadet, and all the chiefs of the Gironde; he voted for the infliction of the punishment of death on Louis XVI. On the 30th of May he demanded the arrest of the committee of 12, and on the 6th of June, he uttered an invective against the right side; on the 13th he was sent to Orleans to observe the Vendée. When he was commissioner to the army on the coasts of Rochelle, he brought an accusation of pillage against Westermann, whom he had defended some months before, and suspended Rossignol, which occasioned his recal. Shortly after, he had an altercation with Robespierre at the Jacobin meeting, and was threatened with dismissal from that society for not answering the accusation of having endeavoured to get Marat driven away. Robespierre caused his ~~expulsion to be~~ adjourned, observing that Bourdon had shewn more obstinacy than perfidy in his faults. On the 13th of November, when Bazire, Chabot, and Thuriot complained of the tyranny which was exercised over the deputies themselves, Bourdon asked whether they were sorry to find terror the order of the day, and saw nothing in these petty motions but a baseness unworthy of true republicans. The same day he demanded that an accused person should be outlawed if he contrived to withdraw himself from arrest; the next day, in the Jacobin meeting, he reproached Grégoire with having wished to give a christian character to the revolution; on the 25th he obtained a decree of arrest against the farmers-general, and demanded that they should be given up to the sword of the law, if their accounts were not given in within a month. On the 1st of December, he denounced Bouchotte and his clerks; on the 5th he demanded the suppression of all ministers, and was opposed by Robespierre; on the 7th he was chosen secretary. After a new denunciation of the war-offices, he caused the staff-officers of the revolutionary army of Bourdeaux to be broken. On the 18th he demanded that the priests and nobles should be excluded from the committee of public safety and ac-

cused Hérault de Séchelles; he afterwards again urged the suppression of the executive council. Soon after he was denounced by Hébert in the Jacobin meeting, and designated by the name of Bourdon the Red, on account of the colour of his hair. From this time he appeared no more in that society, was afterwards excluded from the Cordeliers, was declared by them, as well as by the club of the Rights of Man, a traitor to his country, and spoken of by Vincent as chief of the conspiracy of moderatism. On the 22d of January, 1792, he complained that the execution of four condemned persons on the Place de la Revolution should have been made to take place at the very time when the convention was going thither to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. whom he called the man-eater. He spoke of this circumstance as a project for insulting the convention, by exciting the thought that it delighted in the view of punishments. At the time of Danton's trial, he denounced to the convention a letter which advised him to go to the hall of justice in order to raise the people in favour of the persons accused. At the time of the law of the 22d of Prairial, (10th of June,) he obtained a decree that no representative should be brought before the revolutionary tribunal, without a decree of accusation, and on this head he was in opposition to Robespierre, who accused him of wanting to make himself chief of a party. On the 8th of Thermidor, (27th of July,) he opposed the printing of Robespierre's speech, and the next day he was joined with Barras in the command of the national guard of Paris. He contributed greatly to the arrest of Robespierre and Henriot, and was of powerful assistance in the success of that day. He afterwards demanded a purification of the convention, and the repeal of the decree which granted three shillings and six-pence a day to the citizens to vote in the sections; at the same time he entered into the committee of public safety. On the fourth of October he called on the convention to concentrate the power in its

own hands, and to purge the Jacobins; he afterwards proposed to subject popular meetings to some arrangements of police; on the 7th he proposed that goods appertaining to the parents of emigrants should be confiscated to public use, and the owners reduced to mere life annuitants: on the 9th of December he brought forward the law for removing the ex-nobles from Paris, and he attributed to perfidious views the proposal of suppressing revolutionary committees. He obtained at the same time a change of the judges and jurymen of the revolutionary tribunal, who were still the same as under Robespierre. Lacroix having published a work in favour of royalty, Bourdon was led to affirm that the French people would never resume its fetters, and to have the writer summoned before the criminal tribunal. On the 31st of December, 1794, he declared against expelling suspected persons from Paris, and maintained that henceforward there ought to be in the republic only two classes of citizens, the good and the bad. A few days afterwards, in January, 1795, he spoke in favour of the emigrants of the Upper and Lower Rhine, opposed the liberation of Rossignol, attacked the Montagnard, Châles, and accused him of having assisted in the "King's Friend:" at his instance also were the projects of festivals for the 21st of January rejected, and the committees authorized to set at liberty those under sentence of condemnation. Brival having said, that "in the number of useless crimes committed before the 27th of July, 1794, it was astonishing the impure race of the Capets had not been exterminated," Bourdon, in the midst of the applause of the assembly, cried out, "that there are no useful crimes." At the meeting of the 30th of January, he obtained an order for printing Boissy d'Anglas's speech on the bases of the new political system. On the 11th of February he was again chosen a member of the committee of public safety, and on the 20th of the same month was elected president. Though appointed to go on a commission to St. Domingo, he

was in no haste to fulfil this engagement, which was afterwards revoked. A few days after he contended with Villetard in favour of the numerous young men at Paris who were termed the gilded youth, but he declared that the convention would no more suffer the re-establishment of royalty than of the guillotine. In the same month he supported the suggestions of Boissy d'Anglas on subsistence, and defended the petitions which some of the Parisian sections had presented against the terrorists. At the time of the insurrection of April 1, 1795, he obtained an order to arrest Châles, Choudieu, and Foussedoire, to declare Paris in a state of siege, and to confer the command on Pichegru. He opposed the banishment of J. Lebon as a too lenient punishment, and contrived to have the members of the revolutionary tribunal of Nantes carried before the criminal tribunal of Angers. He then warmly declared against every idea of national failure. At the time of the new insurrection of the demagogues on the 21st of May, Bourdon, ever violent and hasty, desired that his colleagues who were accused of having instigated it, should be immediately shot in the hall. A few days afterwards he proposed, and obtained leave, that they should be brought before an appointed number of commissioners. In September he was sent into the department of Eure and Loir, where the scarcity had occasioned disturbances, and he succeeded in dispersing some mobs. He was at Chartres after the 10th of October, 1795, and having been informed that some of those proscribed on that day had taken refuge in this department, he gave orders for a pursuit. Having apprehended J. Michaud, editor of the "Daily Paper," he ordered him to be fastened to the tail of a horse, and in that manner conveyed back to Paris. Being afterwards chosen one of the council of 500, he proposed to apply 625 millions of national property to the redeeming of assignats, and was often employed on the subject of these notes, of the holders of public property, and in short of financial arrangements,

which he insisted ought to be discussed only in a secret committee. On the 9th of January, 1796, he opposed Dumolard and Boissy d'Anglas, who impugned that law of the 9th of Floreal, which ordained participation with the parents of emigrants. On the 20th of August following he was chosen secretary. In 1797 he accused Santhonax of causing the miseries of St. Domingo, and at this period openly took the side of Clichy against the directory. In March, the same year, he vehemently opposed the oath to which government proposed to subject the electors; in August he declaimed against the insults offered by the military to the youth of the capital on account of their dress, and violently reproached the directory with its communication respecting the poverty of the public treasury. But the 4th of September, 1797, overthrew the party to which Bourdon had lately attached himself. It has been positively asserted, that from respect for his former opinions the directors would have overlooked him, had he not voluntarily associated himself in the fate of those, who like him, were charged with the inspection of finance. Be that as it may, he was banished to Cayenne, and, as usual, displayed a courage bordering on temerity. He died a few months afterwards, at Synamary. For some time the colony of Cayenne presented to the observing eye very remarkable contrasts, exhibiting at once refractory priests and apostate royalists; and demagogues, executioners, and victims, the deplorable consequence of party-rage, and of the scourge of revolution!

BOURDON (LEONARD JOSEPH) he was born at Orleans, and came to settle at Paris as a preceptor; he declared himself strongly in favour of the revolution. In 1789 he requested permission from the national assembly to take into his house the old man of Mount Jura, celebrated at this period. Bourdon in 1792 became president and elector of the commune of Paris, and afterwards deputy from Loiret to the national convention. Before the session he had re-

paired to Orleans as commissioner of the commune, to secure the adherence of that city to the proceedings of August the 10th, and to arrange the removal of those prisoners of rank who were slaughtered at Versailles. The general opinion was, that Bourdon well knew the dangers which awaited them on the road, and had openly declared himself friendly to this horrible execution. No sooner had he entered the convention, in September, 1792, than he brought about a change of magistrates; he took an important part in the trial of Louis XVI. voted for cutting off all communication between him and his family, and in Jan. 1793, gave it as his opinion that he should be put to death. Towards the end of February he proposed to break all such officers as should be absent from their posts. In March 1793 he was again sent to Orleans, where he was wounded in the night, after a revel near a guard-house, by the mistake of a sentinel. This accident, which was represented by him as a premeditated assassination, brought nine of the chief citizens of Orleans to the scaffold. On his return to the convention he shared in the events of May the 31st, and obtained a decree for a federation on the 10th of August following. On the 8th of this month he was chosen secretary, and on the 5th of September he seconded the proposal for a revolutionary army. When chosen president of the Jacobins, he said that the convention ought to purge itself from the appellants, that is to say, from such of the members as in the trial of Louis XVI. had voted for the appeal to the people. On the 7th of November he moved for the cessation of priests salaries, and obtained a decree importing, that the pedestal of the monument erected to the French people, should be composed alike of the ruins of superstition and of those of royalty. He obtained a decree also for appropriating to the republic the property of those accused persons who should destroy themselves, as well as that of the condemned. On the 28th of January, 1794, he voted in the Jacobin society for the liberation of Vincent and Ronsin, to which

Robespierre objected. At the time of Hébert's conspiracy he desired the same society to purify the constituted authorities, and was again opposed by Robespierre, who compared his various motions, and after a violent sally, concluded by asserting, that he appeared no stranger to this conspiracy. From that time Bourdon became one of his greatest enemies, and when he was associated with Barras in the command of the national guard, July the 28th, 1794, he entered during the night, at the head of an armed force, into the house where Robespierre and his adherents were shut up, seized the greatest part of the chiefs of that party, and gave an account to the convention of the siege of the town-hall: he afterwards opposed the demolition of that edifice, which was called for, by reason of its having been the place where the conspiracy of the commune was formed; shortly afterwards he caused proceedings to be made for purifying the Jacobin society. On the 12th of September he obtained a decree for removing the body of Marat to the Pantheon, and caused the order of the ceremony to be fixed, he afterwards complained to the Jacobins of the tactics of moderation, and to the convention, of the calumnies of Fréron, in his journal, "The Orator of the People." When treated as an assassin by Legendre, he could not get an opportunity of speaking, to reply to him. A decree of arrest being passed against him on the 12th of Germinal, year 4, (1st of April, 1795,) as one of the principal agents of a committee of insurrection established at Paris, he was seized in the section of Gravilliers, where he had formed a numerous party, and thence sent to the castle of Ham; he was afterwards included in the amnesty of the 4th of Brumaire. On the 20th of July, 1797, Boissy d'Anglas, in the assembled council of 500, spoke of him as a revolutionary assassin, and complained of not being able to walk a step in Paris without being terrified by the sight of him. After the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September,

1797,) the directory appointed him their agent at Hamburgh, where he obtained the expulsion of the French emigrants. Few conventionalists were attacked so much as he, by the sarcasms of the writers who contributed, in so great a degree, after the 9th of Thermidor, to overwhelm the terrorists with reprobation. Treating him as one of the most ferocious of that faction, they bestowed on him the surname of Leopard, by a corruption of his christian name. They also accused him of having seized the most valuable furniture, under pretence of employing it in his school for the pupils of the country, for the establishment of which he had obtained a decree in 1793: it did not survive the fall of its founder. In 1805 he was governor of the military hospital of Toulon.

BOURRIENNE (N.) was born at Sens on the 9th of July, 1769; he was brought up at the military academy of Brienne with Napoleon Bonaparte, with whom he became extremely intimate. As he was intended for the diplomatic profession, he went, in December, 1788, to the university of Leipsic, where he studied languages and the law of nations, till 1791. He then travelled into Poland, returned to France in 1792, and was appointed secretary of legation at Stutgard, where he arrived on the 4th of August in the same year. He was recalled at the time of the war with the Germanic empire, and returned to France in February, 1793. Being called to Leipsic in 1794, he was arrested there, on suspicion of political connection with an agent of the French republic, who was arrested at the same time by order of the court of Dresden. After ninety days' detention, he was ordered to quit the electorate of Saxony, and to return thither no more. At the time of his first journey into Germany, Bourrienne had been inscribed on the list of emigrants of the department of Yonne. It appears that, on his return, the devotion which he manifested to the revolution saved him; he could not, however, obtain any place under the direc-

tory. The nomination of his old school-fellow to the command of the army of Italy, opened to Bourrienne the career of fortune. Bonaparte sent for him, and Bourrienne joined him at Gratz, in the month of June, 1797, and immediately became his confidential secretary. He quitted him no more, but followed him in all his campaigns in Italy, in Egypt, at Marengo, and shared his dangers. On the accession of Bonaparte to the consulship, he refused the high employments which were offered to him by the first consul. He was appointed counsellor of state on the 20th of July, 1801, and appears to have resigned the office quietly. In 1805 he was appointed envoy-extraordinary from France to the circle of Lower Saxony, and decorated with the title of legionary.

BOYAVAL (P. J.) a native of St. Amans, and lieutenant of light-infantry, in the service of the French republic, an Austrian deserter, and a tailor by trade, was at first register-keeper to the commune of Paris in 1789. This young man was kept by a rich woman in Paris. Being imprisoned on the charge of an attempt to enlist men in the service of some foreign power, he offered his services to the revolutionary tribunal, as informer and witness; and he even boasted of it before his victims themselves. He, with four other wretches, drew up the list of the accomplices in the pretended conspiracy of the Luxembourg prison; and when he returned from the tribunal where he had given it to the judges, he said aloud to the prisoners, that he had spoken for two hours with so much eloquence that he was astonished at it himself, and that out of fifty-nine accused persons not one had escaped. "The first who gives me a cross look," added he, "I will have removed to the Conciergerie," that is to say, to death. He did not spare even his fellow-informers, and said one day, speaking of Beausire, who was one of them, "Fouquier does not like him, and I will have him guillotined when I please." In the picture of the prisons under Robespierre, printed after the 9th of

Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) is found the following passage: " Boyaval permitted himself publicly the most indecent familiarities with the wife of the painter Goust; whose husband he had caused to be guillotined two hours before. It is added, that this second Nero employed threats to enjoy, that very night, the favours of this unfortunate widow, with whom he remained till half-past eleven without a candle. He boasted that he went every night to the committees of public safety and general security; that he possessed the confidence and friendship of Fouquier Thiville; that he had all the heads in the Luxembourg at his disposal; that he made use of many people who would go thither in their turn, &c. &c. One day he complained that in a meeting he had been treated as a villain, and loudly declared that these people should all go thither: indeed some of them were guillotined on the very day of Robespierre's fall. A few days before that event, this monster, whose indiscretion and folly even surpassed his insolence and wickedness, had received orders to make a new list of 200 conspirators in the Luxembourg. At last he received the punishment due to his crimes at the same time with his protectors, and was condemned to death as an accomplice of Fouquier Thiville, on the 19th of Floréal, year 3, (6th of May, 1795,) at the age of 26.

BREARD (JEAN-JACQUES), a land-holder at Marennes. In 1790 he became vice-president of the department of Charente-Inférieure; and in 1791 was appointed deputy to the legislative assembly. In the same year he urged for a decree of accusation against Gruthier, Malvoisin, and Marc the younger, on the charge of their being agents for the emigrant princes. In February, 1792, he presented a report on the troubles of Avignon; obtained a decree for the division of its territory into two districts, and often spoke on the situation of that part of the country. On the 8th of July he spoke against the journal of Mallet Dupan. On the 30th of Au-

gust he obtained a decree for the confiscation of the property of those who should foment disorders. When re-elected to the national convention, he was commissioned to remove from the register of the tribunal of August the 10th, the papers relative to Louis XVI. In January, 1793, he defended the minister Pache, accused by Valazé. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. and proposed to send the account of his condemnation to all the departments. On Michel Lepelletier's assassination he suggested the expediency of domiciliary researches. On the 24th he was appointed secretary; and on the 8th of Feb. president; then member of the first committee of general defence, established on the 25th of March; and at last, of the first committee of public safety formed on the 4th of April following. On the 16th of May he informed against Polverel and Santhonax, commissioners at St. Domingo, and had a decree of accusation passed against them on the 16th of July following. On the 25th he attacked the minister Bouchotte, and defended Marat, whom he conceived to mean well but to be mistaken. On the 23d of July he caused every citizen who should repair to a town in a state of rebellion, to be included among the emigrants. On the 7th of August he obtained a decree for the arrest of all suspected foreigners. On the 4th of August he again presided in the convention, and on the 25th was dispatched to organize the squadron at Brest, where he behaved with moderation. On the 15th of April, 1794, he seconded the motion of St. Just for the expulsion of the ex-nobles from Paris, and insisted that no more than one week should be granted to them for their removal. On the 16th of May he had Couthon's reflections against atheists and materialists inserted in the bulletin. On the 8th of Thermidor (26th of July, 1794,) he opposed the printing of Robespierre's speech; and two days after the death of that demagogue, entered into the committee of public safety. He obtained a decree for the provisional liberty of

Polverel and Santhonax, whose accuser he had been. On the 8th of August he summoned Fouquier Thinville, who was brought to the bar. On the 3d of October Cambon declared that Bréard, being a member of the first committee of public safety, was one of the persons who signed a secret decree against Robespierre and Danton, and who then formed a separate committee at Charenton. In the discussion which took place the same day against the members of the committee of public safety, prior to the 9th of Thermidor, Bréard said, that the project of England was to destroy the convention by means of the convention itself, and caused the assembly to pass to the order of the day on the accusation of Legendre. On the 5th of December he supported the demands of the citizens of Bédouin who were burnt out by Maignet, and obtained a decree that the committee of general security should employ itself for their assistance. On the 4th of January he was again elected a member of the committee of public safety; and on the 9th of March he supported the proposal of an annual festival in honour of the 21 Girondins who had died on the scaffold. Entering, in the year 4, (1795,) into the council of ancients, he was secretary to that body from its formation. On the 26th of January, 1796, he strongly supported a resolution for maintaining the law of the 9th of Floréal (29th of April,) which ordered the confiscation of the property which emigrants might hope for from their ancestors. After the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) Bréard made a part of the new legislative body, and quitted it in 1803.

BRETEUIL (L. A. LE TONNELIER, baron of,) knight of the order of the Holy Ghost, knight of Malta, and major-general. He was employed for more than 30 years in the diplomatic line; first as minister plenipotentiary to the elector of Cologne, brother to the emperor; then in the same character to the court of Russia; was then successively appointed ambassador to Sweden, to Holland, to Na-

ples, to Vienna, and to the congress of Teschon. It was especially from the time of his embassy to Vienna that his attachment to Marie Antoinette took its date. When he became minister, and secretary of state, he shewed himself one of the most zealous defenders of monarchy; in 1789 he was considered as one of the most declared enemies of the revolution, which astonished some persons, who remembered that he had liberated from the Bastile and other state prisons, a great part of those whom his predecessors had caused to be confined there. After the 14th of July it was only by a precipitate flight that he avoided the fate of Foulon and Berthier; the agents of the revolutionists pursued him to Beauvais, and missed him only by a few minutes. Louis XVI. intrusted him, in 1790, with some secret negotiations with the principal northern courts; and, his powers having been afterwards withdrawn from him, he was accused of having continued to act in the name of that prince. The national convention passed a decree of accusation against him on the 22d of October, 1792. In Bertrand de Moleville's History of the Revolution is to be found some valuable information on the subject of his last diplomatic operations. This ancient minister returned to France in 1802, with the permission of the government, and inherited there, in 1804, a very considerable property.

BRIENNE (E. C. DE LOMENIE DE) cardinal-archbishop of Sens, born at Paris in 1727. In his youth he had attached himself to the encyclopedists, and nevertheless gained the confidence of the bishop of Orleans, an ecclesiastical minister, who made him bishop of Coudom, and afterwards archbishop of Toulouse. He distinguished himself in this office by his application to the affairs of the province, and rose to be appointed prime-minister to Louis XVI. It was at this period that he was made archbishop of Sens, and on his going out of office that he obtained the cardinal's hat. The rage for reform and inno-

vation which he had imbibed from the economists, soon rendered him odious to all France; and this general hatred shortly obliged him to give in his resignation. He was then overwhelmed by pamphlets, satires, &c. on all sides. From the beginning of the revolution he shewed himself its partisan, and even boasted of having assisted in it. In affairs of religion he shewed the same uncertainty, the same vacillation as he had done in those of the state. After having taken the constitutional oath, and refused the see of Toulouse, he confessed that he did not set any value on the constitution to which he had sworn to adhere, and he again swore to observe it; he at first endeavoured to excuse himself to the pope, then he sent back to him the cardinal's hat. The pope, after having accepted his renunciation of the Roman purple, declared him ejected from that dignity. M. de Brienne died at Sens, in the end of February, 1794, eaten up with ring-worms and overcome with infirmities. Though he was destitute of literary talents, and though no work of his was known, except some charges, and a funeral eulogium on the Dauphin, he had been named a member of the academy.

BRIEZ, deputy of the North to the national convention. He voted there for the death of Louis XVI.; "and in case," said he, "the majority should be for confinement, I expressly move, that, if between this time and the 15th of April, the other powers have not renounced their design of destroying our liberty, his head be sent to them." Being dispatched to the army of the North after the defection of Dumourier, he entered into a correspondence with the prince of Cobourg, relating to this general and to the commissioners whom he had delivered up; this correspondence having been disapproved by the convention, Briez was recalled. He protested against this decree, announced an advantage over the Austrians, and was continued in his mission. He was at Valenciennes with Cochon, when the Austrians

came to besiege it; he behaved with courage during the siege, and marched out on the 1st of August with the garrison; he was immediately recalled. On the 25th of September he read to the convention a memorial on the army of the North, and on the surrender of Valenciennes. He reproached the committee of public safety with keeping silence, and not taking the necessary measures. This attack on the committee was concerted with other deputies who supported him, and contrived to have him joined to the committee; but Robespierre undertook the defence of his colleagues; he reproached Briez with having wickedly accused them, and imputed it to him as a crime that he had not died at the defence of Valenciennes. The committee triumphed, and Briez declared that he had not intended to accuse them, refused to be joined to them, and demanded that the convention would cause another report to be made to them on the surrender of Valenciennes. "Let this report be strict," said he, "and if I am found guilty, let my head fall." Briez entered into the committee of succours. In January, 1794, he obtained a decree that the Mount of Piety should gratuitously restore the pledges of small value, and that succours should be granted to the indigent, and to the relations of the defenders of the country. On the 17th of the same month, he said in a report, that the Austrians, having advanced to Clincourt, had ripped up women, slaughtered children, and roasted their limbs. In consequence of this report, he caused succours to be granted to the fugitives from the districts invaded by the enemy, and to the refugees from Belgium, Liège, Mayence, and other places. On the 4th of June, the day that Robespierre was raised to the presidency, he was chosen secretary. After the fall of the former, he was again dispatched to the army of the North, and sent from Brussels to the convention the instrument which had kept the representative Drouet chained in that town. Briez died towards the end of his session, of the conse-

quences of his excesses, and, as some persons say, of a shameful disease.

BRIOT (P. J.) born at Orchamps, in Franche-Comté, in 1771; was called to the bar in 1789; and at the end of 1790, obtained a professorship of rhetoric in the college of Besançon. In 1792, he, with the chief part of his pupils, enlisted in a battalion of volunteers. On his return to Besançon, he again became a professor, and distinguished himself in the popular society; he then wrote in a journal against Robespierre and Marat, and was accused of belonging to the party of the Gironde. In the beginning of May, 1793, he was deputed by the administrative body, and the popular societies of Doubs, to the national convention, to demand that it would put an end to civil discord by a constitution. He arrived in Paris to witness the events of the 31st of May, and nevertheless appeared at the meeting of the 12th of June, where he spoke with some courage; but he hastened to return to Besançon, and shortly after he again enlisted there in a battalion, became aid-de-camp to the general who commanded the town, and then once more abandoned the military career to become book-keeper to a clock-manufactory. Robespierre the younger having come to Besançon at that time, had a quarrel with Briot, and denounced him, so that he, having otherwise prejudiced the revolutionary committee against him, was arrested; but the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) soon restored him to liberty. Briot then shewed himself one of the most zealous partisans of the demagogues pursued by the re-action, and was obliged to take refuge in Paris, where he was arrested as a terrorist. Having been set at liberty in consequence of the amnesty of the 4th of Brumaire, he was placed in the office of the minister of police, and then elected municipal officer of Besançon. Two months after, being pursued as liable to military service, he entered the 8th regiment of hussars, and was taken by the Austrians at the time of Moreau's retreat; but having

contrived to escape, the directory appointed him, in February, 1798, public accuser of Doubs, which employment he exercised until the elections of the year 6, when he was appointed deputy to the council of 500. On the 3d of July, Mademoiselle d'Ambert having come to beg a reprieve for her father, who was condemned to death as an emigrant, Briot caused the assembly to pass to the order of the day. On the 17th he demanded the compulsory opening of shops on Sundays; on the 21st he was chosen secretary. On the 18th of September, he proposed naming a committee charged with preparing the legislative measures which might be useful in case the negotiations for peace should be broken off. He was opposed by Chollet, who reproached him with having used the enemies of France like cowards, and with having treated of affairs that made a part of the privileges of the directory exclusively. On the 12th of November, he proposed considering in the light of emigrants, those priests condemned to deportation, who should not present themselves in a month to undergo it. Being a member of the committee of public instruction, he made, on the 18th, a report on the academies. On the 29th of April (9th of Floreal), he pronounced a discourse on the emigrants, ship-wrecked at Calais; and, concluding that they should not be judged as emigrants, he proposed to banish them beyond seas, to the place that should be appointed by the directory, to whom this opinion appeared too moderate, their intention being to have them shot. The directors then thought they had found an opportunity for depriving Briot of his popularity, who was making himself remarkable in the opposition party, and three days afterwards they caused a placard to be stuck up in Paris, controverting his opinion. On the approach of the crisis of the 30th of Prairial, Briot pronounced a discourse on the favourers of expense, and plainly pointed out Schérer. On the 7th of June, he accused François de Neufchâteau of having favoured the representation

of the opera of Adrian. On the 13th he denounced a system, established by the directory, of setting spies on the deputies; and on the 15th he defended the liberty of the press. At the time when the contest openly began between the councils and the directory, Briot demanded permanence, and said, that a great event was approaching, and that all the efforts of the council were necessary for going through it. On the 26th he supported the project of Jourdan for the suppression of the word *anarchy* in the form of the oath. On the 2d of August, after having presented three memorials on the misfortunes of the army of Italy, he prevailed in his motion for a message to the directory on the result of the prosecutions of Schérer, Rapinat, &c. On the 6th of August he denounced the existence of a royal conspiracy; and in the secret discussion relative to the accusation of the ex-directors, Briot blamed the expedition to Egypt. On the 30th he pronounced a long discourse, in which he recurred to the causes that had brought the republic into the critical situation in which it was. The conduct of the ancient directory, the cession of Venice, and the departure of general Bonaparte and his army for Italy, were in his eyes the origin of the disasters of the army of Italy. "The genius of Bonaparte," said Briot, "terrified at once both England and the interior enemies." He afterwards denounced Talleyrand. On the 4th of September he blamed the conduct of the directory to the journalists: "A grand blow is preparing," said he; "there is an attempt to deliver up the republic to her enemies; perhaps the directors of the public calamities have a treaty in one pocket, and a constitution in the other. If the act which I have just announced is completed; if the legislative body is compressed, the people must rise and save themselves." At these words cries of *order* were heard. Briot afterwards personally attacked the minister of police. On the 14th he desired a call of the house on the proposal of declaring the country

in danger. On the 15th he again denounced Talleyrand, and demanded the sending a message to the directory to learn the condition of Paris. On the 29th he opposed an arbitrary proceeding of the directory against the printer of the journal called the *Defender of Truth*. On the 19th of Brumaire he joined in the opposition of a part of the council of 500, and was excluded from the legislative body a few days afterwards; he was also of the number of those demagogues whom the government put under inspection; but this measure produced no consequences, and Briot, reconciled to the minister of police, and protected by Lucien, was soon appointed secretary of the prefecture of Doubs, and then government-commissioner at the isle of Elbe, whence he was recalled towards the end of 1803, on account of his misunderstanding with general Rusca. Briot published an elementary work on literature and the art of oratory, and a treatise on legislation. He shewed ease in the tribune, but his success, equivocal and dangerous, precipitated him into the career before he was sufficiently matured to maintain it.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE (J. P.) was born on the 14th of January, 1754, in a village near Chartres; his father kept a cook's shop, which occasioned the saying, that the son had all the heat of his father's stoves. A remarkable thing in the life of a philosopher and a leveller, is his vanity in adding to his name that of Ouarville (his father had bought an estate in that village) a name which he changed to that of Warville during his residence in England. After having passed four years in an attorney's office, he turned author, and at 20 years of age had already published several works, one of which occasioned his imprisonment in the Bastille, in 1784. Madame de Genlis says, in her memoirs, that it was she who released him, through the interest of the Duke de Chartres. He married a person attached to the household of Madame d'Orleans, and afterwards went to England. He lived there on pay as a spy from the

lieutenant of police at Paris; at the same time he employed himself in literature, and endeavoured to form an academy in London, but this establishment had no success, and he returned to France. In 1788 he went to America, and it was also said that he had been sent thither by the secret organizers of the revolution, to study the principles of democracy, and to investigate the condition of the negroes; on his return he published a work on the United States. Being determined to play a distinguished part in the approaching revolution, at the time of the convocation of the states-general, he published at Paris some pamphlets, and afterwards, the journal called the French Patriot. When the commune of Paris formed itself in July, 1789, he became a member of it, and on the day of the taking of the Bastile, was presented with the keys of that fortress, where he had been confined, as we mentioned above. This same commune having formed within itself a committee of research, he was named president of it, and became, as it were, grand-inquisitor, in conjunction with Voidel, who filled the same office in the national assembly. When Lafayette gave in his resignation of the command of the Parisian guards, Brissot, who afterwards attacked him, spoke of this event at the time, as a public calamity. In July, 1791, he addressed to the Jacobins a very inconsistent speech on the war, and on the state of other powers, from whom he said, that France had nothing to apprehend. Brissot was at the same time one of the principal instigators of the insurrection prepared in the Champ de Mars, to demand the expulsion of Louis XVI. and the establishment of a republican form of government. Lafayette, who dispersed this mob, he from that time considered as his enemy. Being deputed from Paris to the legislative assembly, he was appointed secretary on the 18th of October, 1791. On the 20th, he developed the causes of emigration, and proposed rigorous measures against the princes and public functionaries who had quitted France; on the 27th,

he defended the creoles of St. Domingo, and having, on the 30th, resumed the same subject, he begged the assembly to attach them to the cause of liberty. The friends of the negroes soon after admitted him into the colonial committee, and on the 3d of December following, he appeared again in the tribune, with a speech against the proprietors of the colonies; he proposed a decree of accusation against the members of the general assembly of St. Domingo, and against M. de Blanchelande: on the 29th, he shewed, in a long speech, the connections of France with foreign powers, and concluded by demanding the recal of the French envoys at Stockholm, Petersburg, Madrid, and Rome. On the 17th of January, 1792, he denounced the violation of the treaty of 1756, by the house of Austria, and proposed to demand satisfaction for it. At the end of February, he attributed the disasters of St. Domingo to the refusal to admit men of colour into the primary assemblies of that colony. On the 1st of March, he, for the second time, accused the minister Delessart, and after reproaching him with not having informed the assembly of the treaty of Pilnitz, he demanded a decree of accusation against him, which was carried by a great majority. On the 22d of April, the king came to the assembly with a proposal of declaring war against Austria, which was universally applauded. The opposite parties reproached Brissot with having brought this scourge on his country, but after the 10th of August he cleared himself from it in the Jacobin society, where the dangers to which liberty was exposed were attributed to him; by saying, that he had wished by these means to pave the way for the abolition of royalty. "The king," added he, "being bound by the constitution to head the armies himself, offered us an opportunity to condemn him." Shortly after the declaration of war, he and Gensonné gave notice that there was an Austrian committee, and mentioned Messieurs de Montmorin, Duport Dutertre, and Bertrand de Moleville, as the principal members. On

the 9th of July, he spoke with vehemence against the king of Prussia, accused Louis XVI. the ministers, the generals, Lafayette in particular, and ended by saying, that "to strike at the Tuilleries, was to strike at the root of the evil." On the 25th of the same month he divided the enemies of the constitution into three classes: that of the rebels of Coblenz, that of the partisans of the two chambers, and that of the regicides, who desired to have a republic and a dictator. On the 6th of August he brought various charges against Lafayette, and voted for a decree of accusation; on the 10th he obtained a declaration that the ministers did not possess the confidence of the people, and the new ministry was almost wholly made up of his adherents. Notwithstanding this success, his credit began from that time to decline, because his faction was desirous of stopping the revolution at this point, whereas the Jacobins, who were still far removed from power, sought to carry it farther. He shewed himself to be one of the most inveterate enemies of Louis XVI. at the time of the debates respecting his deposition, and afterwards carried his motion for disbanding the Swiss regiments. When appointed a member of the convention, Brissot remained at the head of the diplomatic committee, in whose name he proposed war with Holland and England. At the time of the trial of Louis XVI. he strove to bring the subject of his condemnation before the people, and afterwards voted for his death, with a reprieve till after the ratification of the constitution by the primary assemblies. However, he saw his party insensibly dwindle amidst the revolutionary torrent. The accusations of the Montagnards against the Brissotins and the Girondins were multiplied, and they in particular upbraided Brissot with his connection with Dumourier, and even with Lafayette. On the 25th of May, Robespierre represented him as occupied in preparing an aristocratical constitution, with two chambers, &c. &c. and then insisted on having him summoned before the revolutionary tri-

bunal. The sections urged with no less vehemence his expulsion from the convention, till at length on the 31st of May the fatal blow was struck. Being with the other leaders of his faction ordered under arrest, he endeavoured to escape to Switzerland as a merchant of Neufchâtel, but he was seized at Moulins, and was brought back to Paris, where he arrived on the 23d of June, and was guillotined on the 31st of October. He was 39 years of age, of a middling stature, slightly formed, and pale. He was so passionate an admirer of the Americans, that he had adopted the appearance of a Quaker, and was rather pleased at being taken for one. Amidst the Girondins, Brissot could at most be no more than a leader in opinion; he gave his name to a party without having any of the qualities requisite to conduct it; several others of this faction were his superiors in courage, in boldness, and in talents. He published 12 volumes of compilations on criminal law: an Essay on the uncertain and doubtful Regions of Science; a critical Examination of Chatelux's Travels in North America; A Picture of the Situation of the English in India; Political Letters on the History of England; and a number of revolutionary pamphlets, the last of which, against anarchy, was one cause of his condemnation.

BROGLIO (V. F. Duke of) marshal of France, knight of the royal orders, prince of the holy Roman empire, &c. All histories of the seven years' war praise this general, who successfully commanded the French troops engaged in it. In 1789 he was summoned from Lorraine, where he then commanded, to head the army which the king strove to muster in July, between Versailles and Paris, in order to maintain tranquillity during the sitting of the states-general. On the 14th of that month, the day on which the insurrection broke out, he informed Louis XVI. that no farther dependance could be placed on the fidelity of the troops, and departed, saying, he had rather go and fall at the head of an army, than wait

and be assassinated in his house. In the midst of the troubles which imperiously demanded the dissolution of this body, M. de Bröglie was nominated war-minister; but he held this post only a few days, and retired to Luxembourg, after having incurred dangers at Metz and Verdun. In 1790 he was accused and brought to the Châtelet as an agent in the conspiracy of the court against the national assembly, but the court fully acquitted him. On the 5th of March, 1791, Victor Broglie, his son, urged his former services, justified his conduct on the 14th of July, gave an account of his refusal to serve the emigrants, and obtained a decree maintaining him in his rank of marshal of France. When informed of his son's proceedings, he wrote from Paris to signify his disapprobation of them all, and declared in his letter his contempt for the assembly. He commanded the army of the princes, brothers of Louis XVI. in 1792. After the king's death he became one of the regency council, and countersigned the letter, in which Monsieur settled its privileges. In 1794 he raised a body of men for the English service, which was disbanded at the end of 1796. In 1797 he entered into the Russian service, with the rank he had in France, but without any active command. In 1804 he was invited by the consular government to return to France, but shortly after the receipt of this invitation died in Sweden.

BRUNE (G. M. A.) son of a barrister of Brives la Guillardie; he received a good education there, and went, while still young, to Paris. At the period of the revolution, he was a printer, and likewise a man of letters, and had already made himself known by some little performances. He then quitted the literary career to devote himself to politics. Being a member of the club of the Cordeliers, and intimate with Danton, he made a figure in the various proceedings of those times, and was arrested in consequence of the affair of the Champ de Mars (July, 1791,) when Lafayette dispersed, by means of the

armed force, the mobs collected to demand the expulsion of the king. Brune assisted in editing a journal till the 10th of August, 1792, when he went into Belgium in quality of civil commissioner. He returned to Paris in 1793, and having there devoted himself to military service, he formed a part of the revolutionary armies in the Gironde. He served under Barras on the 13th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (10th of October, 1795,) and afterwards contributed, by his bravery, to repulse the Jacobins who had attacked the camp of Grenelle. A short time afterwards he went to the army of Italy in quality of general of brigade, and was present, in January, 1797, at the attack on Verona, where he received seven bullets in his clothes. He distinguished himself again at the battle of Arcole, and received on that occasion public praise from general Bonaparte. When the directory declared war on Switzerland, Brune had the command of the army destined to invade the country, and having entered it without any great obstacles, he employed himself in organizing it. He was afterwards sent to Milan, where he demanded, in the name of the French government, the resignation of two directors, and of the secretary-general, Sommariva, and appointed in their place men of his own choosing. In June of the same year, he demanded of the king of Sardinia an amnesty for the patriotic insurgents. A short time after he signed an agreement with his ministers for having the citadel of Turin occupied by the French, and after having obtained this pledge of submission, he issued a proclamation, announcing the amnesty which that prince granted to the insurgent patriots, and called upon them to lay down their arms, under pain of being considered in their turn as enemies of France. An order from the directory called him to Paris at the very time when he was complaining of the counsellors of the king of Sardinia, and still demanding the liberty of the confined insurgents, and the victualling of the citadel of Turin. He was ordered to go and support a new re-

volution in the authorities of the Cisalpine republic, more complete than the preceding one, the plan of which the French minister Trouvé was directing. At his house during the meeting held by the Cisalpine representatives, Brune attended to make them express their wish about the new constitution. He afterwards endeavoured to modify this first operation in concert with the new ambassador Fouché, by changes in compliance with the wish of the patriots; but the directory blamed his conduct, and every thing returned to the order before established. In 1799, he quitted the army of Italy to go and command in Holland, where his success placed him in the rank of the first generals of the republic. He defeated the English on several occasions, and obliged the duke of York to accept a capitulation, very glorious to the French army. On the news of the events of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) Brune immediately informed his army of it, and wrote to the consuls that they had hastened to take the new oath. In January, 1800, he was called to the council of state; and afterwards obtained the command of the army of the West. He beat the Chouahs in different rencounters, and contributed greatly to the pacification of the countries which the civil war had ravaged. On the 13th of August he was named commander in chief of the army of Italy, and, towards the end of December, made the French troops pass the Mincio, and repulsed the Austrians, taking 24 cannon and 8000 prisoners. On the 18th of January, 1801, he crossed the Adige above Bucelingo, entered Vicenza and Roveredo, and there received the news of the armistice concluded between general Moreau and the arch-duke Charles. He nevertheless continued his victorious march, drove the Austrians from Tavernelle, and took, between the 25th of December and the 4th of January, about 9000 prisoners, 36 pieces of cannon, three banners, and two standards. Peace having recalled him to the council of state, he presented the treaty of peace with Naples for the acceptance

of the legislative body, towards the end of November, 1802. In the following year, he was appointed ambassador to the Porte, and set out for Constantinople. He at first triumphed there over the English party, and received the greatest honours from the Ottoman ministry; but new dissensions having arisen between the two powers, he quitted Turkey, and returned to France by Vienna, where he was extremely well received by the court, and arrived in Paris in the month of February, 1805. He had been created marshal of the empire on the 19th of May, 1804, and grand officer of the legion of honour, on the 1st of February following: he received from the hands of the emperor the marshall's staff, and the ribband of the order, in the senatorial meeting of the 18th of March, 1805.

BUFFON (H. M. L. M. Comte DE), son of the celebrated naturalist, an officer in the guards, formerly second major in the regiment of Angoumois. He was condemned to death on the 22d of Messidor, year 2, (10th of July, 1794,) as an accomplice in the conspiracy of the Luxembourg prisons. He went to execution with firmness, and pronounced these words on the scaffold; "Citizens, my name is Buffon." He was thirty years old, and born at Monfort. Agnes de Buffon, his wife, who was the mistress of the duke of Orleans, being near that prince at the moment when he was looking, with complacency, at the head of the princess de Lamballe passing on the end of a pike, fell into a chair and hid her face, exclaiming in affright, "Oh God! my head will one day go about in that manner!" She was one of the personages of the group whom the duke of Orleans caused to be painted without heads.

BUONAROTTI, a Florentine, and a man of letters, calling himself a descendant of Michael Angelo. Loaded with the favours of the grand-duke Leopold, who had given him the order of St. Stephen; he adopted the principles of the French revolution with so much vehemence, that that prince was obliged to banish him, notwithstanding the friendship

which he had for him. He then took refuge in Corsica, and published a journal, entitled "The Friend of Italian Liberty;" he afterwards followed Salicetti into France, at the time of the convocation of the conventional assembly, and was admitted into the Jacobin club, where he connected himself with Ricord, Laignelot, and Vadier. He was soon sent back into Corsica as a commissioner, and could not prevent the insurrection which manifested itself there against France, but was very fortunate in saving himself, after having incurred extreme dangers. He afterwards presented to the convention the wish of the inhabitants of the island of St. Peter, for their union with the republic, and demanded to be naturalized a Frenchman. Having in 1793 accepted a new commission at Lyons, where Châlier had just been executed, he was on the point of meeting the same fate, and owed his life solely to the victory gained by the conventional army. Ricord, and Robespierre the younger, who were on a mission to Nice, then employed him in the military tribunal of the army of Italy, and afterwards appointed him agent for the republic in the conquered lands on that frontier. After the fall of Robespierre, Buonarotti was apprehended; removed to the prisons of Paris, and afterwards pardoned. On being restored to liberty he joined the party at the pantheon, where he presided for some time, but was implicated in the conspiracy of Drouet and Babeuf, and summoned before the high court of Vendôme. In his defence he declared those democratical sentiments which he professed to entertain in common with Babeuf. His doctrine, he said, was that of Rousseau and Mably. Though the national accuser had represented him as equally criminal with Babeuf, the jury sentenced him to banishment only, and on the 28th of May, 1797, he was condemned to be transported to Guiana. The habitual temperament of this man betrays rather an inflamed imagination than a well regulated mind. During his trial, the Tuscan envoy hinted to him, that his sentence would be no more

than banishment, if he would promise to return to Florence, but he replied, that he would stay in France to enjoy the last rays of sinking liberty. He and several of his accomplices were shut up in the fort of Cherbourg, there to remain till a decree of the consuls should remove them to the isle of Oleron. Another decree sent him shortly afterwards under guard to a town in the maritime Alps, where in 1806 he still remained.

BUREAU DE PUZY, deputy to the states-general, afterwards prefect of the Rhône, commander of the legion of honour, and an officer of artillery. In 1789 he was deputed by the nobles of the bailiwick of Amont; but as there was a dissension in that bailiwick, a double election was made, and the deputation to which Bureau belonged, was attacked in the chamber of nobles. He defended his rights with great calmness and moderation; but being obliged to quit the chamber of his order, he and his two colleagues removed to that of the tiers-état, where they gained their cause. He appeared in the rostrum in September, 1789, on the day when the assembly debated the question of the forced levies, and he urged reasons, the good sense of which served to throw out the proposal, that every citizen should be declared capable of bearing arms. He was a member of the military committee, and was charged with several accounts that were to be brought in. On the 28th of the same month he was chosen secretary, then on the 9th of February, 1790, president, and finally member of the committee of alienation. In the course of the year, he obtained several decrees respecting military affairs, and gave it as his opinion, that the details of the organization of the army should be left to the king. In the month of July he attributed the disturbances at Besançon to the little confidence the people had in the magistrates. In December he was again made president. In February, 1791, he protested against the insertion of his name in the list of the members of the monarchical club. On the 10th

of June he gave in a plan for requiring from the officers a new oath of fidelity. After the session he served under Lafayette, and was accused by Guadet of having proposed to marshal Luckner, by the command of his general, to unite the two armies, and to march together to Paris, to avenge the insults offered to the king on the 20th of June. The assembly decreed that Bureau de Puzy should appear at the bar to defend himself; he came, and placed on the table a letter from marshal Luckner, attesting the falsehood of the charge. The correspondence and plans of the two generals were examined, and Bureau de Puzy was declared innocent. He left France with Lafayette and shared his captivity. At the time of the treaty of Campo Formio he was restored to liberty by the intervention of general Bonaparte, and withdrew to Hamburgh, whence, after the 18th of Brumaire, he returned to Paris. He was soon after appointed prefect of Allier, whence he removed to Lyons in the same capacity, on the 3d of September, 1802. In January, 1804, he was chosen candidate for a seat in the conservative senate, by the electoral college of the department of the Rhone, and was afterwards distinguished by the title of commander of the legion of honour. After the annexation of the Ligurian republic to the French empire, in June, 1805, he was nominated to the important post of prefect of Genoa, where he died in the beginning of January, 1806.

BUZOT (F. N. L.) born at Evreux, on the 1st of March, 1760, was an advocate in that city at the time of the revolution, and was appointed deputy to the states-general from the tiers-état of that bailiwick. On the 20th of June he declared his opposition to the opinion of M. Lally, who held it improper for every one indiscriminately to be permitted to take arms and enter into the city guard. Immediately after the 6th of August, he informed the clergy that their property belonged to the nation. The next day, when the same laws were discussed, he required that all citizens should be privileged to bear arms, and on the

9th opposed a new loan which M. Necker solicited. He next impugned the project of martial law as dangerous to the liberty of the people. On the 16th of August, 1790, he was chosen secretary. On the 6th of April, 1791, he proposed that the legislative body should have authority to require the dismissal of the ministers, and that any citizen should be at liberty to bring a criminal action against them when they should be out of office. On the 3d of May he voted for the union of the Comté Venaissin with France, and said that the people of Avignon had committed no crime in the eyes of any, save the foes of liberty. On the 10th he pleaded for the right of petitioning, and said, that if the communes could not meet to make use of it, there would be but one way open, that of revolt. On the 21st he proposed, that when important questions were brought forward, the legislative body should be divided into equal parts, each deliberating on the same subject, and referring to the general assembly the result of their deliberations. This proposal was rejected as a step towards the formation of two chambers. Buzot afterwards suggested, that the declarations of the king and queen respecting their flight should be given in writing. When the constitution was revised, he manifested his uneasiness at the attacks made on the liberty of the press, and then obtained a decree, importing that the sovereignty of the people was indivisible and unalienable. On the 13th of August he carried a motion for excluding the members of the constitutional and other legislatures from every place given by the executive power, till two years after their session. Notwithstanding these various motions, he attracted little notice in the constitutional assembly, where his hollow voice, his heavy style, and his perpetual forebodings of conspiracies and plots, gained him the title of the prophet of ill. He was a member of the committee of research, and when the Jacobins separated from the Feuillans he remained faithful to the former. After the session he was vice-president of the criminal tribunal at Paris. In September, 1792,

he was deputed by the Eure to the national assembly, when, on the 25th, he mentioned Robespierre as a fit dictator. He afterwards declared against paying any attention to Marat's invectives against the Gironde, and represented him as in a plot with Louis XVI. and the Prussians, to disorganize every thing. On the 4th of October he was chosen secretary; on the 8th he proposed that each department should send four times as many men as it had appointed deputies, to guard the convention. This project was adjourned; its aim was to free the convention from the influence of Paris, when the Montagne was beginning to prevail, and the speech which Buzot made on that occasion is considered as the most eloquent of his productions. On the 23d of October, when he proposed that distinctions should be made between the different classes of emigrants, he procured the adoption of that decree which banished them for ever, and condemned to death those who should return to France. In like manner was the punishment of death adjudged through him to whomsoever should propose to restore royalty; and he voted that the duke of Orleans and his sons should bear far away from France the misfortune of having been born near the throne, of having known its maxims, and imbibed its examples. At the same time he opposed Robespierre's motion for trying Louis XVI. as a rebel. "I vote," said Buzot, "that Louis should be heard, because some accomplices have been, and others will be discovered." At the time of the king's trial in January, 1793, he voted for his death, though not for his immediate execution, and he was even one of those who most warmly solicited a reprieve for him, as well as an appeal to the people, a measure he had urged since the month of December. On voting for the reprieve, he said, that he knew the personal dangers he incurred by this opinion, but that justice would one day be done him. He vehemently reproached the convention with having decided on the fate of Louis XVI. by the small majority of five votes, and ac-

cused the party who wished for his death and immediate execution, of a desire to make room on the throne for another king. At these words violent murmurs arose, which however did not disconcert him; he even declared that these murmurs arose from the Orleans faction, and he renewed his proposal of deferring Louis's condemnation till after the expulsion of Egalité, meaning the duke of Orleans. Some time afterwards he desired that all those deputies whose fortunes were increased, should be compelled to declare within a month, by what means they had grown rich, under penalty of imprisonment in irons ten years, and of confiscation. In the month of March following he more than once gave warning of the despotism of the mob of Paris, and ended one of his speeches by threatening that city with the sight of the grass growing in the streets, if confusion should reign there much longer. He voted against Cambacérès's proposal of centering all power in the hands of the convention; he said the assembly had already seized too much, and accused it of a despotism worse than monarchy. On the 25th of March he was removed to the committee of general defence and public safety. The sections then began to demand alternately his expulsion and his trial. In April he contended against the Jacobins, who were, he said, influenced by men of blood. On the 20th of May he objected to the measure of the forced loan, and on the 23d desired that the term suspected should be defined, "since," said he, "it is to be applied to several deputies whom the mob are persecuting for plots that have already failed." Being attainted like the other Brissotins or Girondins by the commune of Paris, on the 31st of May he was put under arrest in his own house, whence he escaped to Evreux, and promoted the insurrection of Calvados against the convention, which led to the decree of accusation passed against him on the 13th of June. The revolt not having had the expected success, he embarked at Quimper for Bourdeaux, was in the meanwhile declared a traitor to his coun-

try on the 28th of July, at the instance of St. Just and Barren, and outlawed. After having wandered about some time he was found with Petion dead in a field, and half eaten by animals. To make him odious to the people he had been surnamed King Buzot. The convention also decreed that his house at Evreux should be razed to the ground, but some assistance was afterwards afforded to his widow. Madame Roland bestows great praises on him in her Memoirs; he was one of her train, and of her husband's admirers.

CABARUS (Comte DE) born in France. Family disputes and ill success in a commercial undertaking, determined him to leave his country. He carried to Madrid his calculating spirit and insinuating character; the circumstances in which Spain then stood, and the ill repute of the government bills, opened to him the career of fortune and honours: he was raised to the administration of the finance. Being accused of malversation in 1790, he was arrested, and afterwards acquitted, in February, 1796. Being appointed minister plenipotentiary of the king of Spain to the congress, which was to take place for negotiating a peace, he was presented in this quality to the executive directory on the 8th of June, 1797. On his return to Spain he took a great share in the reforms operated in the administration; he was again appointed ambassador to France, but the directory refused to receive him, under pretence that he was born a Frenchman. He then quitted Paris, and went to Holland, but was afterwards again recalled to the administration of the Spanish finance, met with the most flattering reception from the king, and was presented by him with six millions of rials; after this he was again disgraced, and made several journeys to Paris in 1803, on business of his own. M. de Cabarus is the father of Madame Tallien.

CAHIER DE GERVILLE (B. C.) a barrister, was, in November, 1789, deputy-syndic and adjunct of the municipality of Paris. In June, 1790, he de-

nounced a libel on Lafayette, and obtained an order for the prosecution of its authors. Being sent by the king to Nancy, to inquire into the troubles of that town, in September, 1790, he attributed the cause of them to the aristocracy of the officers of the revolted regiments, caused the revolutionists confined by order of the municipality to be set at liberty, and re-established the clubs which it had suppressed; on his report, likewise, the assembly stopt the proceedings begun against the authors of this revolt. Protected by the revolutionary party, he was presented to the king, on the 27th of November, 1791, in quality of minister of the interior. His majesty said to him, "You undertake a very difficult task there, sir." "Sire," answered he, "nothing is impossible to a popular minister, with a patriot king." When, after entering on his office, he several times represented to the assembly the disorders of the interior, and urged measures for repressing them. About the end of the year he was attacked by Vergniaud, Ducos, and Grange Neuve, for having suspended the execution of the law of the 27th of September, which abolished the chamber of commerce; but Thuriot, though condemning his conduct, called for the order of the day. On the 18th of February, 1792, he gave the assembly an account of the tumults of France, the causes of which he traced to intolerance and enthusiasm, finally requiring the abolition of clubs. He at length became odious to the Jacobins, and being persecuted by them, was obliged to quit the ministry, and was succeeded by Roland, who when in office, was at variance with Bertrand de Moleville, and was by him obliged to resign. The latter, in his history of the revolution, says that, "Cahier was a flaming republican, detesting kings, laughing at all religions, and on every occasion breathing forth his contempt and his hatred." Notwithstanding these opinions, the same author declares, "that he was not at bottom a sanguinary man; that with-

out loving the constitution he was scrupulously observant of it, and that he did homage to the virtues of the king.

CALONNE (C. A. DE) born at Douay, of a family distinguished in the law, studied at Paris in the university, with the most brilliant success. His talents, the graces and the vivacity of his mind, elevated him successively to the posts of attorney-general to the court of Douay, intendant of Metz, intendant of Flanders, and finally comptroller-general of the finances, high-treasurer, commander of the order of the Holy Ghost, and minister of state. The affair of M. de Chalotais, against whom he gave sentence, procured him his intendency. He was made comptroller of the finances after the first retreat of M. Necker, and it was during his ministry that the king convened the notables. To them Calonne accused his predecessor, as having caused the deficiency by his system of loans, and of war without taxation: Calonne's enemies, on their side, threw the blame on his personal extravagance, and his readiness in yielding to the unlimited demands of several members of the royal family. The king withdrew his confidence from him, in 1788, took from him the insignia of his order, and banished him to Lorraine. He and his brother presented themselves at the assemblies of the bailiwick of Bailleul, in Flanders, but they were ill received there, and obliged to withdraw into the Low Countries. He returned to France for a very short time, and in 1790 left it again, and retired to England. In 1791 the brothers of Louis XVI. summoned him to join them at Coblenz, where he for some time managed their finances, if not with economy, at least with integrity, as is proved by his inability two years afterwards to maintain his son, who served as a foot soldier in the corps of nobility in the army of Condé. It was at that time that he proposed a plan of counter-revolution, which was not generally approved in the royalist party. Being in England at the time of La Rouarie's conspiracy, he was accused

of corresponding with the leaders of that enterprise, and having indiscreetly explained himself on the subject to an agent of the executive council, he thus contributed to its failure. He was also accused of having forged assignats in London. Calonne published, in 1793 and 1796, some political works, elegantly written. The moderate tone which prevails in them, the candour with which he discusses the subject of the government best suited to France, and the immense resources it still has, have afforded grounds for new attacks from those among the royalists who were adverse to him, and have proved him by no means deficient in political sagacity. Thus he seems to have excited in the consular government a desire to profit by his counsels, and to have obtained, in 1802, permission to return to France, where he gave in some memorials on finance, which were nevertheless ill received. He made yet another journey to England; and died at Paris on the 29th of October, 1802. He had married a rich French widow during his stay in England. A fact but little known, and which characterizes him as a courtier, deserves mention here. When Louis XVI. went to Cherbourg, M. de Calonne had a map of the road secretly prepared for him, containing not only the villages, the castles, the farms, and even the bushes, but also the names of the owners, with a brief account, calculated to give the king an idea of their situation, to set their services in an advantageous point of view, to obtain for them the favours of the monarch, and to give a high idea of the care and information of Louis, who indeed wanted no more than to be directed to those whom he might serve. The abbé de Calonne, his brother, enjoyed considerable influence during his ministry, and followed him to England at the time of the revolution, where he published a political journal, entitled, the London Courier, and died in 1799.

CAMBACERES (J. J. Regis DE). nephew of the abbé, a prince, and arch-chancellor of the French.

empire. He was born at Montpellier, of a family well known in the law, and became a counsellor in the court of Toulouse. After having filled various public offices in the beginning of the revolution, he was deputed from Hérault to the national convention in September, 1792. He executed a great deal of business in the committees, and laboured particularly at the judiciary part of public affairs. On the 12th of December, 1792, he was commissioned to go and ask Louis XVI. what counsellors he chose, and he obtained a decree, that these counsellors should converse freely with him. He warmly censured Louvet, on account of the precipitate promulgation of the decree passed for the expulsion of the Bourbons. In January, 1793, he declared Louis guilty: doubted of the right of the convention to try him; voted for his present confinement, and his death in case of invasion. He was appointed secretary on the 24th of January. On the 10th of March he said, "that the legislative and executive powers ought not, in the present posture of affairs, to be separated, and that the utility of separating them should be discussed only on the establishment of the constitution. He afterwards declaimed against the petitioners of the section Poissonnière who denounced Dumourier, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the orator and president of that section. He afterwards procured the freedom of Ducray, who had been apprehended as a seditious person at Perpignan, the outlawry of those who should take any part in the rebellions relative to the recruits for the army. On being removed to the committee of public safety at the meeting on the 26th of March, he gave information of Dumourier's treachery, pointed out the papers which proved it, and made it known that the committee had secured those who from their birth and connections might be suspected of a participation in the scheme for the restoration of royalty, conceived by that general. He opposed the idea of compelling every representative to give an account of the state

of his fortune ; and on occasion of a debate on the commotions in the Vendée, he desired a definition of the word, chief of the miscreants, and a mention of such individuals as might be thus considered. He undertook the defence of Durand, mayor of Montpellier, accused by Jean Bon St. André, of federalism. In the months of August and October, 1793, he presented his first scheme of a civil code, the regulations of which must have savoured of the democratical notions of the times. Twelve days after the death of Robespierre, on the re-organization of committees, he insisted that they should no longer have it in their power to strike at the liberty of representatives. A few days afterwards he procured a regulation which forbade the bearing of other names than those expressed in the register of births, and enjoined the public functionaries to designate all the citizens by their real names. He was appointed president on the 6th of October, and in November, when the seventy-three deputies expelled by the Montagne, were restored to the convention, he petitioned for an amnesty for all deeds not classed in the penal code. He afterwards presented the plan of an address to the French people, on the principles which ought to direct them, and opposed a petition from the section of the Pantheon, requiring the repeal of the revolutionary laws, particularly that of the 17th of September. He developed the basis of a new project for a civil code, in the meetings of the 16th and 19th of Frimaire, year 3, (6th and 9th of July, 1793). On the 22d of January, 1795, he made a report on the individuals of the Bourbon family detained in the Temple; declared that it would be impolitic to release them during the war, and caused the assembly to pass to the order of the day on their liberation. He afterwards opposed the ratification of the treaty concluded with Tuscany; procured the determination of the privileges of the committee of public safety, with respect to exterior relations; and again, on the 19th of March, opposed the abrogation of the law of

the 17th of September, which was demanded by Le-cointre de Versailles. Ten days after, he urgently called for a report on the state of the republic, and on the means of putting into execution the constitution of 1793. He was chosen a member of the body who were commissioned to propose the organic laws, and he shortly after made a report on that subject. He opposed Thibaudeau's plan for abolishing the committee of general safety, and he suggested the necessity of greater vigour in the action of government. On the 18th of June, he succeeded in bringing about the rejection of a scheme of Personne's, for trying the members of the revolutionary committees and tribunals, and afterwards again became member of the committee of public safety. By his means banishment was substituted for the transportation proposed to be executed on such priests as should disturb public order, and he opposed the arrest of the commandant of the castle of Ham, who was impeached for having brought the imprisoned terrorists confided to his charge before the officers of judicial police at an improper time, and procured them their liberty. At the time of the slight insurrection on the 10th of October, 1795, against the convention, Cambacérès gave an account of the tumults which were at that time breaking out at Dreux, and of the apprehension of two persons said to favour them: he also brought forward various papers on the subject. He was then himself implicated in the correspondence seized at the house of Lemâitre, in consequence of the following words, in a letter from d'Antraigues: "I am by no means astonished that Cambacérès should be among those who wish for the restoration of royalty; I know him," &c. &c. He protested against the accusations which might hence be thrown on him, and after having given a sketch of his political conduct, he exclaimed: "And am I suspected of a correspondence with conspirators! But no, the spirit of St. Just will not rise from the tomb: no, imaginary crimes will never more bring on the condemnation of

the representatives of the people." The assembly ordered that his speech should be printed; but the blow was struck at his reputation for republicanism, and he was disqualified for a place in the directory which had been intended for him. By virtue of being elected by two-thirds of the convention, he became a member of the council of elders, where he desired that the amount of the forced loan might be stated, and again presented a new scheme for a civil code, which was ordered to be printed. He also procured the creation of a committee to examine the acts of the directory, when they should attack the legislative power. On the 22d of October, 1796, he was chosen president; on the 29th of December, he discussed the project of Daunou, on calumny; on the 27th of February, 1797, procured a decree for bodily arrest in civil affairs, and, on the 20th of May following, left the council. The succeeding year he appeared again among the electors of Paris; and was named at first secretary, and afterwards deputy, by the elective assembly sitting at the Oratoire; but the operations of that assembly having been annulled by the law of the 22d of Floréal, year 6, (11th of May, 1798,) after the revolution of the 30th of Prairial, year 7, (19th of June, 1799,) he was promoted to the administration of justice; and the events of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) shortly after raised him to the post of second consul, which he occupied in December following. He was then continually employed in organizing the judicial powers; and after the accession of Napoleon to the imperial throne, he was appointed arch-chancellor of the empire, (May, 1804,) on the 1st of February, 1805, grand officer of the legion of honour, and two months afterwards, was decorated with the orders of the black eagle, and the red eagle of Prussia.

CAMBON (J.) a merchant, born of protestant parents: he eagerly embraced the cause of the revolution, was a municipal officer of Montpellier, and af.

terwards deputy from Hérault to the legislative assembly, where he employed himself chiefly in matters of finance: to him is owing the formation of the Great Book of the public debt. On the 11th of November, 1791, he proposed the convocation of the national high court, on account of the religious troubles sprung up at Caen. On the 21st he opposed the new oath exacted from the clergy, as too favourable to the refractory priests. The next day he made a long speech against the emigrants, and on the dangers of the country; and, at the end of December, he opposed the nomination of Rochambeau and Luckner to the rank of marshals of France. On the 2d of February, 1792, he supported the complaints made by the assembly against the minister Bertrand de Moleville, and afterwards seconded Basire's proposal of a decree for confiscating the property of the emigrants. On the 6th of March he seized the opportunity of the mayor of Etampes' assassination, to accuse the executive power. On the 10th he again spoke against the minister Bertrand, in whom the king declared that he still reposed his confidence, notwithstanding the representations of the assembly. On the 24th he attacked the operations of the bank of Potin Vauvieux, which he treated as impositions. On the 3d of April he presented a report on the finance, and proved that the mass of national property far exceeded the sum of the assignats issued, and the amount of the debt due; after which he obtained a decree for revoking the allowance made to the brothers of Louis XVI. On the 30th he caused new assignats to be issued for 30 millions, and the salaries of the ministers to be reduced to 30,000 livres. On the 24th of July he proposed that the statues of the tyrants which were still to be seen in the capital, should be converted into cannon. On the 4th of August he opposed the address of a section of Paris, which declared that it no longer acknowledged the king, and proposed a work by the committee of twelve, to enlighten the people "concerning true principles, and the intrigues which

were driving them to their ruin." On the 10th he took measures for the king's safety, when brought into the hall. On the 13th he caused the ecclesiastics, monks, and others, who had not taken the civic oath, to be deprived of their pensions. On the 15th he presented some papers found in the Tuilleries, as establishing the king's treason, his correspondence with the emigrants, &c. A few days after, he proposed the sale of the diamonds and jewels of the crown, and obtained a decree that the priests who refused the oath should be transported to Guiana. On the 28th he contributed to bring to trial the ex-ministers Lajard, Degrave, and Narbonne. He was the last of the presidents of the legislative assembly, of which he announced the closing on the 20th of September, 1792. Being chosen deputy to the convention, he denounced, on the 25th of the same month, the placards of Marat, and the arbitrary acts of the commune of Paris. On the 30th he obtained a decree that every person entrusted with property or effects belonging to emigrants, should be bound to deliver them up to the nation under pain of death. On the 10th of October he caused the ministers to be compelled to give an account of their secret expenses; the next day he urged the suppression of the assignats bearing the royal head; procured the adoption of a tax extraordinary on the rich, and proposed seizing the property of the princes, nobles, and priests, who were in hostile countries. When Louvet, on the 29th, denounced Robespierre and his projects of dictatorship, Cambon cried out, lifting up his arm, "Wretches! there is the death-warrant of dictators," and the next day he demanded an investigation at the bar, of the registers and sentences taken by the commune of Paris, which was denounced as an accomplice in the projects of Maximilian. He soon afterwards voted for the accusation of the ex-minister Lacoste, and declared Servan, Malus, and L'Espagnac guilty of fraudulent dealings. On the 15th of December his influence obtained the famous decree which set bounds to the power of those

generals who were in hostile countries, a measure which removed Dumourier's mask. The next day Cambon urged the expulsion of the Bourbons, and proposed to ostracise such party leaders as were dangerous to liberty. In January, 1793, he voted for the immediate death of Louis XVI. and proposed that Kersaint, who had resigned his ship, should come and declare at the bar the deputies whom he accused as the authors of the massacres of September. At the meeting on the 2d of March he procured an order that the French generals, on entering the Dutch territory, should proclaim the liberty and sovereignty of that people. A week afterwards he declared against the organization of the revolutionary tribunal, as proposed by Robert Lindet, and he urged the necessity of jurymen. When attacked by Dumourier, who attributed the loss of Belgium to the decree of the 15th of December, Cambon asserted in reply, that the general had long meditated his treachery; at the same time he had a warrant given, authorizing the commissioners in Corsica to secure Paoli. On the 7th of April he was appointed a member of the committee of public safety, and on the 18th of May supported the scheme of obliging the deputies to make known the state of their fortune. On the 19th he gave an account of the plots laid against the convention, and, on this occasion, praised the conduct of the mayor Pache, who had opposed them, but when these same projects succeeded, he ranged himself on the side of their authors. He pleaded for the adjournment of a petition, in which a decree of accusation against 27 deputies was demanded, and declared that the insurrection, which was shewing itself seemed to proceed from justice not having been done to the demand of the sections. In the meeting of the 11th of July, he made a report on the situation of the state, the operations of the committee of public safety, and the coincidence which there seemed to exist between the measures of foreign powers and the projects of the enemies of the interior. On the 1st of August he ob-

tained an order for the closing of the barriers, and for the arrest of suspected persons, and a decree for the demolition of the forts and castles of the interior. On the 15th he presented a very long financial report. On the 22d. he was chosen president, and caused a decree to be passed concerning the arrears due to the state-pensioners, announcing that the treasury was ready to pay ten thousand persons per day. At length, on the 1st of April, 1793, after having presented the estimate of the account sent in by the commissioners of the treasury, developed the order of this administration, and announced the opening of the Great Book, where all those through whose hands the money of the republic passed would be entered as accountable, he said, "We shall not forget either the men with great whiskers and red caps, who have raised revolutionary taxes in the departments, or those who, under pretence of destroying fanaticism, have appropriated its spoils to themselves." This first decree was followed by several others, concerning the deputies and their accountability, and the suppression of the payers of annuities of the Hôtel de Ville. When attacked by Robespierre, on the 8th of Thermidor, he justified his operations, and those of the committee of finance, and in his turn accused him of tyranny and despotism. After the fall of Maximilian, Cambon still directed the finance for some time; but the mighty power which he had just overthrown had shaken his own. Indeed, on the 28th of August, he accused the nobles and the stock-jobbers of the numerous denunciations against the Montagnards, repulsed the attacks of Lecointre de Versailles on the members of the ancient committees, and accused Tallien of being one of the authors of the massacres of September. This violent attack completely kindled an exterminating war between the Jacobins, who had remained firm, and the deserters from that party; Cambon still endeavoured, but in vain, to struggle against the new principles which directed the convention. Notwithstanding his efforts, a restitution of property was made

to the relations of the condemned; the sequestration was taken from that of strangers; and he saw the edifice which he had taken so much pains to construct, crumble away piece by piece. The insurrection of the 1st of April, 1795, broke out; and, on the motion of Tallien, a decree of arrest was passed against Cambon; he contrived to withdraw from it, concealed himself in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and was again comprehended in the conspiracy of the 1st of Prairial, (20th of May,) on the motion of André Dumont, he was outlawed, but the amnesty of the 4th of Brumaire, (26th of October,) restored him to liberty. From that time Cambon lived quietly at Montpellier; he was even municipal officer, and commissioner of the directory there. In 1799, he sent a petition to the councils, to demand that all the functionaries, since the revolution, should give an account of their fortune; but no notice was taken of this proposal. Cambon went to Paris in 1804, and resisted the entreaties that were made him to re-enter the career of administration; he now (1806) lives in the country, near Montpellier.

CAMUS (A. G.) elective counsellor of Trèves, and of the house of Salm-Salm, member of the academy of inscriptions, deputy to the states-general, and to the national convention, &c. &c. was counsel for the clergy at Paris at the period of the revolution, and, in 1789, was appointed deputy of the tiers-état of that city to the states-general. On the 29th of May, he opposed the resuming of the conferences on the examination of the powers, was appointed provisional secretary to the communes; on the 12th of June, voted for the opinion of Sieyès on the constitution of the tiers-état in the deliberative assembly, opposed Mirabeau, who wished the king's sanction to be obtained, and withstood every scheme for a loan till the assembly should be recognised. He, with the president, carried away the papers from the hall, which was shut to prepare for the royal session, assisted Bailly to form the tennis-court assembly, and

took the oath of that famous day with him. Having been sent to quiet some disturbances at St. Germain, and at Poissy, he gave an account of the dangers which he, as well as his colleagues, had encountered there. On the 23d of July, he proposed, in order to calm the people, to disallow the sentence of the electors, which set M. de Bezenval at liberty. On the 4th of August, at the time of the discussion of the rights of man, he demanded that his duties should likewise be added. In a succeeding session, he again opposed the loan proposed by M. Necker; on the 11th obtained the suppression of the annats paid to the court of Rome, and the next day he was appointed keeper of the records. In the meeting of the 22d he opposed the declaration of liberty of worship; and the following month he protested against the panegyric inserted in the verbal process, on the offer made by the monks of St. Martin des Champs to give up their property to the nation, in consideration of liberty to break their vows. He procured a resolution that, before the finances were taken into consideration, the decreed articles of the constitution, and of the declaration of rights, should be presented for the royal sanction, and he attacked the answer which Louis XVI. sent on that subject. A few days after, he demanded the adjournment of the discussion concerning the property of the clergy, then acknowledging that it belonged to them. On the 28th of October, the assembly raised him to the presidentship; on the 28th of November, in concert with Fréteau, he obtained an order that the papers justifying the expenditure of the public treasury should be sent to the committee of finance for examination, and that the verification of the expenses entered in the red book, should be submitted to the assembly. When, on the 30th, the remonstrance of the order of Malta was read, against the suppression of tithes, Camus cried, "In answer to this letter, I demand that all the establishments of the order of Malta be suppressed." He, with Emery and Salomon, was commissioned to con-

tinued editing the verbal processes from the 5th of May, in the place of Monnier, who, in his flight after the 5th and 6th of October, had carried away the notes for them. When the possession of the red book, so called from the colour of its binding, had made known the state of the expenses of the court, and of the pensions given by the king, Camus hastened to have it printed, which he was reproached for as an abuse of confidence. On the 26th of December, he objected to the enormity of the pensions, proposed that they should not be paid till the titles to them had been shewn, and obtained a decree, on the 4th of January, 1790, that they should all be reduced, except those of marshal Luckner, and the heirs of d'Assas. In the following month, he made several other reports on the allowances of monks, and on pensions of every kind. On the 25th of March he accused the directors of that department of paying only princes and rich persons, and brought an accusation on that subject against M. de Biré, administrator extraordinary of the bank, whom he had caused to be summoned to the bar, and demanded the provisional payment of the little rents on the products of the lottery. In the following month he opposed the ministerial expenditure, accused Necker and Dufresne St. Leon of raising obstacles to the communication of a register of decisions, and afterwards spoke against the demand of forty millions made by the former. In the meetings of the 31st of May, and the 1st and 2d of June, he defended the plan of the committee on the civil constitution of the clergy, and demanded the suppression of the title of grand-vicar. In June, he attacked the farmers-general, obtained the suppression of all the interest given on the use of the public money, and the reduction of the salary of the administrators of the domain: he afterwards announced that the Avignonnais desired to be united with France. In July he denounced a plot for obtaining the liberty of the prisoners of Avignon, whom he considered as dangerous men, and was accused by the abbé Maury

of protecting factious persons, and threatened by him with being tried at the Châtelet. He renewed his demand of suppressing the orders of Malta, of St. Lazarus, &c. pressed the assembly to employ itself on that subject, and was warmly applauded; when in the discussion concerning the debts of the count d'Artois, he asked why the nation should be desired to pay the debts of a private individual. On the 13th of August, he caused the allowance of the French princes to be reduced to a million, and demanded the suppression of their military household. In the meeting of the 11th of September, he opposed the order given for setting at liberty the fugitive minister Necker, who had been arrested at Arcis-sur-Aube. On the 27th of November, he pleaded warmly for the execution of the civil constitution of the clergy, returned to the same subject on the 23d of December, and with general applause obtained an order that the president should apply to the king to learn from him the motives which had stopped the sanction of it. On the 14th of January, 1791, he treated as impious and abominable; the treatise proposed by Mirabeau to precede the publication of this law; the next day Camus obtained national rewards for the citizens who had distinguished themselves at Nancy, Metz, Pamiers, and at the Bastille, and caused Le Barbier, a painter, to be commissioned to represent the action of Desilles in a picture, at the expense of the nation. In February, at the time of the departure of Mesdames, he demanded that the king might be obliged to prevent his family from travelling, and that the civil list might be reduced. In March and April, he spoke for the suppression of the pensions of emigrants, pleaded for speedy measures concerning emigration, and proposed granting a relief of 10,000 francs to Lattude, as the victim of madame de Pompadour's hatred. He caused the building of the walls of Paris to cease, and procured the rejection of the demand for the preservation of their pensions, made by the officers of the court of exchequer of Aix: afterwards he ob-

tained the grant of indemnities to the family of Lowendal. He also gave in a report respecting the loan of 80 millions, accused Lecouteulx Lanoraye of receiving interest for a sum he had not given, and proposed to sue for the recovery of what was due to the public treasure. In the month of May he opposed Barère's scheme of sending commissioners into the Comtat, and for adjourning the question of the union; and he voted for seizing the property of M. d'Angivilliers, surveyor of the king's buildings. At the meeting on the 21st of June, on occasion of Louis XVI.'s flight, he proposed that the ministers, the mayor, and the commissioner of the national guard, should be called to the bar, and declaimed against the latter's appearing in the hall of the assembly in regimentals. Being commissioned to inspect the passports of which the queen had made use, he inveighed against the facility with which the assembly admitted M. de Montmorin's justification with regard to this. On the 3d of July he proposed the abolition of all the orders of knighthood, and of all the societies founded on distinctions of birth, launching out at the same time into severe reflections on the nobility. In the month of August he objected to the arrangements of the constitution with regard to the prerogatives of the ministers, and their presence in the legislative body; spoke against granting the title of Prince, as had been proposed, to the members of the reigning family, and called on the assembly to determine the duties and number of their deputies at the time of the national conventions. In September he caused the meeting of the deputies of the first legislation to be fixed for the 1st of October, and ended his first legislative career by proposing that the constitutional act should not be presented to the king till it should have been read again, and till the assembly should have declared itself incapable of making any change; which was done. During the session of the legislative assembly he did not appear in public affairs, but about the time of the 2d and 3d of September, he

gave in a petition, desiring that at the request of one single citizen the convocation of the assembly of the sections might take place. Being deputed from Haute Loire to the national convention, he was chosen its secretary at the first meeting, on the 21st of September, 1792, and obtained the decree for maintaining such laws as were not revoked, such authorities as were not abrogated, such taxes as were not abolished. On the 18th of October he proposed a decree of accusation against those ministers of state who should have wasted the finances of the realm, voted on the 22d for the sale of the chattels of emigrants and religious houses, obtained an augmentation of pay for the soldiers quartered at Paris, and required from notaries a certificate of civism. In November he called for the previous question relative to the demand of Philip Egalité (Duke of Orleans,) who required an exception in his daughter's favour, from the law concerning emigrants, and he urged the establishment of a general regulation to fix the mode of acting in case exceptions should be desired. In December he proposed to declare Louis XVI. guilty, and an enemy to the nation, and he was deputed to go into Holland to inquire into the truth of the complaints brought by Dumourier against the war-minister and the commissioners of the treasury. In giving an account of this mission, he set in a strong light the danger of not affording to the generals the means of executing their plans, and obtained the adoption of plans to improve the commissariat department. He was again sent to Holland, and during his embassy wrote to vote for the death of the tyrant, in January, 1793, and on his return, gave an account in the meeting of March the 22d, of the situation of the army; he gave warning that the roads were thronged with numerous reinforcements, and that offensive measures would soon be again resorted to: that the conduct of some few individuals had disgusted the Hollanders, but that by a little management, they might easily be made French. At the

meeting on the 26th he was appointed a member of the new committee of public safety, and on the 30th, the convention, on his report, determined to summon Dumourier to the bar, and to send Buernonville and five commissioners to his army, with power to suspend and arrest the generals; he was chosen one of these commissioners, and he behaved with remarkable courage and firmness to Dumourier, who anticipated him, by delivering him and his colleagues to the Austrians. He was successively confined at Maestricht, Coblenz, Spielberg, Koenisgratz, and Olmutz, and at last exchanged at Bâle for the daughter of Louis XVI. On the 25th of December, 1795, he became one of the council of 500, of which the convention, on the motion of Baudin des Ardennes, had declared him a member by right; he there spoke in the name of his fellow-sufferers, and described their emotion in suddenly coming from foreign dungeons into the midst of the assembly. On the 26th he was appointed president, and shortly after, declining the regulation of the police, he resumed his legislative labours, and joined in numerous resolutions respecting matters of administration and finance. In February, 1796, he spoke in favour of the annuitants and the non-juring priests, and proposed various schemes for the re-establishment of public credit and paper money. On the 26th of April he caused the debate concerning political societies to be adjourned till after that on the crimes of the press, and he caused a resolution to be passed, compelling the writers of periodical publications to put their names to *them*, and the printers to be responsible for them. When the directory discovered the conspiracy of Drouet and Babeuf, Camus was one of the members charged to inquire into the circumstances. On the 10th of May he presented a bill, which, conformably to the desire of the directory, excluded from Paris those ex-members of the national convention who were without employment; those officers, civil and military, who had been superseded; those who had been

prevented from emigrating; and foreigners; and decreed the banishment of such as should be found in Paris without authority. He was appointed a member of the committee of finance on the 20th of August, and on the 30th obtained the repeal of the sentence passed on Vaublanc, who was condemned to death in consequence of the events of the 10th of October, 1795, on the ground that Vaublanc, who, on the 24th Vendémiaire, had been nominated to a place in the legislative body, could not by the articles of the constitution be condemned to death; on the 26th he presented at the same time a plan of amnesty, completing that of October the 4th, which was at first warmly opposed and afterwards adopted; on the 10th of September he caused the authors of the attack made on the camp at Grenelle, to be brought before the military council, and a few days afterwards declared against the suggestion of the directory for granting only one defender to all these accused persons. About the end of December he proposed that pensioners and annuitants of sixty years of age should be paid in preference to all others. On the 4th of February, 1790, he called for the order of the day in the debates respecting Lavilleheurnois' conspiracy. He opposed the grant proposed by the directory, of an abatement of punishment in favour of those who should reveal matters of importance, and objected to another of its schemes concerning the oath to be required of electors. On the 9th of May, he declared against the election of Barère to the legislative body, and left the council on the 20th of the same month. After that time he never quitted his employment of keeper of the records. When, after the 18th Brumaire, books were opened that every citizen might enter his assent or dissent to the scheme of consular government, Camus was among the small number of those who chose the dissenting side; this did not prevent his being confirmed in his post of keeper of the records, in July, 1800. He was afterwards commissioned to inspect the libraries and library collec-

tions of the united departments, and examined with particular care the library at Brussels, which is rich in manuscripts. Camus died at Paris of an apoplectic attack, in November, 1804. He published several works on ecclesiastical affairs, the tables of the labourers of the three national assemblies, and various papers printed among those of the institute.

CARNOT, the elder, (L. N. M.) was born at Noy, in Burgundy, on the 13th of May, 1753, of an old city family. His father, whose circumstances were narrow, was by profession an advocate; he placed his son early in the artillery, in which he acquired much information, and was promoted by the favour of the prince of Condé. He published some mathematical essays, which obtained him admittance into several learned societies. A panegyric on marshal Vauban, which obtained the crown at the academy of Dijon, and some agreeable little poetic effusions. He was a captain in the artillery at the time of the revolution, the cause of which he embraced. In September, 1791, he was deputed by the department of the Pas de Calais to the legislature, where he chiefly devoted himself to military affairs. One of his first opinions was given against the princes; he voted for accusing them, as well as Mirabeau, the younger, the cardinal de Rohan, and M. de Calonne. He seconded the proposal of substituting sergeants for officers; in January, 1792, he urged the demolition of the citadel of Perpignan, and of the forfeited places of the interior; caused the principle of passive obedience to the officers to be erased from the regulations; and proposed the fabrication of 300,000 pikes, to arm the Sans-Culottes. On the 9th of June following he obtained a decree to honour the memory of Théobald Dillon, who was massacred at Lille by the rebel soldiery; spoke some time afterwards in favour of Manuel and Pétion, who, in consequence of the events of June the 20th, had been suspended from their functions, and was sent to the camps at Soissons and

Châlons, whence he made known the massacre of Lieut. Col. Limonnier, upon whom letters had, he said, been found, proving his good understanding with the emigrants. He soon after made known to the army of Luckner the decree importing the deposition of Louis XVI. At the very first meeting of the convention, of which he was a member, he was dispatched to the army of the Pyrenees; voted in January, 1793, for the king's death; obtained a decree for uniting Monaco and a part of Holland to France; then in the month of March was sent to the army in the north, where on the field of battle he cashiered general Gratien, who had retired before the enemy; and himself marched at the head of his columns. On his return to the convention he was appointed a member of that committee of general safety which governed in the name of the convention, and was itself governed by Robespierre, to whom alone the sanguinary measures which characterized the reign of terror were afterwards imputed. Then began Carnot's great influence in military affairs: being master of all the plans which had been laid up in the public offices since the time of Louis XIV. he directed the operations of the French armies, shewed himself extremely jealous of this species of glory, and even wanted to claim the success of the battle of Maubeuge, gained by Jourdan, at which he was present as commissioner from the convention. It cannot be disputed that the plans and instructions he delivered in the name of the committee of public safety, have contributed to the victories of the French. On the 1st of April, 1794, he caused the executive council to be abolished, and it was succeeded by twelve acting commissioners: on the 5th of May following he was chosen president of the convention, and when a deputation from the Jacobins came to profess, at the bar, the dogma of the existence of God, Carnot told them that this single step was a reply to all the calumnies that had been vomited against their society. Two months afterwards, on the 27th of July,

1794, Carnot accused Carrier and Turreau of their revolutionary conduct in the Vendée: and declared that general Huchet, who had been charged with cruelty in that unhappy country, had been continued there in spite of his opposition, by the will of Robespierre. In a report given in on the 2d of January, 1795, concerning the success of the army in the North, Carnot endeavoured to bring back the ways of the former committee, by proposing that the vanquished English at least should have cause to consider the French soldiers as great terrorists. This motion excited murmurs, and Tallien reproached him with this saying so like Barère. When Collot, Billaud, and Barère had to stand the wrath of the convention, Carnot, till their condemnation, strenuously defended them; and on the 22d of March complained of a paper, entitled the national Tocsin, which proposed sending to the scaffold those who should speak in favour of the culprits. During this species of procedure he was himself frequently accused; and Legendre even strenuously urged his arrest, after the insurrection of May the 20th, 1795; but Bourdon de l'Oise counteracted this heat, by exclaiming, "He is the man who taught our armies to conquer." Immediately on the establishment of the directory, in 1795, Carnot was made one of its body, and for some time retained a considerable share of influence; but he let Barras take from him the port-folio of war, and from that time became his secret enemy. In 1797 a party having been formed in the councils against the directory, he sought to make use of it to overthrow his adversary; this party, which had other views, was not his dupe; but he was himself tricked by Lareveillère, who, by Barras's direction, seemed for a very short time willing to aid him, and afterwards suddenly joined his enemies, who then involved him in the proscription of the 4th of September, 1797. He avoided being banished to Cayenne by escaping to Germany, where he published a work explanatory of his conduct. In this pamph-

phlet Carnot shews himself as well provided with reasons, when he attacks his accomplices, as weak when he pretends to justify himself. He concludes by declaring, that "he is still the irreconcilable foe of kings;" a declaration not a little remarkable, when it is remembered that Carnot printed his book under the protection of the kings who had afforded him an asylum against the rage of the demagogues. A short time after he published a supplement to this work, which contains personalities still more violent. These memoirs, re-printed at Paris in 1799, were read there with eagerness by the enemies of the directory, which then governed; it issued an order for the apprehension of the printers; but the blow was struck, and Carnot, by publishing the crimes of his former colleagues, contributed to their downfall, which soon after happened on the 18th of June, 1799. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, Carnot was recalled to France, and appointed inspector of the reviews, in February, 1800: and on the 2d of April war-minister, which place he did not long keep, but resigned; it has been said, on account of some crosses he met in the council of state. He withdrew into the bosom of his family, and was called to the tribunate on the 9th of March, 1802. He there shewed the same inflexibility of principle which had till then distinguished him; several times opposed the views of government alone; voted against the consulate for life, and particularly declaimed against the proposal of proclaiming Napoleon Bonaparte emperor. His speech was refuted by several of his colleagues, who reminded him of his revolutionary conduct: he persisted in his opinion, and alone refused to sign the register of allegiance. In 1806 he was still a member of the tribunate.

CARRA (J. L.) called himself a man of letters before the revolution, because he had written some bad articles in the Encyclopedia. He travelled for some time in Germany, and had retired to Pont-de-Vesle in Dombes, his birth-place. At the beginning

of the troubles; he went to Paris, and made himself remarkable amongst the most violent revolutionists; and, in 1789, proposed the formation of the municipality of Paris, and of the city-guard. He formally declared war against the emperor Leopold from the chair of the Jacobin club, on the 29th of December, 1790, and said that, in order to raise the people of Germany, he demanded only 50,000 men, 12 presses, some printers, and some paper. Mirabeau opposed him, and caused him to be violently hooted at. He was afterwards prosecuted by the justice of peace, Larivière, for having accused the ministers, Bertrand and Montmorin, of being the directors of the Austrian committee. At the meeting of the 8th of September, he gave to the legislative assembly a gold snuff-box, which he said came from the king of Prussia, as a reward for a work that he had dedicated to him; he desired that this gold, which he despised, might serve for fighting against the sovereign who had made him a present of it; and as he ended his speech, he tore the signature of Frederic William's letter. He had then just been named to the convention by two departments; he accepted for that of Saône et Loire. It was he who thought of arming the people with pikes. Always preaching up murder and pillage in his writings, he had shewn himself one of the chiefs of the revolt of the 10th of August, 1792; and, in his journal, he gloried in having traced out the plan of that day. He denounced the operations of general Montesquieu in Savoy, and was sent to the camp of Châlons, whence he announced the retreat of the Prussians. On his return he was chosen secretary; towards the end of November proposed to grant assistance to all nations who should wish to break their fetters; and accused foreign bankers of conspiring to reduce France to distress, and save Louis XVI. He rejected the intercession in favour of this prince, and, in January, 1793, declared against the appeal to the people concerning the sentence of death pronounced upon him. A few

days after, he voted for his death, but, having displeased Robespierre and his colleagues, he joined the party of the Gironde, and was soon overthrown with that faction. Being successively denounced by Bентаbole, Marat, Couthon, and Robespierre, he was recalled, on the 12th of June, from his mission to Blois, and comprehended, on the 3d of October, in the accusation of the forty-six deputies designated in the report of Amar. He was condemned to death on the 31st, and executed the next day, at the age of 50. He had filled the place of national librarian with Champfort, under the administration of Roland. His enemies accused him of having wanted to set the duke of York on the throne of France, an accusation which, against such a man, was absurd: the convention afterwards honoured him as a martyr to liberty. Carra published various works, which have sunk into oblivion, among which are, Particulars of the Bastile, a System of Human Reason, the History of Moldavia and Walachia, New Principles of Natural Philosophy, a History of Ancient Greece and its Colonies, and various political pamphlets.

CARRIER (J. B.) an attorney, was born at Yolay near Aurillac, in 1756. A bilious and choleric temperament, middling information, and a fanatical enthusiasm, made him join the revolutionary party in Séide, in consequence of which he met death for having lived a long time in a horrible celebrity. In 1790 he dispersed in his department some incendiary pamphlets, for which he was prosecuted at the Châtelet. Being appointed deputy of Cantal to the national convention, he voted there for the death of Louis XVI. and appeared sometimes in the tribune, only to denounce aristocrats, and recommend measures of terror. On the 9th of March, 1793, he caused the creation of the revolutionary tribunal to be decreed; and on the 6th of April he urged the arrest of d'Orléans and de Sillery. He declared violently against the Girondins on the 31st of May, demanded that the deputies of the

right side should be deprived of their indemnities, and denounced the administrators of Cantal and Gard as rebellious against the events of that day. After having been on a mission to Calvados, to disperse the assemblies which were forming there in favour of the Girondins, he was sent into the Vendée; and the day on which he arrived at Nantes (the 8th of October, 1793,) will never be effaced from the annals of that unhappy town. "We will make one burying place of all France," said he, "rather than not regenerate it in our own way." Not satisfied with every species of plunder, and with the baby-play of the guillotine, he wanted to destroy en masse. "How does this revolutionary committee work?" said he, at Nantes; "25,000 heads ought to fall, and I do not yet see one!" He had recourse to shooting, renewed and enlarged the idea of Nero, by having boats built which drowned a hundred persons at a time; and he was the inventor of republican marriages; the manner of which was this: a man and woman were tied together face to face, and then thrown into the sea. He caused three young women, whom he had just enjoyed, to be drowned thus. This monster cried out in the popular societies, "People, take your club, crush the rich, exterminate the merchants, you are in rags, and abundance is near you! Is not the river there? If the people do not destroy, I shall be able to make the heads fall on the national scaffold." Madame Lenormand, his mistress, who employed several women for the armies, having asked him who would pay them, he answered, "The guillotine." Another day he cried out at table, "In my department we used to go and hunt the priests; I never laughed so much as at seeing the grimace that they made in dying." His mission ended in the beginning of 1794, and Carrier returned to the convention, which had several times applauded his correspondence. He there gave details of his operations, expressed his surprise at the scandalous debate which had taken place concerning the Vendée; bestowed

high praises on generals Ronsin, Rossignol, and Santerre, and accused Philippeaux. He opposed the granting indemnities to the inhabitants of the Vendée; proposed, at the club of the Cordeliers, an insurrection against the men denounced by Hébert; and, at the Jacobin club, spoke against the persons who seceded from the two societies. On the 17th of May he accused the merchants of Nantes of being accomplices with the robbers, and designated the mayor, Baco, as having threatened several representatives with the scaffold. A short time afterwards, he denounced the indulgence of the tribunal of Cantal to the conspirators; caused an order to be given for the revision of its sentences, and demanded that the tribunals should be composed of sans-culottes. He caused the revolutionary tribunal to be organized for the second time, at the period of the famous law of the 24th of Prairial, (12th of June). On the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) he joined those who attacked Robespierre, and accused Julien the younger of being an accomplice of the dictator; he soon after found himself carried away with the Jacobins in the division which separated them from the Thermidorians, and from that time he hastened to his ruin, by accusing Tallien to the Jacobins of being chief of a new party; he there exhorted them to call forth their energy, and to banish the aristocrats, and demanded that the society and the tribunes should go together to the convention to denounce the new system. Then the Thermidorians crushed him with the enormity of his conduct, which had till then been forgotten; and Merlin de Thionville, Laignelot, Carnot, and Duquesnoy accused him successively. He declared to the convention, at the meeting of the 3d of Frimaire, year 3, (23d of November, 1794,) that by trying him it ruined itself, and that if all the crimes committed in its name were to be punished, "not even the little bell of the president was free from guilt;" and he asserted, that the cruelties of the Vendéans had ren-

dered necessary the excesses committed against them. When he was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, his defence was not more successful there than at the convention. The members of the committee of Nantes, who were brought to trial with him, overwhelmed him with dreadful depositions which make one shudder with horror. He was condemned to death on the 24th of Frimaire, year 3, (15th of December, 1794,) convicted of having had children of 13 and 14 years old shot, and of having ordered drownings, and this with counter-revolutionary intentions. Doubtless this motive is singular enough to deserve mentioning. He went to his death with firmness, and said, "I die a victim and innocent, I have only executed the orders of the committees."

CATHERINE II. (ALEXIEWNA) empress of Russia, daughter of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, bore in her youth the name of Sophia Augusta, and at the time of her marriage, took that of Catherine Alexiwna. When taken by her mother to the court of Russia, she inspired the grand-duke with love, appeared to feel it for him, and married him. From that time, Catherine threw off the mask; her lovers were Soltikof, her husband's chamberlain; Poniatowski, whom she afterwards raised to the throne of Poland; Gregory Orloff, prince Potemkin, and a number of others. When the grand-duke became emperor, he resolved to divorce Catherine, and to declare her son illegitimate; but she was beforehand with him, precipitated him from the throne, and mounted it in his place. Her lovers, in conjunction with a bold woman, the princess of Asckoff, some officers, and three companies of the guards, effected this astonishing revolution. The unhappy Peter III. was confined in a fortress, and strangled a few days after by Alexis Orloff. In order to make her crimes forgotten, Catherine affected devotion, and endeavoured to gain over by gifts the boyards, the priests, and the soldiers: but conspiracies perpetually renewed, and the contempt of the

public, made her feel that the throne on which she had rested herself still tottered ; a new crime appeared to her necessary to fix it firmly, and prince Iwan, the heir of the empire, was massacred in his prison. To clear herself from this crime, Catherine caused the apparent authors of it to be punished ; she transmitted false details of it, and bought the suffrage and the praises of the most celebrated men of letters. From that time, Catherine continued to give herself up to pleasures, without neglecting the cares of government. She was present at the deliberations of the council, read the dispatches of her ambassadors, dictated or minuted with her own hand the answers that were to be made to them, charged her ministers only with the details, and even superintended the execution of them. She founded hospitals, built ships, invited foreigners to come and settle in Russia, gave a code of laws to her subjects, sent several learned men to travel through the interior of her vast states, favoured commerce, and began a vast canal to unite the Baltic with the Caspian sea. At the same time she received at her court the king of Sweden, the emperor Joseph II. the hereditary prince of Prussia, and prince Henry, and gave them magnificent entertainments : she welcomed Diderot, and made him sit beside her. In the midst of these details of an immense government, Catherine did not neglect foreign affairs ; the partition of Poland, begun in 1772, and completed in 1793, augmented her power and her influence in Europe ; she restored peace to Austria and Prussia, and conceived and executed the plan of the armed neutrality, during the war of England, France, and the United States. She then wished to execute her favourite project of driving the Turk from Europe, and of being crowned empress of the East at Constantinople. Joseph II. was to enter into her plan ; and the attack on the Ottomans was concerted in an interview which she had with him at Moscow. The victories of Catherine's generals in this war are well known ; on re-

ceiving intelligence of their great successes, she said ironically to Sir Charles Whitworth, the English ambassador, "Since Mr. Pitt wants to drive me from Petersburg, I hope he will permit me to retire to Constantinople." This hope was disappointed: the policy of the other courts of Europe raised obstacles to it, and the empress was obliged by them to conclude a peace with the Turks in 1792. From that time Catherine turned all her thoughts towards France: the boldness of the principles developed in the revolution which had just broken out there, disgusted her with philosophy and philosophers; she shuddered at the idea of seeing kings brought into subordination by their subjects. Her hatred to all that came from France, no longer knew any bounds; she forbade even the introduction of the merchandise of that country, gave orders to the ambassador, M. de Ségur, to quit Petersburg, and said to him, when he took leave of her, "I am sorry for your departure; but I am an aristocrat, and must keep to my principles." Catherine acceded to the treaty of Pilnitz, and added 12 ships of the line and 8 frigates to the English fleet. She had just promised to the coalition an army of 80,000 men, when, on the 17th of November, 1796, she sunk in a violent apoplectic attack. The life of Catherine has been written in French by Castera; but there is little accuracy in it, and it is rather a satire than a historic monument.

CAZALES (DE) son of a counsellor of Toulouse, captain in the Flanders regiment of horse-chasseurs, was appointed deputy of the noblesse of Rivière-Verdun to the states-general, where he shewed himself one of the most ardent defenders of monarchy, and displayed oratorical talents which made all parties consider him as one of the most eloquent members of the constituent assembly: above all, he spoke extempore with great ease. At the opening of the states-general, he was one of the commissioners of the noblesse to the conciliatory conferences among

the deputies of the three chambers; he very vigorously opposed the union of the orders, and, when it was objected to him that the union was desired by Louis XVI. cried out, that if the monarch wished to ruin himself, it was necessary to save the monarchy. Towards the end of July, he quitted the assembly, but having been arrested at Caussade, he returned to the capital, and appeared again in the assembly with all the advantage that his talents gave him. He several times humbled Robespierre, whose democracy, though without success, then began to shew itself. There are few important questions on which Cazalès did not speak: the right of making peace and war, which the nation wanted to take from the king; that of appointing or dismissing ministers, of which also they wished to deprive him; the oath required from priests; the law which was to forbid the king and the heir-apparent from quitting the seat of government, are those which he treated with most eloquence. When it was debated whether the members of one legislature should have the power of being re-elected to the next, he declared for the affirmative, and found himself in opposition to the right side, from which he had never separated. He caused an order to be issued for prosecuting the authors of the crime of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, and afterwards demanded that eligibility to the legislative body should be attached to landed property; that the crimes of high treason should be exactly defined; that 600 millions of bills should be issued, payable on the property of the clergy; that the catholic should be declared the national religion: he defended the parliaments, &c. &c. and frequently demanded that the strength of the executive power should be increased. On the 17th of February, 1790, he demanded the renewal of the assembly, and the exclusion of all the present deputies from that which was to succeed it; and vehemently accused the protestants of Montauban at the time of the troubles of that town. Soon after he voted against the union

with Avignon, and opposed the prince of Condé's being declared a traitor to the country. When Menou accused ministers of having betrayed the cause of the people, Cazalès opposed him, and cried out, "And I too accuse ministers, but it is of having betrayed the royal authority." At the time of the insurrection of Nancy, he praised Bouillé for having punished the seditious persons, and said, that young Désilles had done honour to the order in which he was born; which excited a violent tumult in the assembly. At the period of fixing the constitutional basis (1791) he threatened the revolutionists with a coalition of all the friends of monarchy; opposed the king's being considered as a public functionary; protested against the decree of forfeiture, and denied the principle of the sovereignty of the people. In the month of August, 1790, he fought a duel with Barnave, and was wounded. At the time of Louis XVI.'s departure for Varennes, he was arrested by the people, but the assembly caused him to be released. On the 21st of July, 1791, he sent in his resignation to the president, retired into England, and returned to Paris in February, 1792. Being obliged to make his escape again, he rejoined the French princes in Germany, served in the campaign of 1792, in the van-guard of their army, and having ceased to enjoy their favours, went to settle in England. He returned in 1803, was extremely well received by the men highest in power, and retired to the neighbourhood of Toulouse; was elected, in 1805, candidate to the legislative body, and died at fifty years of age, at a little estate near Grenade, that he had recovered.

CHABOT (F.) a capuchin, born at St. Geniez-Dol, in the department of Aveyron, eagerly profited by the opportunity of breaking his vows, which the decrees of the constituent assembly offered him. His ardent patriotism gained him the place of grand vicar to the abbé Grégoire, constitutional bishop of Blois. In September, 1792, he was appointed deputy of

Loir et Cher to the legislature, and was always observed to act with Bazire, Albitte, Lecointre, Puyravaux, &c. In concert with Merlin and Bazire, he warmly supported the denunciation of the Austrian committee, began by Brissot, and accused Lafayette, Dillon, Rochambeau, &c. Several members of the assembly, provoked at this mania of accusation which every day took him to the tribune, demanded that he should be sent to the Abbaye. On the 19th of October, 1791, he attacked the war-minister Duperre, and declared that the regular troops had till then been commanded only by villains. On the 10th of May, 1792, he defended the commissioners charged with organizing the county of Avignon; at the same time he was prosecuted by the justice of peace Larivière for having attacked the ministers Bertrand and Montmorin. On the 25th of June, he was denounced as having, the evening before, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, preached up the assassination of the king. In the course of July he went so far as to cause himself to be slightly wounded by six confidential men, in order that he might be able to accuse the king of being the author of this assassination. Two others of his colleagues who were to have played the same farce, had not the courage to encounter the hazard of it. It is asserted that he had long pressed Merlin and Bazire to assassinate him, and then to carry his bloody corpse into the Faubourg, to hasten the insurrection of the people and the destruction of the monarch. At the same period he caused a decree of accusation to be passed against the duke of Brissac, and accused Jaucourt of having threatened to cudgel him. On the 25th of the same month, he brought forward the discussion concerning the deposition, and said, "that he did not believe that the assembly, by cleaning and scouring the executive power, could bind up the will of the people, and who can always change the constitution." The right side rose against him, and recalled him to order. "It is a fact," says Prudhomme in his History of the Crimes of

the Revolution; "that Chabot took a part in the clandestine measures intended to put the people in a tumult on the 21st of June, 1792. The pretended conspiracy which aimed at carrying off the king, of which he gave an account on the 4th of June, as well as the Austrian committee, had no other view." He was one of those who principally instigated the events of August the 10th; and he even went so far as to insult Louis XVI. when that unhappy prince took refuge in the assembly. On the same day he was sent to the people to prevent the massacre of those Swiss soldiers who had surrendered, and came to assure the assembly they had received orders from the king to fire. On the 15th he caused Châlier to be restored to his post as a municipal officer of Lyons, the deputies to be removed, the conspirators of the Tuilleries to be tried before a popular committee, and feudal rights to be abolished without indemnification. On the 17th of the same month, he accused the members of the right side of having occasioned the insurrection on the 10th of August, by opposing the decree of accusation against Lafayette, whom he proposed to declare a traitor to his country, and to set a price on his head. The next day he proposed to arm all the citizens, that every one might strike him whom he should judge a foe to the revolution. A few days afterwards he offered to enrol himself in the company of tyrannicides proposed by Jean Debry. Being sent on the 2d of September to oppose the massacres committing at the Abbaye, he returned to assure the legislative body, "that it was impossible to prevent the justice of the people; asserted that his agitation was caused only by a report spread by some journalists, among others by Marat, whom he also ventured to denounce, that it was intended to place a foreign prince on the throne; and he urged the assembly to swear, "that deeply convinced of the vices of all kings, they would detest them till death." All the members rose, exclaiming, "we swear to have no more kings!" At the time

of these massacres he however contributed to save the life of the abbé Sicard, who was then confined at Carmes. On the 7th Chabot denounced Fauchet as having correspondents in England, and produced some papers which he wanted to use as proofs, but the abbé Fauchet fully justified himself. In September, 1792, the department of Loire et Cher re-elected him to the national convention, where he proposed to break general Montesquiou, and was then himself comprehended in an information given by M. de Narbonne, for having laid hands on the money of the court. He afterwards attacked Menou and Felix Dumuy, obtained the repeal of the martial law, and opposed the decree of accusation against the princess of Rohan Rochefort, in consideration of her alienation of reason. On the 11th of December he strenuously opposed the giving advice to the king; and on the 25th following he again urged the accusation of Marat for having, in the last number of his journal, demanded a chief; and he likewise voted for the death of Louis XVI. He next warmly defended Merlin de Thionville and Rewbell, who were accused, after the taking of Mayence; wished to fix the price of bread throughout all France at a penny a pound, solicited a general law of maximum, and proposed to drive all the aristocrats out of the republic. After the example of one of his colleagues whom he had often denounced (the abbé Fauchet), he made the following profane assertion on the 7th of September, "that the citizen Jesus Christ was the first sans-culotte in the world!" On the 13th he proposed that the convention should take into consideration a new law concerning emigrants, and that it should be so simple "that a child might send an emigrant to the guillotine." In October he informed the Jacobins, that though a priest and a capuchin, he was going to marry, and he declared at the same time that he possessed only a capital of 6000 livres. On the 10th of November he pointed out the divisions which were beginning to arise among the Ja-

cobins, predicted to Danton, Robespierre, and Billaud, that they would be 'sacrificed by turns to the system of calumny, earnestly insisted that a deputy should not be arrested without being heard, and displeased the Jacobins by saying, that if there were not a *right side* in the assembly, he would form one himself alone. Several days after, he was accused of having brought to his wife in marriage a sum of 700,000 livres. He had married an Austrian woman, named Leopoldina Frey. On the 12th of November, in concert with Bazire, he denounced Delaunay d'Angers and Julien de Toulouse to the government-committee, as authors of a new conspiracy, and deposited 100,000 livres in assignats, which he pretended to have received from them. A warrant for his arrest was issued on the 10th of the same month, and he was shut up in the Luxembourg as the accomplice of this very Julian and of Delaunay, and as a partisan of the Dantonist faction. During his confinement he kept up a correspondence with Robespierre, whose servile tool he had ever been, and one day wrote to him thus: "Robespierre, thou who lovest patriots, deign to remember that thou hast reckoned me among them, that I have always walked behind thee in the right road: abandon me not to the rage of my enemies, who are likewise thine; above all, do not forget that I am languishing in confinement for having punctually followed thy orders. In consequence of thy advice I judged it expedient to keep back some facts in my declaration." Notwithstanding these humble supplications, he could not obtain his pardon, and was involved in the ruin of those whom he had been made to denounce. When he knew what his fate was to be, he poisoned himself with corrosive sublimate of mercury; but the dreadful pain he suffered having extorted shrieks from him, he was conveyed to the infirmary, and his life prolonged till the 5th of April, 1794, the day on which he was guillotined. In the midst of his sufferings he was solely occupied with the thoughts of his friend

Bazire. "Poor Bazire, what is become of thee?" cried he. He died with firmness at the age of 35. His connection with Bazire and Merlin de Thionville gave occasion to many sarcasms inserted in the journals of the time, particularly the following lines:

Connoissez vous rien de plus sot
Que Merlin, Bazire et Chabot?
Non, je ne connois rien de pire
Que Merlin, Chabot, et Bazire;
Et personne n'est plus coquin
Que Chabot, Bazire et Merlin.

CHALIER (M. J.) an extravagant Jacobin, an inhabitant of Lyons, was born, in 1747, at Beautard, in Dauphine, of a Piedmontese family, who returned to their native country, where he was educated. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, was driven from his country, and after having narrowly escaped the gibbet in Portugal, and again in Naples, he came to Lyons, was received into the family of a merchant as a preceptor, said mass in that town for about two years, and at last went into business, in which he accumulated a considerable fortune by dishonesty and trick. He joined the revolutionary party with an enthusiasm bordering on madness. He went to Paris, spent six months with Marat to profit by his lessons, and on his return to Lyons caused his picture to be distributed among the populace, with this inscription: "Châlier, an excellent patriot, has passed six months at Paris, in admiring the Montagne and Marat." In 1792 he was appointed municipal officer, and all his colleagues were ready to second his fury. The mayor alone, Nivière-Chol, an upright and courageous man, sought to oppose their efforts. Twelve hundred citizens had been imprisoned. Châlier, despairing of their condemnation, appeared on the 6th of February, 1793, in the central society, with a poniard in his hand, and obtained a decree that a tribunal, similar to those at Paris which had committed the massacres of September, 1792, should be established on the quay St. Clair, with a guillo-

tine, that 900 persons should there be executed, and their bodies thrown into the Rhône, and that in case executioners should be wanting, the members of the society should themselves perform this office. The mayor, at the head of the armed force, prevented this horrible execution; but he could not obtain the trial of several members who had been seized. Châlier, then president of the tribunal, saved them, and alternately deposed by the inhabitants, and restored by order of the convention, he ceased not to agitate this unhappy town, and to assassinate respectable persons by means of a revolutionary army, and to rob them by means of forced loans, till the people of Lyons, irritated by so many wrongs, raised the standard of war against the convention, and delivered their tyrant to a tribunal, which condemned him to death on the 17th of July, 1793. After the taking of the town by the republicans, the Jacobins carried Châlier's effigy in triumph through the streets, and the society at Paris had his ashes collected in a silver urn, and placed in the Pantheon, whence they were removed when moderation began to resume some influence.

CHAMBONAS (Marquis DE) a major-general, was nephew of the marshal Biron, and married a natural daughter of M. St. Florentin, and Madame Sabbatin, his separation from whom was much talked of. He was the first constitutional master of Sens, and presented to the assembly the address from that town, decreeing to him a monument. He shewed himself a great partisan of Lafayette, and, in 1790, had numerous copies taken of his portrait, which he distributed to the members of the federation. In April, 1792, he was employed as major-general in the troops of the department of Paris. In the month of June, 1792, he was appointed minister for foreign affairs, and on the 8th of July, was denounced by Brissot for not having given notice of the approach of the Prussian troops; and he vindicated himself by declaring that he had not himself received certain information of the

fact. The same day he and all his colleagues resigned, declaring they could not longer resist the increase of anarchy. He was looked on as a friend to monarchy on constitutional grounds. After the 10th of August, 1792, he left France, and took refuge in London, where he became successively a watch-maker, a goldsmith, and a jeweller. Naturally extravagant, he was disorderly in his affairs, ran into debt, gamed to extricate himself, involved himself still more, and, in 1805, was sued in the Court of King's Bench, for the restitution of sums lent to him by Chagenet, Willot, and other emigrants. Witnesses were heard against him, and among others M. M. Bertrand de Moleville, Courtenvaux, Berchigny, &c. who all deposed that the money lent to him was destined for trade. Mr. Erskine defended him with great warmth, but could not prevent his being condemned to the payment of a considerable sum, or to imprisonment.

CHAMPFORT (S. R. N.) born in 1741, in a bailiwick near Clermont in Auvergne, of an unknown father and a peasant girl; was admitted into the college des Grassins under the name of Nicholas, as purser, and gained the five prizes of the university. Carried away by his taste for poetry, he left college, and, thrown on the world without friends or fortune, was obliged to work for the journalists and booksellers. His Poetical Epistle from a Father to a Son on the Birth of a Grandson; his Indian Girl; his Merchant of Smyrna, gained him great credit, and he became one of the French academy. He successively produced panegyrics on Molière and Lafontaine, and gained the prizes awarded to conquerors. His tragedy of Mustapha procured him the situation of principal secretary to the prince of Condé; but his love of liberty and independence prevented him from long discharging its duties; he gave it up, and devoted himself wholly to the pleasures of society, where he was looked on as a most captivating companion; few, indeed, have ever possessed in such per-

fection the art of telling stories, and that of setting them in an advantageous light. In consequence of his intimacy with Mirabeau, he embraced the principles of the revolution, published several little works in its favour, and obtained admission into the Jacobin society, of which he was appointed secretary in 1791; but seeing that principles of anarchy predominated in this society, he left it. After the 10th of August, Roland got him appointed national librarian in conjunction with Carra. He saw with horror the excesses into which all parties gave. During the reign of terror all the walls of Paris were inscribed with these words, "Fraternity or death;" upon which he one day remarked: "These words might be thus paraphrased: 'Be my brother or I kill you!'" "The fraternity of these fellows," added he, "is that of Cain and Abel." He was put under arrest for a short time with the abbé Barthélemy, but was soon restored to liberty, and put under the care of a gendarme. His sarcasms against the revolutionary measures having occasioned a second order for his arrest, he tried to kill himself with a pistol, and then with a razor: his wounds were not mortal, and he recovered, though regretting that he still lived: he said that he was unfortunate in having missed his aim, since, out of favour as he was, he should not have run the risk of being thrown into the laystall of the Pantheon. He did not long retain his recovered health, and a disease in the bladder carried him off on the 13th of April, 1795. Champfort has been reproached with numerous inconsistencies, and his misanthropy has been compared to that of J. J. Rousseau: he frequently averred that no man, who, at forty years of age, was not a misanthrope, had ever loved mankind. This saying may serve as a key to his sentiments and his conduct. In 1802 was published a collection of his *bons-mots*, entitled *Champfortiana*.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE (F. A. DE) a Vendéan general, born at Couffé in Bretagne, in 1763, of a rich and ancient family. He served in the navy

as lieutenant, before the revolution, and when the national guards were levied, he was made chief of a legion of his section. It has been asserted that he had emigrated for a short time, but that, having lost at play, in the Low Countries, all the money that he had carried away, he had returned to collect a fresh stock. In the first days of the insurrection, being at his wife's house, at Fond de Close, near Machecoult, he was tumultuously proclaimed chief of that canton, in the place of St. André, who had just then shamefully fled before the republicans; on the 10th of March, 1793, he seized Pornic, a little post at ten leagues distance from Nantes, and, several days after, made himself master of Machecoult, where the patriots left 12 cannon, 12 thousand weight of powder, 1500 killed, and 500 prisoners. Charette being attacked shortly after, was not braver nor happier than St. André; and having fled, he received violent reproaches from Royrand; his soldiers, excited to insurrection by the marquis de Goulenne, were on the point of massacring him. But from that time his character and his fortune changed, and he soon after retook Machecoult. In the month of June, he laid siege to Nantes, of which he could not make himself master, on account of the defection of the Anjevin troops on the right side of the Loire, who fled after a few assaults, and the death of their commander in chief, Cathelineau. In the beginning of August, Charette, in concert with d'Elbée, fell upon Luçon; commanded the third attack, and was repulsed. He returned again to meet Beysser, completely defeated him, and pursued him to the bridges of Nantes. Being attacked in his turn by Beysser, who had been joined by Clancaux, he was obliged to evacuate port St. Père, and retire to Tiffauges; there he found Bonchamp, and shared his success at the battle of Torfou, which was followed by that of Montaigu, where they were again victorious. They afterwards led their forces towards St. Fulgent, where the wreck of the republican army of Sables had joined that of Niort;

they surprised it during the night, and dispersed it. When d'Elbée was chosen commander in chief of the Vendée, Charette, jealous of this nomination, as well as of the favour which Bonchamp and Bernard de Marigny enjoyed, left them, made himself a separate army in Bas-Poitou, and was the cause of several checks which the great army received; as well by his temporary inaction as by the want of concert in their operations. He was for a long time successful in the country between Nantes and Sables, and occupied it almost entirely. He was at last beaten near the latter of these two towns, and afterwards near Luçon. He took possession of the isles of Bouin and Noirmoutiers; but the republicans soon took them from him, and while Turreau was making himself master of the latter, Charette was again obliged to fight near Machecault. The convention having proposed an amnesty to the royalists, a suspension of arms was agreed upon, and Charette went to Nantes, accompanied by some other chiefs, to conclude a treaty, which was no sooner signed than broken. The commissioners of the convention published a proclamation, which threw all the perfidy of this rupture on Charette. He then assembled the remainder of his army, and endeavoured, without success, to secure the landing of the count d'Artois, who was then at the Isle Dieu, with 4000 English and 1500 emigrants. From this period began his reverses; he chose to fight another battle at the end of February, 1796, was beaten, and then went only from defeat to defeat, till the 23d of March, on which day general Travot took him prisoner at La Chabotière. Worn out with fatigue, wounded in the head and the hand, he was flying through a wood supported by two of his soldiers, who were resolved to share his fate; they fell dead by two musket-shots, and Travot, rushing on Charette, named himself, and made him give up his arms. He was taken to Pont de Vic, and thence to Angers, where he was tried, and he was then sent to Nantes, which was to be the place of his execu-

tion. On leaving the boat which had taken him thither, he exclaimed, "To this, then, have the English brought me!" A conforming priest accompanied him to his place of execution; he would neither kneel down, nor suffer his eyes to be bandaged; without changing countenance, and without shewing the least uneasiness, he saw the soldiers ready to fire upon him, and gave them the signal himself. His waistcoat and pantaloons were sold for 27 guineas. He was slight, and of a middle height, and had a fierce air and severe look. He may justly be considered as one of the causes of the ruin of his party. His jealousy of d'Elbée and Bonchamp, who had more military and political talents than he, disunited the forces of the royalists, and injured their success; while, even in his army, his severity alienated his troops, and his hatred of priests, whom he had the indiscretion to remove from him, destroyed the enthusiasm so necessary in a war like that which he had undertaken. It would, however, be unjust entirely to withhold the reputation of talent from him who for some time successfully commanded troops so difficult to conduct as the Vendéan soldiers, and who made the republican armies sustain several considerable checks.

- CHARLES PHILIP (COUNT D'ARTOIS) second brother of Louis XVI. born at Versailles the 9th of October, 1757, married the 16th of November, 1773, to Maria Theresa of Savoy, by whom he had two sons. This prince was, in his youth, devoted to every kind of pleasure, renowned for his amiable qualities, his gallantries, and his profusion, and was considered a patron of letters; he was, in particular, very kind to the abbé Delille, who has celebrated him in various passages of his poems. At the first beginning of the revolution he declared against its principles, and was one of the most zealous defenders of the royal prerogatives. At the time of the assembly of notables he declared in favour of M. de Calonne, and when the parliament was banished for

having refused to register the edict concerning stamps and the land-tax, he and Monsieur, his brother, were charged with having it registered. When he had reached the barrier of La Conference, the public discontent manifested itself in a manner so alarming for his person, that his guards made a movement as if to put themselves on the defensive. When he quitted the court of aids, his train was again assailed by new clamours. A line of troops, disposed on the Pont Neuf, closed the passage to the multitude, and facilitated the continuation of his way. The count d'Artois was among the number of the princes of the blood who presented a memorial to the king on the dangers to which the monarchy was exposed by the revolution which was then fermenting, and announcing itself in the pretensions of the tiers-état. At the time of the convocation of the states-general, he, by order of the king, refused the place of deputy of the seneschalate of Tartas: the order of the noblesse caused their regret at his refusal to be testified to him. When the news of the events of the 14th of July reached Versailles, he appeared with the king in the assembly; but the alteration of his looks, and the disorder of his countenance, by revealing the sentiments which agitated him, afforded new subject for the accusations of which he was the object. At last the duke de Laincourt having informed him that the Parisians had set a price on his head, he withdrew himself during the night from the fury of his enemies, and first gave the signal for emigration by going to Turin, with his family, to the king of Sardinia his father-in-law. The Parisians laid aside the green cockade which they had assumed in the first days of the insurrection, as soon as they perceived that this colour was that of the count d'Artois' livery. The national assembly received unfavourably the list of his debts which Anson presented, classed among the public expenses; the next year M. Necker denied having given him money. In 1790, the count d'Artois had an interview at Mantua with the emperor

Leopold; in 1791 he went to Worms with marshal Broglio, and the prince de Condé, which occasioned the emigration of a great number of officers. He remained for some time near Bonn, went to Brussels, where he was welcomed by the archduchess Maria Christina, and afterwards set out for Vienna, where he met with the most distinguished reception from the emperor. At Pilnitz he had an interview with the king of Prussia and the emperor Leopold, and there the foundation of the first coalition against France was laid. The count d'Artois hastened to communicate to Louis XVI. and even to declare loudly the resolution of these two monarchs; at which the court of Vienna expressed its dissatisfaction, and from that time it adopted a system of indecision with regard to the emigrants: it protected them secretly, and feared to engage itself too openly, for which reason it refused the count d'Artois permission to establish a recruiting dépôt in the Low Countries. During this time a decree of accusation against all the emigrant princes was demanded of the national assembly; and a legislative act was passed, importing that all those who did not return by the 1st of January, 1792, should be declared enemies of the nation. After the acceptation of the constitution of 1791, Louis XVI. invited the count d'Artois to return to him, but in vain. This prince, who had then just reached Coblenz, where he had joined his brother Monsieur, was preparing for war; he answered the letter of Louis XVI. by giving reasons for his refusal, and published a very violent proclamation against the assembly. On the 1st of January, 1792, a decree of accusation was passed against him by the first legislature, to whom a denunciation was made of the continuation of the payment of his appointment as colonel of the Swiss, and of the delivery of discharges signed by him to the soldiers of that nation. On the 19th of May following, another decree suppressed his constitutional appointment of a million, as brother to the king, and declared his creditors at liberty to seize

the revenues of his apanage. At the beginning of 1792, the prince returned to Turin, whence it was suspected that he corresponded with the malecontents of Lyon. A public act proved the debt contracted by Monsieur and him for making war on France. At the time of the invasion of Champagne, he commanded a body of cavalry composed of emigrants. After the death of Louis XVI. he was declared by his brother lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France, and they both published (from the castle of Ham, in Westphalia,) a declaration announcing their pretension to the regency. The count d'Artois then set out for Petersburg, where Catherine received him with great ceremony. Before he quitted the corps of emigrants, this prince wrote a flattering letter to marshal Broglio, sending him his medals, his diamonds, and his son's sword, to be sold for the advantage of the most necessitous persons. At the end of 1794, the English government appointed him an allowance, and he embarked, on the 26th of July, 1795, at Cuxhaven for London. At this period the death of Louis XVI.'s son gave him occasion to take a new title, that of Monsieur, which was given him at the court of England. He afterwards went on board an English frigate, which cruized a long time on the coasts of France, and landed, on the 29th of September at Isle-Dieu, protected by the squadron of commodore Warren. During his stay at Isle-Dieu, the count d'Artois sent instructions to the chiefs of the royalist armies of the Vendée and of Bretagne, and wrote to Charette to settle his landing with him; but the execution of this project depended in effect upon the English, whose intentions do not appear at that time to have been to place a prince at the head of the Vendéans. Obstacles were consequently multiplied: Isle-Dieu was evacuated, and the count d'Artois brought back to Portsmouth. After this excursion, he lived for a long time in Edinburgh, in the castle of the ancient kings of Scotland. At the time of the famous campaign of

1799, he was to have gone into Switzerland to join the army of Condé, who was just come from the heart of Russia. He came to London with that intention, and sent one of his agents to Suwarow, who received him extremely well; but the Austro-Russian army had already been obliged to evacuate Switzerland, and thus was the plan of the second coalition beginning to fail. The count d'Artois staid in London, whence he was said to direct the operations of the Chouans in Brétagne. In February, 1800, he was reconciled to the family of Orleans, and appeared with them at court, where the king gave them an audience. After the preliminaries of Amiens, he went back to Edinburgh, then returned to London on the breaking out again of hostilities, and in November, 1804, went to Calmar, in Sweden, where he had an interview with his brother and his eldest son, who, in 1799, had married the daughter of Louis XVI. then he returned to London, and was still there in 1806.

CHARLIER (C.) a lawyer, and a member of the district of Châlons, was appointed deputy of the department of Maine to the legislature. On the 21st of January, 1792, he proposed that no more infantry recruits should be raised, and declared that men enough might be taken from that body to make up the artillery and the cavalry, and that, as to the infantry, "it would be sufficient to sound the tocsin, and immediately 25 millions of free-men would take up arms to repel the enemy." In March he presented the scheme of a decree for requiring a new oath from unsworn priests, and for imprisoning them in the chief manor-house of their department in case of refusal: on the 25th of May he supported Thuriot's motion against priests. On the 5th of July he was the first who moved for setting up the property of emigrants to sale, and, on the 15th, he demanded the destruction of the Château des Banes, because it had served as a rendezvous for the chiefs of the camp of Jâlès. On the 3d of August he obtained a decree

that all the religious houses that were still inhabited should be evacuated and sold. On becoming a member of the convention, he voted there for the king's death, in January, 1793. The next month he demanded the accusation of Roland and the Girondins, was elected secretary on the 21st, and at the meeting of the 28th of March, obtained a decree that unsworn priests and returned emigrants, seized a week after the publication of the law, should be shot within twenty-four hours. He afterwards defended Marat, and took a very active part in the revolution of the 31st of May. On the 19th of August following, he proposed that the assembly should not occupy itself with the queen in a more particular manner than with any other woman brought before the tribunals, and solicited the trial of Brissot. He soon after accused Perrin de l'Aube of dishonesty in markets, and procured an order for his trial. On the 3d of October, he was chosen president; and on the 27th of February, 1794, he attacked the proposal that had been made of establishing taxes in kind; he represented it as a counter-revolutionary measure, inasmuch as it would recal the feudal system. He afterwards opposed the suppression of the popular societies of women, demanded that an accused person who should withdraw himself from the decree of accusation, should be outlawed, and obtained a decree for the arrest of Bernard, who supplied the place of Barbaroux; he also demanded the exclusion of the nobility from military service. Being for some time joined with the Thermidorians, he attacked Robespierre, called upon him, at the meeting of the 8th Thermidor, to name the members whom he accused, and voted for referring his speech to the committees. He afterwards proposed the arrest of Joseph Lebon, caused Coffinhal to be sent to the revolutionary tribunal to receive his sentence of death there, and voted for the printing of a speech of Louchet, on the necessity of maintaining the system of terror. At the end of 1794, he was sent to Lyon, and, on his return, accused the popular

society of that town of affecting a kind of sovereignty, opposed the exceptions proposed in favour of the emigrants of Haut and Bas Rhin, and voted for continuing the taxes imposed there by St. Just and Lebas. At the time of the accusation of the members of the ancient government-committees, he urged the arrest of the authors of a placard, entitled the National Tocsin, and defended the persons accused. He afterwards inveighed against the facility with which the return of emigrants was permitted. In the month of May, 1795, a proposal for his arrest was made by Hardy, at the time of the events of Prairial, and thrown aside by the order of the day. In the discussion of the constitution, he demanded that the deputies of the convention alone should form the principle of the legislature. The same circumstances having brought on the annulment of the sentence passed against Perrin de l'Aube, whose condemnation he had procured during the reign of terror, Charlier was overwhelmed with hootings. At the meeting of the 28th of September, 1795, he voted for maintaining the decree which ordered each of the representatives to give an account of his fortune; and at that of the 26th of October following, he pleaded warmly for the liberation of the deputies arrested in consequence of the insurrections of Germinal and Prairial (April and May, 1796). When he became a member of the council of ancients, he proposed that its members should always have poniards in their hands to strike him who should wish to serve royalty; and he afterwards supported the expulsion of the deputies Fer-rand-Vaillant, Polissard, Lecerf, Fontenay, and Palhier, from the legislative body. In February, 1797, news was brought that he had destroyed himself with a pistol, after a violent fever; several signs of derangement had for some time been remarked in him.

CHARTRES (L. P. Duke DE) eldest son of the duke of Orleans, born in 1773, was colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, and was in garrison at Vendôme, in 1791. He caused himself to be received a member of the Jacobin society in that town, and, at

the meeting of the 7th of August, made a speech, in which he expressed his approbation of the principles of equality : he then laid down on the board the order of the Holy Ghost, with which he was decorated. In April, 1792, he served as a volunteer in the army of general Biron, and several times gave proofs of valour. When he was afterwards under the orders of Dumourier, he commanded the centre of his troops with success at the battle of Jemmappe, quitted France at the same time with this general, in April, 1793, and was outlawed by the convention. He wandered in foreign countries, resided for some time in Switzerland, retired, in December, 1796, to the United States of America, and afterwards to the Havannah. The royalists excuse the part which the duke de Chartres took in the revolution, and impute it to the errors of that prince's adolescence, which have, they say, been effaced by the conduct that has since done honour to his youth, and especially by the noblest repentance. Attached again, as well as his two brothers, to the principles of monarchy, he is now in England, and was there presented to the king with the count d'Artois, in February, 1800. It was said in France that he had formed a party in his favour among the revolutionists, and the Clichyens accused Barras, among others, of being its leader. About this period, Madame de Genlis published a long letter to dissuade her pupil from engaging in these projects; and the directory, on their part, wishing to stifle this suspicion, caused a proclamation to be dispersed on the very evening of the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) which ordered the immediate shooting of any person who should propose to recal the family of Orleans, or to revive the reign of terror, &c. &c. The young prince gives himself up to the most minute practices of religion, and carries them to excess.

CHATEAUBRIANT, nephew of M. de Malesherbes, was obliged by the revolution to quit France. He went first into North America, and it was while

travelling in its deserts that he conceived the plan of his *Genius of Christianity*. Returning to Europe, he travelled in Germany, where his meditative air caused him to be arrested in 1799 by the Austrian troops, who supposed him engaged with something very different from literature. His release being then demanded by the most distinguished persons, was granted, and he went to London, where he published an *Essay on Revolutions, ancient and modern*, considered with relation to the French revolution. At the same time he began there a first edition of his *Genius of Christianity*: he had already half printed it, when having perceived some imperfections, he resolved that this first work should not see the light, and went to France, whither the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) permitted him to return. He there connected himself with Fontanes, Laharpe, and all the most distinguished men in the literary world. He assisted in editing the *Mercure*, and employed himself in bringing out his important work. After having begun printing it, he once more thought he could make it more perfect, and began it again. At last his work appeared, and called forth the highest praises and the severest criticisms. In 1803, M. de Chateaubriant was secretary to the embassy to Rome, under cardinal Fesch. He remained there but a short time, and was appointed French minister in the Valais. He resigned this new office on the 22d of March, 1804, and in the same year published a new edition of the *Genius of Christianity*.

CHAUMETTE (P. G.) attorney of the commune of Paris, born at Nevers on the 24th of May, 1763; his father was a shoe-maker. After having been a cabin-boy, a steeraman, a transcriber, and an attorney's clerk at Paris, he worked under the journalist Prudhomme, who describes him as a very ignorant man, and afterwards enrolled himself in the demagogue troop, which Camille Desmoulins formed at the time of the taking of the Bastille, to harangue the people in the

public squares; he soon quitted his chief in order to revolutionize on his own account, and became a member of the municipality of the 10th of August, 1794, which appointed itself, and gave the last blow to monarchy. In September he became attorney of this commune, and, on the day of his appointment, he declared, that "formerly he was called Pierre-Gaspard, because his god-father believed in the saints; but that, as for him, who did not believe in them, he renounced those names to take that of Anaxagoras, a saint who had been hanged for his republicanism." He then attached to himself a number of wretches, most part of them foreigners, and soon acquired immense power in the capital. On the 9th of March, 1793, he proposed the formation of a revolutionary tribunal without appeal, and a tax on the rich. The Montagne of the convention made use of him and of the commune, to bring about against the Girondins the events of the 31st of May, 1793; which he contrived and effected by forming an union of commissioners of sections with the archbishopric: this day made the commune feel all its strength, and Mercier, in his *New Paris*, declares that the Spaniard Guzman, the agent of Chaumette, afterwards confessed to him, before witnesses, that the project of the municipality had been to involve the whole convention in the proscription of the 31st of May. Whatever may have been at this period the designs of Chaumette against those who thought they were making use of him, it is certain that he then appeared to separate from that part of the Montagne which met at the Cordeliers, that is to say, from Camille Desmoulins and Danton. It was at the same time that, intoxicated with his power, he contrived the festivals of Reason, of the orgies and profanations which polluted all the churches in the capital, and of those ridiculous processions, in which he caused the holy things to be burnt, and by which he meant, he said, "to destroy the morality of the nation." Speaking of the national festivals, he said, that "the people ought to be the god of them,

and that there was no other." All the acts of despotism and cruelty which he permitted himself at that time, approach to madness : we shall content ourselves with mentioning a few of them. He proposed to assemble all the men capable of military service, who refused to march, and to drive nails into them ; he caused funeral honours to be decreed to the Pole, Lazowski, who massacred the prisoners of Orleans, he desired that a moving guillotine, mounted on four wheels, should follow the revolutionary army, " to shed blood in profusion ;" he sent to Louis XVI. in the Temple, an engraving representing the execution of an earl of Flanders, and to the Dauphin a little guillotine ; he stirred up the commune to demand the trial of the queen ; and lastly, he concerted with Hébert the atrocious deposition which the latter made against that unhappy princess. Though an inveterate denunciator of priests and rich men, he opposed, as anarchical, a petition of Jacques Roux, against merchants, and accused him of giving the signal for the violation of property. He proposed the suppression of flogging in schools, the cessation of public worship, and the equality of funerals ; procured an order for the demolition of the monuments of religion and royalty, which occasioned the destruction of a number of master-pieces of the arts ; and introduced, as belonging to the sans-culottes' system, the fashion of wearing wooden shoes. In the mean time the commune, which was grown too powerful, threatened to overturn the Montagne of the convention, of which it had at first been only the auxiliary. Chaumette even proposed to unite in a single council the chiefs of the 48 sections, which would have at least paralysed the legislative body. Robespierre and his agents thought it time to crush this rival faction, and the Hébertists were sent to the scaffold, on the 24th of March, 1794. Chaumette, strong in his popularity, escaped this attack, and survived, to use that expression, his party, which had been disguised under another name, that its ruin might be more surely

accomplished ; but he must have foreseen from that time, that the fall of all his friends would soon involve his own. Indeed, it was not long before he was confined in the Luxembourg, "where he appeared," says the author of the *Picture of the Prisons of Paris*, "oppressed with shame, like a fox taken in a net : he hung his head, his eye was mournful and cast down, his countenance sad and melancholy, his voice soft and supplicating. He was no longer the terrible attorney of the commune," &c. In the prison he found a considerable number of persons whom he had caused to be conveyed thither, and who covered him with reproaches and insults of every kind. One of them thus greeted him : "I am suspected, thou art suspected, we are suspected." He was executed on the 13th of April, 1794, 20 days after Hébert. On the scaffold he predicted that those who had hurried him to it would follow him ere long. In 1793 he published an historical account of his life, in which he denied having been a monk, as was asserted ; he averred himself to have been in his youth a cabin-boy, then a steersman, afterwards a botanist, and lastly, to have been employed by Prudhomme at Paris, whence he was absent at the time of the massacres on the 2d and 3d of September, 1792.

CHAUVELIN, keeper of the king's wardrobe. In 1792 Dumourier caused him to be nominated ambassador to England ; but he served only as a cloak to the bishop of Autun (Talleyrand) who went with him, and whom it had been impossible to appoint, because, as deputy to the constitutional assembly, he could not accept of a place till the expiration of two years. Bertrand de Moleville asserts, in his *History of the Revolution*, that the king appointed him to this embassy in order to remove him from his own person, and to deprive him in an honourable manner of the post he had at court, as it was supposed he made a bad use of the intelligence he gained, and informed the revolutionary party of what passed at the Tuilleries. Chauvelin was continued in his em-

bassy at the time when France was declared a republic; but Lord Grenville refused to acknowledge him as such, and made known to him the order for his leaving England. He was afterwards sent ambassador to the grand duke of Tuscany, who also refused to receive him, and who forced him to depart in October, 1793. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, he was appointed a member of the tribunal, and on the 5th of January, 1800, endeavoured to invalidate Benjamin Constant's arguments respecting the proposed law for regulating the modes of communication between the principal magistrates. At the end of the year he defended the scheme for a law to reduce the justices of the peace: some time after he celebrated the triumphs of the armies, and the peace which would follow them; and while congratulating the first consul, he told him that he had "drowned the last remains of the passions in torrents of glory and hope." In February, 1804, he was appointed prefect of the Lys, and is (1806) a member of the legion of honour.

CHENIER (M. J.) member of the institute, was born in 1762 at Constantinople, where his father resided as French consul, after having long enjoyed the same post at Morocco. He was a brother of André Chénier, a writer of great sense and great probity, who was guillotined in 1794 for having published, two years before, in the *Journal de Paris*, some very judicious reflections on the state of France. Marie Joseph Chénier replied to his brother by an apology for the Jacobins. In 1789 he pleaded strongly for the unrestrained liberty of the press, and published a pamphlet, entitled, a *Denunciation of the Inquisitors of Thought*. Born with talents for poetry, at the very commencement of the revolution he devoted himself to dramatic writing, and most of the revolutionary pieces, as *Charles the IXth*, *Henry the VIIIth*, *Calas*, *Gracchus*, *Timoléon*, are to be attributed to him. He was a member of the municipality on the 10th of August, 1792, revised the

petition for deposing the king, and distinguished himself that day among the ringleaders. His odes were sung on the anniversaries of the 14th of July and the 10th of August, at the festivals of Reason, of the removal of Marat's ashes to the Pantheon, of J. J. Rousseau, and, in short, on all occasions, for frequent as were the claims made on him, his fertile genius never failed. When deputed from Seine and Oise to the national convention, he caused general Montesquieu to be superseded, and primary schools to be established. In January, 1794, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and caused the mode of removing Michel Lepelletier to the Pantheon to be regulated. On the 2d of October, in the name of the committee of public instruction, he gave in a memorial respecting the honours to be paid to Descartes, and proposed a decree for removing the philosopher to the Pantheon. In November following he obtained the establishment of a national musical institute, and the order for placing Marat's remains in the Pantheon instead of Mirabeau's. After the 27th of July, 1794, he supported the petitions urged in favour of David, and while condemning that great painter's political conduct, he proposed that he might be restored to his home for the sake of cultivating his art. In December following, Chénier was elected secretary, gave in a report concerning the revival of science and art, and concerning decadary festivals, which he proposed to introduce in the room of religious holidays. In January, 1795, he caused 300,000 livres to be distributed among a hundred scholars, writers, poets, and artists. On the 8th of March he urged the recal of the representatives who were outlawed on account of the events of May the 31st. Being appointed a member of the committee of general safety, he obtained a decree for disarming the terrorists, and presented a view of the state of the republic, in which, after having given notice that true patriots were disarmed and pursued into the departments like terrorists, and deplored the success of

the means used to mislead public opinion, he procured a decree for expelling returned emigrants and exiled priests from the French territory, and for punishing those who by speech or writing should promote the restoration of monarchy. In the insurrection of the 20th and following days of May, he and Legendre led a detachment of armed citizens to the relief of the convention, drove from the hall of meeting the populace who had taken possession of it, caused a proclamation to be resorted to in order to set the events of that day before the Parisians in a true light, had funeral honours decreed to the memory of the representative Féraud, who had perished, and voted for presenting a complete suit of armour to general Menou, who had signalized himself on that occasion. On the 24th of June, Chénier, after having presented a new report concerning the massacres committed at Lyon by "an association of villains who, mingling religious ideas with those of massacre, and the cry of royalism with the words of justice and humanity, call themselves the company of Jesus," proposed to suspend and summon to the bar all the rulers in that city. On the 19th of July, he obtained the adoption of a proclamation against royal terrorism; left the committee of general safety, and supported the re-election which the convention made of two-thirds of its members for the legislative body. In August, 1795, he was president, and in reply to the deputations from the sections of the Champs Elysées and the Mail, who complained of the presence of the troops round Paris, he declared that the convention would not suffer the power which it held from the people to be degraded. "The armies," added he, "are also a portion of the people, and the enemies of liberty alone could conceive suspicions of them." The 4th of September following, he obtained a decree, that the name of Talleyrand Périgord should be erased from the list of emigrants. At the same time, the sections of Paris, weary of the conventional yoke, were endeavouring

to shake it off; Chénier set himself up against these new adversaries, accused the section Lepelletier of setting the example of insurrection, and demanded the rigorous execution of the law against the persons who wanted to overturn the republic. At the time of the explosion of the 13th of Vendémiaire, year 4, (10th of October, 1795,) he strongly urged the arrest of the chiefs of this insurrection, said, that there remained for the convention only victory or death, and supported the repeal of the law which he had caused to be passed for disarming the terrorists. After the victory a decree was at his instigation passed, importing, that the republicans who had vanquished the insurgents had deserved well of the country. On the 7th of October, being returned to the committee of public safety, he presented a report on the *re-action* against the agents of the régime of terror, predicted to the republicans the most distressing events if they did not hasten to stem this torrent, proposed to dismiss the functionaries who had not prosecuted the authors and accomplices of the assassinations committed in the South by the companies of Jesus and of the Sun, spoke in favour of the accused of the 1st of Prairial, and a few days after, voted that they should not be excepted from the law of amnesty. Becoming a member of the council of 500, he was appointed secretary at the first meeting, and president on the 22d of November, 1795; voted that the right of filling up vacant offices should be conferred on the directory; distinguished himself among the opponents of J. J. Aimé's admission; demanded, on the 9th of January, 1796, that Dumolard should be censured for having said that the government set an example of pillage; and, in March following, approved the closing of the political assemblies, which was ordered by the directory. A short time after, he fought a duel with pistols, and wounded his adversary, who had given him a box on the ear at the play: the same day he escaped by lot the misfortune of going out of the

legislative body. He afterwards, with Louvet, demanded a law restricting the press; and on the 30th of August, 1796, supported the amnesty proposed for all revolutionary crimes. After the 18th of Fructidor, he seconded a project declaring the *citoyens* nobles not French citizens, and warmly apostrophized the deputies who had opposed it; and he made a motion against the multiplicity of theatres, which annihilated at once the dramatic art, morality, and the superintendence of the government. In 1795, nearly at the time when general Bonaparte went into Italy, he composed a war-song, entitled the Song of Departure; he composed the Song of Return, executed by the Musical Academy, at the time of that general's reception at the directory on the 12th of December, 1797. He went out of the council in May, 1798, was re-elected by the dividing assembly of the electors of Paris at the institute, and wrote to them that "he gloried in being appointed by such men, and with such men." Chénier was intrusted with the examination of the message from the directory, which demanded the annulment of the elections; and he maintained that the royalist faction, and the anarchical faction, still disputing for power, had directed them all; he consequently caused the greatest part of them to be annulled. Chénier, being elected president on the 20th of June, 1798, celebrated the anniversary of the 14th of July. After the revolution of June, 1799, which overthrew the directors Merlin, Réveillère, and Treilhard, Chénier defended the liberty of the press, maintained that it was necessary for the liberty of the people, and procured the repeal of the law of the 19th of Fructidor, which granted to the directory the power of restraining it; a few days after he opposed the admission of the denunciation against the ex-directors; on the 14th of September following, he combated the declaration that the country was in danger, and observed, that "a similar motion was made, in 1792, in the legislative assembly, only be-

cause there was a throne to overturn." At the meeting of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) at St. Cloud, he voted for the dissolution of the legislative body, and became a member of the tribunate, under the consular constitution. In the month of April, 1800, he appeared to condemn the little latitude which the new order of things allowed to the representative system, and voted that the tribunate should continue to hold its meetings during the vacations of the legislative body. In January, 1801, he spoke against the establishment of the special tribunals, and the year after, against the civil code. In March, 1802, he made one of the first fifth of the tribunes excluded by the conservative senate. A short time after the coronation of the emperor Napoleon, he gave to the French stage a tragedy entitled *Cyrus*, which was ill received by the public. Besides the works already mentioned, he has published *Fénélon*, the *Field of Grandprez*, several satires against his detractors, and some translations of English poems. On the 1st of Vendémiaire, year 6, he was proclaimed national poet, after having written an *Ode on the Death of Hoche*. In 1804 he was appointed inspector-general of the studies, and obtained the cross of a legionary. In March, 1806, he published an *Epistle to Voltaire*, of which the versification is fine, and in which may be found a part of his political and philosophical principles; shortly after, he lost his place of inspector-general of the studies.

CHOISEUL GOUFFIER (G. A. count DE) one of the 40 members of the French academy, and French ambassador to the Porte in 1784; previous to which he had made a journey in Greece and Asia, very beneficial to the sciences and to literature; and, in 1778, had published the result of his valuable discoveries. On the 16th of January, 1790, a letter was read to the national assembly, in which he gave an account that several Frenchmen, settled at Constantinople, sent a patriotic gift of 12,000 livres, to

which was added a like sum given by a citizen who did not chuse to be known, but who was soon discovered to be himself. In 1791 he was nominated ambassador to England, but did not go. The convention passed a decree for his arrest on the 22d of October, because he had been connected with the brothers of Louis XVI. his correspondence with whom had been seized by the republicans in the retreat from Champagne. Leaving Constantinople he then went to Russia, where he received from the empress a most gracious welcome, and a grant of a pension as an academician; he was even made one of Paul the 1st's privy-counsellors, in February, 1797. In 1802 he returned to France, and the following year took his seat in the institute, in consequence of his having been a member of the former academy. M. de Choiseul Gouffier has obtained a high reputation in the literary world by his *Inquiries* respecting Greece and the Troad, and by his invaluable *Journey* through that important part of the Old World; the second part of which is anxiously expected, though M. Lechevalier, his former secretary, has profited by a great portion of the information he had acquired from his patron, by publishing his own.

CHOUAN: the four brothers were originally smugglers, and really named Cottureau, that of Chouan, which was given them, being merely a corruption of *chat-huant* (Screech Owl) because they imitated its cry in order to recognise each other in the woods by night. In 1793 they collected troops near Laval and Lagravelle, which took their name. These bands, which were at first very small, seldom quitted the woods of Pertre and Guerche. Having been reinforced by the mal-contents of Bretagne, of Manche, and of Calvados, and by the remains of Talmont's army after the actions of Mans and Savenay, they made war under the command of the count de Puisaye, in the name of Louis XVIII. took a more disciplined form, and occupied more room, without at all changing their manner of fight-

ing, which more resembled a species of marauding than a regular warfare. The successive dispersion of the different Vendéan armies, gave them forces, and, above all, leaders, who being attached to the royalist cause, conferred on them a lustre to which they had before been strangers. Three of the four brothers fell in battle, one of whom was John, celebrated among his own party for his courage and physical strength. The survivor, named René, covered with wounds, retired to St. Ouen des Toits, in the department of Mayenne. The Chouans soon began to treat with the republic; and after the action at Quiberon, and the total defeat of the Vendée, the party which had taken the name of Chouans, made its peace with the directory. Some among them who were less attached to royalty than to pillage, separately continued a species of petty war which brought many of them to the scaffold: but about the end of 1799, this party revived with more energy than ever, and at its head appeared chiefs already known, as Frotté, Bourmont, Georges, d'Autichamp, Châtillon, Laprévallaye, &c. &c. According to the accounts of the republican generals, they occupied at this time almost the whole of Lower Normandy, Maine, Anjou, part of Bretagne, and of Touraine, and were gaining ground in several adjacent provinces, but they were very far from holding these possessions in a secure manner. Each chief had a district where he recruited, and where he commanded those who were willing to join him; this was called his government, though it might be covered with hostile troops, and the majority of the inhabitants might be often against him. The Chouans, scattered through the country, and almost always invisible, attacked the patriot posts, and disappeared before considerable bodies of men: it was not till 1799 that they began to establish headquarters, and to face the republican battalions. When a truce was agreed on with Hédouville, they seemed still more formidable, but their numbers were doubtless calculated too high, for after many vain con-

ferences, Bonaparte having discovered that the Chouans sought only to gain time by these negotiations; caused some troops to march, and gave orders for attacking them about the end of January, 1800, when most of the leaders accepted the conditions proposed to them, and laid down their arms; the rest were dispersed.

CHOUDIEU (P.) born at Angers, public accuser to the tribunal of Maine et Loire, was deputed, in 1791, to the national assembly, became a member of the military committee, and in its name accused Du Portail, the war-minister, of negligence, on the 29th of October the same year. In 1792 he undertook the defence of the soldiers of Châteauneuf, who were condemned to the galleys for the affair of Nancy; gave information in July of the petitions hawked about in the departments, inveighing against the 20th of June, and on the 22d of the same month voted that the tribunes, whom it was proposed to recall to order, should be declared the sovereign people. A few days after he required the deposition of Louis XVI. in the name of the citizens of Angers. In the meeting on the 10th of August, he made a general attack on the legislative assembly, which he declared incapable of defending the country. "Those," said he, "who feared the power of a man, (Lafayette,) because he commanded an army, will never venture as far as the steps of the throne, which is nevertheless the abode of conspiracies." The day following he took a share in all the measures which completed the downfall of the monarchy; obtained the adoption of precautions for guarding the king within the enclosure of the legislative body, and the decree for compelling him to name the persons who surrounded him, and in case M. de Narbonne and the prince de Poix were with him, for summoning them to the bar, to give an account of their motives in coming to Paris. On the following days he opposed the erection of a popular criminal tribunal at the Tuilleries, and the removal of those who were imprisoned at Orleans to Paris; he

denounced the provisional municipality of Paris, and the illegality of its formation; called for the order of the day on the complaints of the war minister, who gave information that arms had been stolen, and the statue of Louis XV. in the military academy, mutilated, and he was sent to the sections, on the 3d of September, to calm the popular tumults. He obtained a decree for burning the originals of the petitions signed by the 8,000 and the 20,000, against the events of June 20th, and in the meeting on the 14th of September, caused the payment of the sums which the public treasury owed the inhabitants of Verdun and Longwi, to be suspended till their conduct should have been decided on. On the 16th of December he opposed, in the national convention, to which he was nominated, the proposal for expelling the Bourbons, as tending to violate, in the person of the duke of Orleans, the principles of the sovereignty of the people, and to endanger national representation: he also denounced the minister Pache. On the 5th of January, 1793, he caused the measures taken by the department of the Upper Loire for forming a departmental guard, the aim of which was to defend the convention from the influence of the sections of Paris, to be set aside. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. and on the 19th of January, proposed that the convention should, without separating, decide the question concerning the delay of his execution, and proposed to brand as infamous traitors, Manuel and Kersaint, who on this conjuncture tendered their resignation. In March, the same year, he was dispatched into the Vendée, where he was one of the promoters of that war of extermination which laid waste the country; he undertook the defence of general Berruyer, who was denounced to the convention. He afterwards pointed out Duchâtel of the Two Sèvres, as a correspondent of the rebels. On his return he gave an account of his operations, and of the situation of the country; he accused the Gironde of having fomented

the troubles in the first instance, and prosecuted Philippeaux, one of the commissioners who had been sent into that part of the country, accusing him, on the 7th of January, 1794, of being the instrument of a faction which sought to sow dissension among the patriots. On the 5th of February following, Choudieu went to the armies in the North and at Ardennes, and took thither a decree enjoining all the French exiles, who had settled in any part of the conquered lands, to depart within twenty-four hours, under pain of being treated as emigrants. After the 9th Thermidor he made an obstinate struggle to sustain the Montagne somewhat longer; and he proposed to print the papers found in Robespierre's dwelling, notwithstanding the opposition of a numerous body of deputies, who were afraid lest proofs of their servility should be found there. On the 21st of March he inveighed against the law of general police proposed by Sieyès, who wished, he said, "to murder liberty." In those tumultuous meetings which preceded the crisis of April the first, he was frequently reproached with the death of Philippeaux, and with his own measures in the Vendée. That very day he accused the convention of prolonging the tumult, and the necessities of the people, that it might have a pretence for saying it was not at liberty, and afterwards of leaving Paris. His last attack was made on André Dumont, who then presided; of him he said, "that royalism occupied the arm-chair;" at the motion of Fréron and Bourdon de l'Oise, he was put under arrest as a ring-leader, on the 1st of April. He was confined in the castle of Ham, but quitted it in consequence of the amnesty which terminated the session of the convention, and lived in obscurity at Paris till the downfall of the directors Merlin, Réveillère, and Treillard, when he re-appeared, and was placed by Bernadotte, the war-minister, at the head of a department in his office. He went to the society of demagogues who assembled at the Manège, but being mentioned

among those who were to be banished after the 3d of Nivose, he took refuge in Holland, where, in 1806, he still lived in the capacity of a bookseller.

CHRISTOPHE (H.) a black general, born in the English island of St. Christopher, was sold at the French cape to a merchant, named Badèche. Before the arrival of general Leclerc he had excited no attention, having only followed the armies in the insurrections of the negroes, and bought the pillage. By this trade he had acquired a little fortune, and wished to exalt himself, when Toussaint Louverture, who had observed some talent in him, made him general of a brigade, to oppose him to his nephew, general Moyse, a young warrior of great bravery, but so ambitious as to be desirous of superseding his uncle. Christophe insinuated himself into the confidence of Moyse, by pretending to sympathize in his hatred for Toussaint, to whom he at last gave him up, and the young general being killed, Christophe was made commander of the Northern Province in his place. In the evening of October 21, the partisans of Moyse rose in insurrection; Christophe and his guards mounted their horses, fell on the crowd, which was beginning to move, struck off with his own hand the heads of two mutineers, caused another to be seized, dispersed the multitude, and arrested the leaders in their own houses. The measures taken during the night were executed with such precision, order, and judgment, that the next morning a great number of inhabitants were ignorant of what had passed, and the warehouses were opened as usual. On the following days accounts were successively brought of the revolt of Acul, Limbé, Port Margot, Marmelade, Plaisance, and Du Boudon. Christophe, at the head of a detachment of infantry and a few dragoons, flies to all the places in a state of insurrection, and awing the rebels, makes them lay down their arms, and caused their leaders to be shot. In the beginning of 1802, Christophe being forced to yield up the Cape to general Leclerc, fired it on his

départuré, and with 3000 men went to join Toussaint. Soon after he negotiated with the French, gave them apparent proofs of submission, and brought the insurgents, in several parts of the island to lay down their arms, but seeing Leclerc's army weakened, he again joined the blacks, connected himself with Dessalines, forced the French to evacuate the colony, and was one of the first to appear at the court of the emperor of Hayti, the title which Dessalines had taken.

CLAIRFAIT (Count DE) a Walloon officer, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, a knight of the Golden-Fleece, &c. served with great credit in the war with the Turks, and, in 1791, was employed against France. He assisted in taking Longwi, in August; entered Stenai, in September; commanded a corps in Champagne, afterwards withdrew to the Low Countries, and on the 6th of November lost the famous battle of Jemmapes, which, from the manner in which he contended with a force far superior to his own, did no less honour to him than to his conqueror. Being compelled to evacuate Mons, Brussels, Liège, &c. he withdrew towards the Rhine, still fighting; and this retreat, which was performed in good order, and with a handful of men, before a formidable army, acquired for him a well merited reputation. In 1793 the prince of Cobourg took the chief command of the Austrian army, yet was its chief success not the less owing to Clairfait. On the 1st of March he forced and completely defeated the enemy at Aldenhoven; and it was he who shortly after decided the success of the battle of Nerwinde, for the right wing which he commanded was the only victorious part of the army. The actions at Quivérain, at Hanson, at Famars, and the taking of Quesnoi, &c. added to his reputation. In the beginning of 1794, he continued to command a body of men, and soon met Pichegru in West Flanders, with whom he fought seven important battles before he resigned the victory to him, by withdrawing towards Tournay and Thielt. The checks given on all sides to the combined troops hav-

ing constrained them to pass the Rhine, the following year he took the command of the army at Mayence, where he gave new proofs of his talents and bravery, particularly in the attack of the entrenched camp which the French had fixed before the fortress of Mayence, to keep it blocked up. At this period he was made field-marshal and commander of all the troops on the Rhine, as well as of the imperial army. In January, 1796, he went to Vienna, where the emperor received him with every mark of distinction, and, accompanied by the archduke Charles, paid him a visit; the people gathered in crowds to see him, and the inhabitants of the metropolis gave him a splendid entertainment. Notwithstanding this public homage, M. de Clairfait, disgusted by the perpetual obstacles thrown in the way of his operations, appeared no more at the head of the armies, but entered the aulic council of war, and died at Vienna in 1798. Military men look on him as the best general that was ever set in opposition to the French during the revolutionary war. The only censure which can be thrown on him, is, that he sometimes failed to take advantage of his opportunities.

CLAUZEL, the younger, (J. B.) mayor of Vernet, appointed, in September, 1791, deputy from Arriège to the legislative assembly, maintained a perfect silence, but being re-elected, in September, 1792, to the national convention, he there voted for the death of Louis XVI. caused the attendance on the deputies who were arrested after the 31st of May, 1793, to be continued; proposed on the 5th of October, the apprehension of those members of the constituent assembly who had protested against the constitution of 1791, urged on the 2d of November the confiscation of madame Dubarry's property, and the recal of such of the noble deputies as were absent on missions. On the 5th of January, 1794, he was elected secretary; presented at the bar general Joznet, the envoy to St. Domingo, who had been arrested by order of the Parisian administrators of police, and

accused the inhabitants of the colony of having contrived this arrest. After the 27th of July, 1794, he became one of the committee of general safety, and had the demagogues Clémence and Marchand arrested; since their liberty, he said, had been obtained by surprise by the faction which protected them. On the 3d of October he laid various crimes to the charge of Collot, Billaud, and Barère, who reproached him in their turn with his change of principles. He opposed the petition of the section of the Pantheon, which entreated that the law of September 17th, concerning suspected persons, might be revised, and exclaimed, "The aristocrats must not suppose the convention means to protect them, because it has made humanity the order of the day." On the 25th of the same month he denounced the popular society of Toulouse, and had four of its members put under arrest. In the contention of the Jacobins with the convention, he said, that the speeches of the Jacobins were inspired by the emigrants in Switzerland; and demanded that measures should be taken against the deputies who were chiefs of that party. Duhem threatened him in the tribune with assassination if he did not prove what he had advanced against him. In November he was appointed president, treated as perfidious the proposal made by Tallien of suppressing all the revolutionary committees; spoke in their favour, and urged the revocation of the decree which suspended the sale of the effects belonging to condemned persons. He gave warning, in December, that a great number of terrorists were coming to Paris to excite commotions, proposed to drive them away, caused Fouquier Tinville, Pache, and Bouchotte to be brought to judgment, and urged the institution of holidays at the decades, instead of religious festivals, in order to destroy fanaticism, which he thought as dangerous as royalism. On the 5th of January, 1795, he again became one of the committee of public safety, and a few days afterwards voted for the maintenance of the revolutionary taxes im-

posed by St. Just, on several communes, saying, that "in revolution one must not look back." On the 15th of the same month he complained that ill-disposed persons insulted the busts of Marat and Lepelletier. On the 26th he gave an account of the situation of Marseilles, declared that terrorism triumphed there, obtained a decree for removing to Aix the administration of the department, and for sending Cambon, Mariette, and Cadroy, into the south. On the 15th of March, he opposed the inquiry into the laws of the 17th of September and 5th of Ventose, concerning suspected persons; declaimed, on the 21st, against the opposers of the law for a general police, proposed by Sieyes; accused them of being in league with the furies of the guillotine, and insisted that the constitution of 1793 was what the people wished, as no appeal had been made against it even since the 10th Thermidor. In the debate concerning the members of the former committee of public safety, he repeated the accusations he had brought against Barère, Colot, and Billaud; undertook the defence of Carnot, Robert Lindet, and Prieur, of la Côte d'Or, proposing that the principal culprits alone should be punished. After the 12th Germinal he refused to listen to the complaints excited by the imprisonment of the republicans, and declared that none but those who had committed a breach of trust were imprisoned. He spoke in favour of Mailhe's operations against the anarchists of the Côte d'Or, and voted with Aubry for the formation of a volunteer corps of cavalry composed of the rich; he objected to the erasure of Diétrich, mayor of Strasbourg, from the list of emigrants, that such persons might, as he said, retain no hope, and urged the continued confiscation of the property belonging to the condemned. At the time of the insurrection of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of Prairial, he protested, while opening his breast to the populace who filled the tribunes, that those who desired to replace the representatives of the people, by trampling on their corpses, could not labour with more zeal

for its good: and at the end of the day he obtained a decree for the formation of a military court to try all the individuals who had taken a share in this revolt. Lastly, on the 27th of May, he caused the same measure to be taken against the representatives who had been put under arrest in the night of Prairial the 1st, as leaders of the new insurrection of that day. He opposed the admission of J. J. Aimé to the council of ancients, of which he was a member, and voted for the expulsion of Ferrand Vaillant. On the 22d of January, 1796, he was elected secretary, and declared his approbation of the law of the 9th Floréal, for giving to the republic a share in the property of the parents of emigrants; he spoke of Lafond Ladebat, as counter-revolutionary, in consequence of his opinion respecting the depreciators of paper money; and at another time exclaimed, that none but Chouans would applaud Muraire's speech in favour of the parents of emigrants. On the 21st of August he proposed that the speech of Cruzé Latouche against priests, should be printed, and thus apostrophized those who objected to it: "It is in vain; the republic will swallow you up." He caused one person, who had applauded the contrary opinion, to be arrested, and declared him to be a Chouan. In this meeting the president called him to order, terming him a perpetual interrupter. When he saw the events of September the 3d, 1797, coming on, he declared warmly for the directory, and on the 26th of December, 1797, reproached Laussat with being friendly to the nobles. In May, 1798, he left the legislative body, and in the month of June following, was appointed a member of the intermediate responsible authority. The 9th of November, 1799, brought him back to the legislative body. In 1804 he died.

CLAVIERE (E.) a banker at Geneva, born on the 27th of January, 1735, was driven from his country in consequence of intestine divisions. At the time of the revolution he wrote on finance, and gained especial notice in the society of the friends of the Blacks,

thus becoming intimate with Brissot, who in conjunction with the Jacobins of that time, made him, in March, 1792, minister of the public contributions. On the 1st of April he was chosen to replace M. Monneron, deputy of Paris, in the legislative body, but he preferred remaining in the ministry. He received from the king his dismissal from this place in the month of June, and the assembly expressed its regret at losing him. After the king's deposition he was restored, and became a member of the executive council, composed of six persons, on whom all the operations of government then devolved. He was attacked at the same time as the Gironde, with whom he was connected. Billaud Varennes, Garran, and the sections of Paris, denounced him with a sort of fury; Robespierre accused him of being Dumourier's accomplice, while Clavière replied only by requesting his conduct might be examined. At last, on the 31st of May, he was arrested by the section of Piques, on the 2d of June declared under confinement, on the 9th committed for trial, and finally sent to the revolutionary tribunal. No sooner had he seen the list of the witnesses who were to depose against him, than he several times exclaimed: "Monsters, wretches;" and again said, "they are assassins, I must escape their fury." He afterwards conversed with other prisoners on the most expeditious mode of dying; he marked with the point of the knife, the place where he was to strike, and retiring to his chamber, stabbed himself. He was found the next morning stretched on his bed, his knife buried in his heart. Some have described him as a man false, malicious, bitter, quarrelsome, and still more vain; others, and particularly Madame Roland, represent him as a man of an active mind, but constitutionally irritable, obstinate, punctilious, and difficult to deal with. He published several political and financial works, which at the time were much talked of, on account of the extravagant principles they contain.

CLOOTS (J. B. DE) a Prussian baron, known since the revolution by the name of Anacharsis Cloots, was born at Clèves on the 24th of June, 1755, and became the possessor of a considerable fortune, which he dissipated by his misconduct. Natural parts and a fanatic love of liberty, joined to those subtle metaphysics which are so pleasing to German brains, produced in him a confusion which, without entirely depriving him of reason, made him a most original madman. As he was the nephew of Cornelius Paw, author of several works, he thought he must also be a writer. He travelled in different parts of Europe, and particularly cultivated the society of Burke, who was then a member of the opposition in the English parliament; but the philosophy of that old man could not long suit a man of Cloots's character, and the French revolution soon opened to him a career worthy of him. The masquerade, known by the name of the Embassy of the Human Race, is the first scene in which he attracted attention; he appeared on the 19th of June, 1790, at the bar of the national assembly, followed by a considerable body of Parisian porters in foreign dresses, whom he presented as deputies from all nations. He styled himself the orator of the human race, and desired to be admitted to the federation, which was agreed to. On the 22d of January, 1792, he wrote a letter to the legislative assembly, beginning thus: "The orator of the human race to the legislature of the human race, sends greeting." On the 21st of April he again delivered a species of galimatias at the bar, relative to the declaration of war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia; proposed to the assembly to adhere for a year to a strict regimen, and ended by offering a patriotic gift of 12,000 livres; he obtained the honour of a seat among the members. On the 12th of August, he came to congratulate the assembly on the events of the 10th, and offered to levy a Prussian legion. In

his speech he called the king of Prussia the Sardanapalus of the North, and spoke abusively of the empress of Russia and the queen of France. On the 27th he begged the assembly to set a price on the heads of the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick; highly praised the action of Brutus Antkars-tron, the assassin of the king of Sweden, and, thanking the French people for the honour which they had done him in receiving him into their bosom, pronounced a long discourse, in which the following phrases were remarked: "Charles IX. had a successor, Louis will have none." "You know how to value the heads of philosophers; a price yet remains to be set on those of tyrants." "My heart is French, and my soul sans-culottes." His hatred against the Christian religion was as fervent as that he had conceived against the monarchy; he declared himself "the personal enemy of Jesus Christ." In September, 1792, he was deputed from Oise to the convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. in the name of the human race, and added, "No less do I condemn to death the infamous Frederic William." In 1792 he published a little work, entitled, "the Universal Republic." He there laid it down as a principle, "that the people was the sovereign of the world, nay, that it was God;" that "France was the cradle and rallying point of the people, God;" that "fools alone believed in a Supreme Being," &c. &c. He also presented to the convention a new attack on Christianity, under the title of, Certainty of the Proofs of Mahometanism; and proposed the erection of a statue to the philosophical curate Jean Meslier, who had been burnt as a sorcerer. He fell under the suspicions of Robespierre, was arrested as a Hébertist, and condemned to death on the 24th of March, 1794. He died with great firmness, and on his way to execution lectured Hébert on materialism "to prevent him from yielding to religious feelings in his last moments." He even asked to be executed after all his accomplices "in order to have time to

establish certain principles during the fall of their heads."

COBENZL (J. PHILIPPE, le comte DE) vice-chancellor of the court and state under Joseph II. and Leopold, till the death of Prince Kaunitz, the chancellor. At the time of the insurrection of Brabant, he went thither to begin negotiations; but the states refused to receive him, and he retired to Luxembourg, where he published a declaration, by which the emperor revoked all the edicts which had occasioned the tumults, and set things again on their old footing. He then withdrew to his own estate, and seemed without influence till after the peace of Lunéville, when he was sent ambassador extraordinary to Paris, through the credit of his cousin Louis de Cobenzl, though they had not till then been very intimate. In the month of November, 1805, M. de Cobenzl left Paris, hostilities having recommenced, and refused the situation of ambassador after the treaty of Presburg.

COBOURG (F. J.) prince of Saxony, honoured with the grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa, field marshal of his Imperial and Royal Majesty's armies, was commander in chief of the Austrian army against the Turks in 1790, and gained the most splendid advantages in conjunction with Suwarow, with whom he then contracted a most intimate friendship. Having, in 1793, taken the command of the armies in the Low Countries, he beat the French at Aldenhoven, drove them from Aix-la-Chapelle and Liège, gained the battle of Nérvinde, and in a month made himself complete master of the Low Countries. On the 5th of April he published a declaration, dated from Mons, in which he offered to re-establish the constitution of 1791 in France. He added, on his word of honour, that it was not his intention to make conquests; that if any place surrendered to him he would look on it as a trust, and that the Austrian troops should enter France only as they were wanted to assist in re-

establishing order: Dumourier even declared to his army, that the prince of Cobourg had promised him 30,000 men for this purpose. Four days afterwards appeared a fresh proclamation, annulling what he had declared in the former, on the ground that Dumourier's army had refused to follow its leader to assist him in executing his designs. The former manifesto had been issued in concert with Dumourier, with whom he had treated, who even delivered up to him the commissioners of the convention, and superior orders obliged him to retract. New successes made M. de Cobourg master of Condé, Valenciennes, and Quesnoy, of which he took possession in the emperor's name, and this sufficiently explains his retraction. A Frenchman, no less distinguished for his birth than for his courage, having begged to mount the breach of Valenciennes first, to plant the white standard there, this favour was refused him. The duke of York was afterwards repulsed before Dunkirk, and so was M. de Cobourg himself before Maubeuge, by general Jourdan. The campaign of 1794, however, opened under auspices favourable to him; he took possession of Landrecies, and his advanced posts penetrated as far as Guise; but that was the term of his success; and the corps of Clairfait having been repulsed at Tournay, after contests equally bloody and numerous, the prince de Cobourg lost the battle of Fleurus himself, was obliged to abandon his conquests, and soon quitted the command of the combined troops. Those who had proclaimed him the first general in Europe at the time of his success, refused him any kind of merit as soon as he had met with *défaits*, and, after having been the terror of the departments of the North, where his name was not pronounced without fear, he survived his reputation, which was eclipsed by generals whom he scarcely considered as his scholars. Military men own that, without wanting talent and knowledge, he had neither the age nor the disposition necessary for adopting the new tactics invented

by his adversaries. He gave in his resignation in September, 1794, and from that time lived in retirement on his estates.

COCHON DE LAPPARENT (C.) a counsellor at Fontenay, was, in 1789, supplementary deputy from the tiers-état of the seneschalate of Poitou to the states-general, and took his seat there in the place of Thibaud, who remained in his province. On the 5th of December, 1789, he voted for the forced circulation of the notes of the bank of discount, and for erecting it into a national bank. On the 20th of February, 1790, he made a report on the affair of Brouillet, a printer at Toulouse, who was prosecuted by the court of that town for having propagated patriotic principles, and proposed to communicate the proceeding to the king; on the 26th of February, 1791, he was chosen secretary; on the 21st of May following, he presented a report on the events of Aix, the murder of Pascalis, La Roquette, and Guiramand; and procured the annulment of the proceedings begun at Aix, Toulon, and Marseilles, against Liautaud and others accused of the crime of treason. In 1792 he was deputed by the department of Deux-Sèvres to the national convention, where he voted, in January, 1793, for the death of Louis XVI.; he was chosen commissary to the army of the North, to replace the commissioners whom Dumourier had delivered up to the Austrians; he could not go to his head-quarters, and, remaining at Valenciennes, he thence employed agents, and circulated proclamations against him; on the 4th of April he announced that the volunteers, convinced of the treachery of Dumourier, had engaged in pursuit of him, and that that general, with some officers, and most of the hussars of Berchiny, had gone over to the enemy. He was at Valenciennes when that town was besieged, contributed to its defence, and long opposed any capitulation; on the 1st of August he quitted the town with the garrison. When he was recalled, he undertook, on the 6th, the defence

of general Ferrand, commander of the place, and said, that if there had been treason at Valenciennes, it came from the inhabitants and the regular troops. On the 19th of February, 1794, he was chosen secretary, entered into the committee of public safety in September, and, on the 8th of October, procured the nomination of Dumas, Canclaux, and Moulins, to the command of the armies of Brest, the West, and the Alps; on the 27th of January, 1795, he was again sent on a mission, and accompanied the army of the North into Holland. He was admitted into the council of ancients, after the session, spoke there, in December, on the danger of declaiming against the rich, and opposed several resolutions concerning the finances. The directory having appointed him, in Germinal, year 4, (April, 1796,) to the administration of the police, in Merlin's place, he acquitted himself of his new functions with zeal, and re-established order and superintendence in Paris, on the same footing as before the revolution. He denounced the conspiracy of Babeuf, and caused him to be arrested, with his accomplices. His zeal created him enemies; Tallien accused him of employing the baron de Batz and Dossonville, in a secret royalist negotiation to persecute the republicans; he denied the accusation, and declared that he had, on the contrary, given strict orders for seeking the former; the latter he praised for having served the republic well in the affair of Babeuf. On the 10th of September, 1796, he frustrated the conspiracy of the camp of Grenelle, where the Jacobins, to the number of 400, were cut in pieces, conformably to the arrangements which the ministry, aware of their project, had made with the military chiefs. On the 21st of January, 1797, he denounced Lavillehurnois, Brottier, and Duverne Depresle, royalist agents, and caused them to be brought before a military committee; declaring in his report, that "he knew not to what he ought to attribute the odious distinction of being placed in their list of ministers,

to be retained after the re-establishment of monarchy, with this observation, however, that he had voted for the death of Louis XVI." Cochon swore to oppose all the enemies of the republic, of whatever party they might be, and complained of the troubles occasioned by the unsworn priests. However, the Jacobins accused him of secretly favouring the emigrants, and even of being in correspondence with the royalists, and the party which then swayed in the councils honoured him with its confidence; on the 24th of May, 1797, he obtained 230 votes, when he contested with Barthélemy the vacant place in the directory; on the 24th of June he made a new report against the banished and returned priests, whom he accused of corrupting the public mind. The minister Cochon was, as has been seen, warmly devoted to the balancing system adopted by the directory as the principal spring of their government; and by which they alternately bore on the royalists and the demagogues; however, in the contest which began between the directory and the councils, he was suspected of favouring the latter. The directory being unable then to depend on him for the grand blow of the 18th Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1797,) filled his place a few days before with Lenoir-Laroché, and Dumolard announced this change to the council of 500, as the signal of the crisis. On the 18th Fructidor, Cochon was included in the list of those who were to be banished: but he was only confined at Oléron, which he quitted after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th November, 1799). In the beginning of 1800 he was appointed prefect of Vienne, and decorated, in 1804, with a legionary's cross. He quitted his prefecture, in 1805, to go to that of Deux-Nèthes, at Anvers.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS (J. M.) first appeared on the stage, and had little success. He played at Geneva, at the Hague, and at Lyon, where having been often hissed, he vowed the most cruel hatred to that town. The line of acting in which he played best,

was that of tyrants in tragedy. He went to Paris at the beginning of the revolution, and embraced the popular cause. Possessed of a fine face, a powerful voice, and great boldness, he became one of the orators of the meetings, and one of the oracles of the Jacobin club. At the end of 1791, he published the almanack of father Gérard, which gained the prize proposed by the society of Jacobins, for the work which should best prove to the people the advantages of the new constitution. On the 9th of April, 1792, he spoke in the name of the 40 soldiers of Chateauxvieux, who thanked the assembly for having taken them from the galleys; and, on the 10th of July, he appeared at the bar to accuse Lafayette; he then presumed to aspire to the administration, but was disappointed in his expectation. Prudhomme relates that, "having gone to his house, Collot complained of the king's conduct:" "Louis XVI." said he to him, "is not a patriot; if he were, ought he not to have appointed me minister of justice?" "Already," continues Prudhomme, "the fine black dress was ordered." He was one of the members of the municipality of the 10th of August, 1792, which appointed itself, and procured a declaration that Louis XVI. had forfeited his dignity. On that day Danton deprived him of the ministerial office to which he aspired, and he then contented himself with the place of member of the council of justice. "There is the Faubourg St. Germain, which will soon be evacuated," said he the next day to Robert de Paris; "we shall each be able to choose the hôtel that we please." This speech proves that he already foresaw the massacres of September, to which he was no stranger. He was appointed to the convention by the department of Paris, and, in the first meeting, demanded the abolition of royalty: on the 30th of October he solicited the infliction of the punishment of death on emigrants. On the 5th of November, 1792, deploring the individual misfortunes which the 2d of September had produced, he nevertheless declared that

the revolution would not have been effected without the events of that day. On the 18th he was sent to Nice, to quiet the troubles which had broken out in that town. At the time of Louis XVI.'s trial he sat at the top of the Montagne, by Robespierre's side, and voted for the king's death. Being sent to Orléans, after the pretended assassination of L. Bourdon, he proposed that vigorous measures should be taken against that commune, and caused it to be declared in a state of rebellion. It has been said of this man, who was successively surnamed the Tiger, and the Mitrailleur, that "he was the most active member of the committee of public safety, the most vehement of the Jacobins, and the most sanguinary of the terrorists:" indeed, after having distinguished himself by his inveteracy against monarchy and its defenders, he made himself remarked among those who contrived the events of the 31st of May, 1793, and persecuted the Girondins with the greatest rage. Before this period he had frequent altercations with Guadet, Louvet, &c. and treated as a conspiracy the proposal made by the Girondins to remove the convention to Bourges. On the 27th of May, he sharply attacked the president Isnard; reproached Duchâtel for having come ill and in his night-cap to vote in favour of Louis XVI. and in the course of June set himself up against the communes which were exciting civil war, and pleading for the liberty of the confined deputies. On the 13th of the same month he was chosen president; afterwards had a short mission into the departments of Aisne and Oise; caused Garat, minister of the interior, to be arrested for a little while, and, on the 6th of September, was appointed to the committee of public safety, on the motion of Barère. On the 17th he combated the ideas of this committee concerning transportation, and approved the having recourse to this punishment. "We must transport none," said he, "we must destroy all the conspirators; let the places of their confinement be undermined, and the match always lighted to blow them up, if

they or their partisans dare to attempt new efforts against the republic." He proposed that tradesmen who should sell absolute necessities too dear, should be declared suspected persons. In October he appeared several times at the Jacobin club to defend Desfieux and Chateau-Neuf Randon. He there announced the conversion (ordered by him) of the chateau de Chantilly into a prison, where the rich were not better fed than the poor. On the 1st of November he came to take his leave before his departure for Lyon, and protested that the South should soon be purified. It is from about the time of this mission that his horrible celebrity takes its date. Arriving in the town in the beginning of November, he hastened to announce to the convention the honours that he had caused to be paid to the ashes of Châlier, and swore to avenge him. In Bertrand de Moleville's history of the revolution may be seen an account of the ridiculous festival that he caused to be celebrated in honour of that martyr to liberty. He desired the Jacobins of Paris to choose from among themselves some courageous sans-culottes, to expedite the punishment of the Lyonese; sent for a column of the revolutionary army, and organized the demolitions, the shootings, and the mitrillades, in order to make up for the slowness of the guillotine. The victims, when about to be shot, were bound to a cord fixed to the trees of the Brotteaux, and a picket of infantry marched round the place, firing successively on the condemned. The mitrillades were executed in the same place: those who were destined for this punishment, were ranged two by two on the edge of the ditches that had been dug to receive their bodies, and cannons loaded with all sorts of small bits of metal were then fired upon them, after which some troops of the revolutionary army dispatched the wounded with sabres or bayonets. Two women and a young girl having solicited the pardon of their husbands and brothers, he had them bound on the scaffold where their relations expired, and their blood spouted

out on them. On his return to Paris, Collot being denounced to the national convention by petitioners from Lyon, answered, that "the cannon had been fired but once on sixty of the most guilty, to destroy them with a single stroke." Then addressing himself to his colleagues: "Which of you," cried he, "would not have wished to hold the thunder-bolt to crush these traitors? Which of you would not have wished to give the scythe such a sweep as might mow them all down at once?" The assembly approved of his measures, and ordered that his speech should be printed. From this period, Collot appeared oftener in the tribune of the Jacobin club than in that of the convention; he undertook the defence of Ronsin there, and declared that he had done the greatest services in his mission at Lyon. He made a speech on the depression of the patriots, announced that Gail-
lard, the best friend of Châlier, had killed himself in despair, and exhorted the society to reject every idea of moderation: "Let us remain Jacobins," said he, "let us remain Montagnards, and let us save liberty." In the beginning of January, 1794, he attacked Philippeaux and the friends of Danton; said that the work on the Vendée, published by this deputy, was the occasion of the divisions that had broken out among the patriots, reproached its author with having calumniated the generals of the Vendéan army; then said that Camille Desmoulins professed opinions which were not those of the society, but desired that he should not be judged by his work, (the *Old Cordelier*) which he called his debauch of mind, with the aristocrats; and added, that he had served the revolution too well to be punished, and that he should not forget France Free, and the Attorney-General of the Lantern. He concluded with a simple censure of this deputy, and voted for the exclusion of Philippeaux. A few days after he proposed a discussion of the crimes of the English government. "It is from this tribune," said he, "that we must invade England; it is the gold of Pitt which has fomented all

the misunderstandings that have prevailed, and still prevail among the patriots." On the 21st of January, Collot was charged by the society to prepare the act of accusation of all kings. Shortly after he pronounced an eulogium there, on Carrier, and on the bravery of Westermann, who, on the 10th of August, had assisted to level the throne and the tyrant, with the dust; then he cried, "it would have been happy for him if he had died in those glorious days; now there is no knowing how he will end." On the 6th of March he spoke there on the divisions between the Cordeliers and the Jacobins, which he attributed to malevolence, and implored the support of the society for the committees of public safety and general security. The society of Sedan having written to the Jacobins that they treated the aristocrats "with gentleness and toleration, considering them as strayed sheep," Collot opposed these new principles. On the 23d of May, 1794, returning home at one o'clock in the morning, he was attacked by Admiral, who fired at him twice with a pistol, but both times in vain. In consequence of this Barère went through a long detail, in which he called to mind that Collot d'Herbois had been first to proclaim the republic. On Collot's entrance the convention greeted him with loud applause, and resolved that the condition of Geoffroy, who had been wounded in stopping the assassin, should be inquired into, and that the account of his health should be every day delivered to the assembly. On the 28th of June he presented him to the president, who gave him and his family the fraternal kiss, in the midst of applauses. The importance which this adventure gave him, both in the convention, of which he was nominated president, and elsewhere, irritated the self-love of Robespierre, who could scarcely bear that any other than himself should attract attention. From this time these two men secretly vowed a profound hatred of each other; it broke out on the 9th of Thermidor, when Collot was one of the first informers against Robespierre in

the tribune, and, a month after, was himself denounced by Lecointre de Versailles, as one of the executioners of France; but this accusation was not ripe, and was declared calumnious. On the 4th of October, he was again denounced by Legendre, as an accomplice with Robespierre, "whom he had attacked," said he, "only because he was jealous of him." At last, on the 27th of December, 1794, on the report of Merlin de Douai, the convention decreed that there were grounds for examining into the conduct of Collot, &c. and into that of Saladin, and, on the 2d of March, 1795, ordered his provisional arrest. Collot demanded the discussion, point by point, of the faults which were imputed to him, declared that all the arrests were made out in the office of general police, which was under the direction of St. Just; that he had not signed any of them, but had signed many liberations. Garnier de Saintes, Monestier, Thirion, and Foussedoire, undertook his defence, and mentioned several facts in justification of his conduct. During the course of these debates broke out the Jacobinical insurrection of the 12th of Germinal, (1st of April, 1795,) and the convention hastened to decree the transportation of Collot d'Herbois to Guiana. Six weeks after, a new insurrection involved the convention in great dangers, and it repealed its first decree, and ordered that Collot and his accomplices should be tried by the criminal tribunal of Charente. But when the courier who carried this decree arrived, Collot was at sea, on his way to Cayenne. Scarcely had he arrived there when he endeavoured to stir up the blacks against the whites. He was then confined in the fort of Sinamary, and one day, tormented with a violent fever, he drank a bottle of brandy, which reduced him to the greatest extremity. At last, on the 8th of January, 1796, while he was carried in a litter to the hospital of Cayenne, he expired in dreadful torments, reproaching himself for his crimes. Collot had enjoyed a pension of 1200 livres: he had published some pamphlets; and

a great number of theatrical pieces, not one of which deserves mention.

CONDE (L. J. DE BOURBON, prince of) born on the 9th of August, 1736, married on the 3d of May, 1753, to a princess of Rohan-Soubise, who died seven years after. He distinguished himself when very young in the military career, and commanded with success during the seven years' war. He early manifested his hatred of the revolutionary principles, quitted France in 1789, and, in September, 1790, published a manifesto, in which he protested against the French constitution. It was nearly at this period that devastations began to be committed on his magnificent château de Chantilly, and the cannons which adorned it were carried off. In June, 1791, the national assembly decreed that his property should be confiscated, and that he should be declared a traitor to the country if he did not immediately return into the French territory; and the king sent M. Duveyrier to him, to carry him an invitation on this subject. In the month of September following he wrote to Louis XVI. to declare to him that he was resolved to perish rather than consent to the degradation of the throne and the destruction of the monarchy. He was at that time beginning to assemble around him a body of French emigrants, with whom he fought, first at Bertsheim, in October, 1793, where he charged in person at the head of his troop, with his son, who was wounded by a shot in his right hand; then at Biberach, in October, 1796, where he for six hours covered the precipitate retreat of the Austrians, and saved their baggage; and lastly, at Steinstadt, on the 24th of the same month, where he had an officer of engineers killed by a bomb, between him and the duke de Berry. In 1793 he pronounced a funeral oration on Louis XVI. in 1795 he made a proclamation on the death of the son of that monarch, who had been confined in the Temple, and whom the royalists had acknowledged king, under the name of Louis XVII. Towards the end of the same year

he approached the frontiers of Jura, meditated an invasion at Bâle, by the aid of friends in the interior, and especially of general Pichegru ; but in these projects he failed. At last, in 1797, after the 18th of Fructidor, the directory published his correspondence with the deputy Imbert Colomès, and Pichegru. When Austria made peace with France in the same year, 1797, he went into the Russian service ; his corps was quartered in Poland, and he himself went to Petersburg, where Paul I. treated him in a manner which proved to him that he had not forgotten the reception which the count du Nord had formerly met with at Chantilly. The emperor assigned to him the property of the territory of Dubno, and he remained in that country till the interests of the second coalition called him again to the Rhine. Some Russian troops having marched towards Switzerland in 1799, the army of Condé followed them, and appeared at Constance only just in time to witness there the disasters of the Austro-Russian army. Paul I. having then abruptly separated from the coalition, Condé's army went into the pay of England, and served with the Austrians in the campaign of 1800, after which it was dismissed, and its leader went and settled in England.

CONDORCET (M. J. A. N. CARITAT, marquis DE) born at Ribemont, in Picardy, on the 17th of September, 1743, of a family, natives of the Vennaisin. Not possessing any fortune, he early made himself illustrious by his talents, and especially by the protection of M. de la Rochefoucaud, who obtained pensions for him, and introduced him to the learned and the powerful. In 1764, at the age of 21, he presented to the Academy of Sciences an Essay on the differential Calculus, which that body judged worthy of being classed with the works of foreign learned men. This essay was followed by another, in which he undertook to answer the celebrated problem of the three bodies, the objects of the greatest mathematicians' labours ; the reputation

which he acquired by this work gained him a place in the Academy of Sciences, of which he was afterwards appointed secretary. He justified this choice by various works on the exact sciences, and by several eulogiums on his fellow-members. In 1777 he was intrusted with that of the duke de la Vrillière; and M. de Maurepas reproaching him for delaying so long to pronounce it, Condorcet declared to him, that he would never praise such a minister. This answer piqued M. de Maurepas, who prevented him, during his whole life, from being admitted into the French academy. The doors of it were not opened to him till 1782, and he pronounced there eulogiums on Euler and d'Alembert; he afterwards published the life of Turgot and that of Voltaire, of whom he was a most zealous admirer. During the American war he wrote in favour of liberty, defended that of the negroes, developed the abuses of despotism, and shewed, in almost all his works, something of his republican principles. At the beginning of the revolution he embraced the popular party with ardour, and, with Cérutti, edited the *Village Paper*. In 1791 he was designated by the Jacobins for the dauphin's governor, and appointed commissioner of the treasury, which, at his desire, took the name of National Treasury. Being chosen, in September, 1791, deputy from Paris to the legislative assembly, he was secretary on the 3d of October; spoke on emigration on the 15th, distinguished the emigrants into two classes, and desired the infliction of the punishment of death on those only who should be taken in arms. In December he supported the project of declaring war on the king of Hungary and Bohemia, and presented a scheme of declaration containing the principles which were to direct the politics of *regenerated* France. In February, 1792, he presided in the assembly, and, in March, proposed to the Jacobins to declare that the king was considered as having abdicated; it was proved to him that this step was premature. On the 19th of June

he desired the assembly to celebrate the anniversary of the destruction of nobility, by burning the letters of nobility which should be found in the archives, in the chests of chapters, &c.; this was decreed. After the 10th of August he edited the address to the French nation and to Europe, giving an account of the motives which had occasioned the king's suspension to be pronounced. Becoming a member of the convention, he, in November 1792, delivered a speech to urge the assembly to have Louis XVI. tried by some deputies from the departments, and to reserve to itself only the right of mitigating the sentence. At this time the empress of Russia and the king of Prussia had his name struck from the list of the Academies of Petersburg and Berlin. When, in January, 1793, the king was tried, he condemned him to chains, the severest of punishments, he said, except death; at the meeting, on the 19th, he voted for delaying the execution of his capital punishment, and urged the propriety of abolishing this punishment in future. On the 26th of March he was made a member of the original committee of public safety. Ever since the 10th of October, 1792, he had been labouring in the constitutional committee, and had formed a plan, which was going to be adopted, when the revolution of May the 31st brought forth the constitution of 1793. Condorcet wrote against it, and, on the 8th of July, was denounced by Chabot, as a partisan of the Girondists. A warrant for arresting and bringing him to the bar being issued, he concealed himself, and on the 3d of October, was accused as Brissot's accomplice. He took refuge for some time at the house of a minister of state, Garat; a lady gave him an asylum, he remained in concealment at her house till the end of August, 1794, and composed there a work, entitled, *On the Progress of the Human Mind*. A decree of the 28th of July had outlawed him. Another decree menaced with death those who should give shelter to outlawed persons. Condorcet, informed by

the journals of this last decree, said, with emotion, to the generous woman who had received him, "I must leave you; the law is against me."—"If the law is against you," answered she, "humanity is with you." Notwithstanding her efforts to detain him, he quitted her house, went through the barriers of Paris without a passport, dressed in a plain waistcoat, and having a cap on his head. His intention was to conceal himself for a few days at the house of an old friend (Suard) who resided in the neighbourhood of Seaux; but, when he reached his house, his friend was at Paris, and the fugitive was obliged to conceal himself several nights in some quarries, through fear of being recognised. Pressed by hunger, he ventured to enter a little ale-house at Clamart; his eagerness in eating, his long beard, his anxious air, were remarked by a member of the revolutionary committee of the place, who caused him to be arrested. When taken before the committee, he declared that his name was Simon, and that he was an old servant; but, having been searched, a Horace which he had with him, with marginal notes written in Latin with a pencil, became the cause of his ruin. "You tell us that you were a servant," cried the peasant who was interrogating him; "I should rather think that you are one of the ci-devans who had servants of their own." This man had him carried to Bourg-la-Reine; but, as they were taking him thither on foot, he fainted at Châtillon, and it was found necessary to mount him on a vine-dresser's horse. On his arrival at Bourg, he was shut up in a dungeon, and forgotten for 24 hours; the man who went the next day to carry him a little bread and water, found him motionless and cold. It appears that Condorcet, losing all hope, perished either by a quick poison, which it is said that he always had about him, or of inanition and faintness, being worn out with want and fatigue. There have been greater geometricians than he, but few have earlier announced more distinguished talents; there have

been philosophers who have thrown more light upon metaphysics, political economy, and legislation, but no one has extended his labours over more objects of importance. His erudition was vast and profound, but his style was more suited to discussion and sarcasm, than it was noble and elevated, and his ideas were not always just. He had read every thing, and forgotten nothing, from the poetical tales, to the writings of the civilians of the 11th century; from the romance of the day, to the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions. Condorcet, whom d'Alembert called, "a burning mountain covered with snow," was the friend of the most distinguished writers. If his political conduct was not blameless, yet his morals were so, and his disposition, not exempt from pride, almost always shewed itself mild and obliging. It will not however be forgotten, that he was the author of that terrible saying, "Peace with cottages; war on castles." Condorcet pronounced at the academy eulogiums on Buffon, d'Alembert, Jussieu, Bernouilly, Trudaine, &c.; he published a prodigious number of works on the sciences, which are among the papers of the academy, and many pamphlets on the revolution, which are no longer to be found any where. Dyaunière, a member of the institute, has published an account of his life and writings.

CONSTANTINE PAULOWITZ, grand-duke of Russia, second son of Paul I. born on the 8th of May, 1779, and married on the 26th of February, 1796, to a princess of Saxe Cobourg, whom he afterwards sent back to her family. This active, impetuous young prince, (to whom it is said that Catherine his grandmother gave the name of Constantine, in order to attach him in some sort to her projects on the empire of the East) served with distinction, under general Suworow, in the campaign of 1799, against France; he was expected, in the beginning of 1800, at the army of prince Charles; but the successive defeats of the Russians in Swit-

erland hastened his return to St. Petersburg. On the 1st of September, 1802, he again left that city to go to the camp of Kremsfeld; on the 28th of October following he went to Vienna, and during his stay there the emperor presented him with the fine regiment of Veizay, with the title of general feldzeugmeister. The grand-duke and the arch-duke Charles treated each other with the greatest distinction, and their reception of one another was very friendly; which was the more remarked as, in the winter of 1800, after the retreat of Suworow and Korsakow, these two princes had been supposed to have had some pretty warm disputes. On the 17th of November following the grand-duke was returned to St. Petersburg, and appears to live on the best terms with his brother Alexander. He left it in October, 1805, at the head of a division destined to act against France, and arrived, at the end of November, at Olmutz in Moravia. He was present at the battle of Austerlitz, and, a few days after, went to Berlin, where he was received extremely well, and with great demonstrations of pleasure; vain efforts were made there to reconcile him to his wife. He returned to Petersburg in the month of February, 1806.

CONTI (L. F. J. DE BOURBON, prince of) born on the 1st of September, 1734, married in 1759 a princess of the same house. When the first symptoms of the revolution manifested themselves, he declared against the projects of reform, and, in 1787, addressed two memorials, one to the assembly of notables, and the other to the king, on the danger in which the monarchy was. He, however, took the civic oath in 1790, and, on this occasion, received a visit from the market-women, who congratulated him on his patriotism. In 1793 he was included in the decree relative to the Bourbons who had remained in France. He pleaded to the convention that his health did not permit him to be transferred to Marseilles, and requested a less distant town for his

place of confinement, observing that he had taken all the oaths required by the law, and fulfilled the duties of a good citizen. His request was not granted; he was taken to Marseilles, and confined in fort St. John. Having been tried and acquitted, he in vain desired permission to retire to some state of Italy at peace with France. After the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (28th of July, 1794,) the convention granted him some pecuniary assistance. In September, 1797, after the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor, he set out for Spain, in virtue of a law which expelled all the Bourbons from France, and he has not since quitted that country. His wife was a very amiable woman, but he never would cohabit with her, pretending that he had been imposed on in the picture that had been given him of her; nevertheless he always treated her with great attention. In the revolution of the parliaments in 1771, he was the only one of the princes of the blood who did not sign the protests; he always remained attached to the king, and was the bearer of his orders for the suppression of the court of exchequer.

CORDAY D'ARMANS (M. A. C.) daughter of John Francis Corday, gentleman, and of Charlotte Godier, born at St. Saturnin, near Séez, in Normandy, lived at Caen, with her relation Madame Coutelier de Bréteville. She went to Paris on the 12th of July, 1793; the next day desired a meeting with Marat, presented herself at his house on the 14th, about seven o'clock in the evening, and wrote him a note which gained her entrance into his closet just as he was come out of the bath. After a few moments conversation on the troubles of Calvados, Marat having said, that the members of the convention who were at the head of the confederates of Caen, should soon ascend the scaffold, she drew a poniard from her bosom, and with a single blow put an end to his life and his fury. She remained calm after this assassination, without making any attempt to escape: when the armed force arrived, she

put herself under their protection, and was taken to the Abbaye. It appears that she had no accomplices, and that the spirit which then animated Calvados, had alone heated her naturally ardent brain. Charlotte Corday was not a royalist: tutored by the Girondins, she desired a republican form of government, and abhorred anarchy. It has been believed that the death of a lover, occasioned by Marat, had kindled her hatred of that monster. Prudhomme even asserts that this lover was the young Belsunce, denounced by the Friend of the People, and massacred at Caen, on the 11th of August, 1789: these facts are at least doubtful. Before Charlotte Corday assassinated Marat, she had seen at Paris only the deputies Fauchet and Duperret; they were suspected of being accomplices, but the trial, as well as the depositions of the accused, fully exculpated them. The long interrogatory which she went through is curious, on account of the courage, the calmness, and the dignity which she maintained before her judges. Among different insidious questions, she was asked whether the priest to whom she confessed at Caen, had or had not taken the oaths; she answered, that she had no confessor. From her prison she wrote to her father and to the deputy Barbaroux, who was then taking refuge in Caen: in her letter to him she gave an account of all she had done in Paris, and was not sparing of pleasantries on the weakness Fauchet had betrayed when confronted with her; while, on the other hand, she commended the wisdom and firmness of Duperret. In this sort of testament she treated her action as a step toward peace, and charged Barbaroux to inform Wimpfen, who commanded the federalist troops, that Marat's death was a victory for him. On the 17th she was led to execution, and ascended the scaffold, covered like an assassin, with a red garment. When her condemnation and the confiscation of all her property to the republic were pronounced, she addressed these words to Chauveau Lagarde, her defender: " You

have defended me with delicacy and generosity, the only way in which I would have been defended; I thank you for it, and to give you a proof of the esteem with which you have inspired me, I commission you to pay the little I owe in the prison." She originally desired to have Doulcet de Pontécoulant for her defender, but he refused this delicate office; and she, before her execution, wrote to him thus: "Doulcet is a coward for refusing to defend me when the thing was so easy." A Paris journal which, in 1797, gave the genealogy of Charlotte Corday, proved that she was descended from Peter Corneille. Another paper gave the following account of her death: "In her way to the scaffold she heard nothing but applause and acclamation, yet by a smile alone discovered what she felt. When she had ascended the place of execution her face still glowed with the hue of pleasure, and even in her last moments, the handkerchief which covered her bosom having been removed, her cheeks were suffused with the interesting blush of modesty." At the time of her death she wanted three months of 25; she was beautiful, and gifted with all the graces of her sex. Her education she had received in a convent, but on leaving it she retained only the feeling of the duties incumbent on her sex; her mind she had herself formed by the study of philosophy, particularly the writings of the abbé Raynal, to which she was very partial, and which she frequently quoted, a habit which in some measure gave her the air of a learned lady; yet, notwithstanding this slight weakness, she was a great character, very rashly sacrificed.

COTTIN (Madame) authoress of several much admired novels, the first of which was *Claire d'Albe*, in 1797; and the year following, *Malvina*; then *Amelia Mansfield*. In 1805 a second edition of these works was called for, and Madame Cottin, who had hitherto published her writings anonymously, yielded to the entreaties of her friends, who urged her to declare herself. At the same time she published

Mathilde, a work longer and still more elaborate than the preceding.

COUTHON (G.) surnamed Cato during the reign of terror, was born at Orsay, in the department of Puy de Dôme, in 1756; was an advocate at Clermont, and president of the tribunal in that city. He was deputed from Puy de Dôme to the legislature and to the convention. Before this period he enjoyed in his own country a reputation for gentleness and integrity, yet he embraced revolutionary principles with astonishing eagerness, and, during the sitting of the convention, shewed himself the most ardent partisan of sanguinary measures. From his first coming into the legislative body he manifested a violent hatred to monarchical government; and when Louis XVI. came to the assembly on the 5th of October, 1791, Couthon desired that every member might remain standing or seated according to his pleasure, and that the words of Sire and Majesty should be dropped in speaking to the king. On the 7th of October he strenuously inveighed against the refractory priests and the ministers, and objected to inscribing on the verbal process the names of those who had informed against them that opinions might not be biassed. On the 20th he proposed declaring that Monsieur had lost his claims to the regency; he soon after called the public notice to the royalists in the camp at Jalès; obtained a hearing at the bar for those soldiers who were delivered from the galleys, whither they had been sent on account of the affair at Nancy. On the 7th of January, 1792, he spoke with great eagerness to deprive the king of the *veto* which had been granted him by the constitution. On the 29th of May he and Bazire together attacked the king's constitutional guard, and cried out, "the time is come when the assembly must display an energetic character. There is a great conspiracy, the clue to which is in the palace of the Tuileries." Prudhomme relates, that Couthon was bathing at the waters of St. Amand at the crisis of August the

10th, 1792; but that it was in his chamber at Paris that the duke of Orleans, Danton, Marat, Petion, Robespierre, and others, assembled to arrange this insurrection. At the opening of the session of the national convention on the 21st of September, 1792, Couthon was the first who, prejudging the question of the abolition of monarchy, proposed an oath of hatred to royalty and every species of tyranny, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the people. In December he prevailed with the convention itself to try Louis XVI. In January, 1793, he voted for his death, and eagerly opposed any delay in its execution. Couthon, deformed and lame, was the only member of the assembly who was permitted to speak sitting, and no member was so seldom interrupted, yet the real period of his influence takes its date from the fall of the Girondins, whom he had for a short time apparently joined, in order the more surely to destroy them. On the 1st of May he declaimed against a threatening petition from the suburb St. Antoine, declared it to be counter-revolutionary, urged the prosecution of its authors, and obtained a decree that the nominal appeal should take place when desired by 100 members. On the 27th of May he began to declare against the Gironde, by attacking the president Imard, who refused to suffer Robespierre to speak, and was added to the committee of public safety. On the 31st of May he strongly objected to Guadet's proposal of accusing those factious spirits who had given the signal for insurrection; and, on the 2d of June, called with great fury for a decree of arrest against the chiefs of his party, all of whom he loaded with the most opprobrious revilings. The applause he on this occasion obtained, drew on him the attention of Robespierre; he became his tool, and favourite reporter, whenever any odious measures were to be proposed. He and some others offered at this period to go to Bourdeaux as hostages, to answer for the deputies of that city who were put under arrest; but no sooner

was the triumph of the Montagne secure than he desisted from this sort of temporizing. He opposed the institution of juries, treating it as a splendid vision; he obtained a decree, importing that the revolution of May the 31st had saved the country; proposed to declare Biroteau, and all those who in concert with him endeavoured to establish a plan of resistance in Lyons, traitors; accused Buzot and Barbaroux of having sent Charlotte Corday to assassinate Marat, and caused all the deputies of Calvados to be arrested. On the 21st of August he was sent to the army of the Alps and of Lyons, the siege of which he brought forward immediately on his arrival, by summoning 60,000 men from the neighbouring departments. He undertook the defence of Chateau-Neuf-Randon, one of the commissioners to that army, and accused Dubois Crancé and Gauthier de l'Ain of occasioning the delays in the siege which were complained of to the convention. In the month of October he desired the Jacobins to send 40 upright representatives to fulfil the functions of administration in the city after its surrender. He presided at the execution of the rebel chiefs, and began to put in force the decree which ordered the demolition of Lyons; he was carried in an arm chair to the Place de Bellecour, where two superb fronts were to be first destroyed, "in order," as he said, "to humble the pride of the Lyonnese;" his hammer gave the first blow, and he said to Chateau-Neuf-Randon, who then struck, "I condemn thee to be demolished in the name of the law." Couthon, on his return, gave an account of his revolutionary operations, and requested for Châlier the honours of the Pantheon. On the 21st he was chosen president; and on the 22d of January, 1794, he proposed that the deputies should join the Jacobins to celebrate the anniversary of Louis XVI.'s death; he then consecrated this maxim: "Death to tyrants; peace to cottages." On the 7th of May he ordered Robespierre's declaration concerning the institution

of a festival to the Supreme Being, to be translated into all languages; and in the Jacobin society inveighed against materialism and atheism. He urged the society to draw up an accusation against all kings, which he proposed to lay before the tribunal of public opinion, "that no tyrant might find a heaven to give light to him, or an earth to bear him," and was one of the members commissioned to draw up this act. In it he accused the Hébertists and the Dantonists of conspiring against Robespierre, and attributed to both parties a scheme for delivering Louis XVI.'s son from the Temple, and for placing the crown on his brow. He caused a declaration to be made, that the English government had committed treason against humanity, and that the minister, Pitt, was the enemy of the human race. On the 10th of June he obtained the famous law of that day, for hastening the judgments of the revolutionary tribunal, and complained, that it had hitherto taken too many precautions. "It is less necessary," said he, "to punish than to annihilate our enemies. Indulgence is criminal, and clemency parricidal; he who wishes to subject the public safety to the prejudices of the courts of justice and the circumlocution of pleaders, is a fool or a villain, desirous, by forms of law, to destroy his country and humanity." This horrible speech, which brought all the citizens, and even all the convention, under the ax of the committee, met some opposition, which Couthon called perfidious, and the whole convention, without murmuring, signed its death-warrant. A fortnight afterwards Couthon, in the Jacobin society, conjured up the spirits of Hébert and Danton, whom, he said, he saw "scattering division among the patriots, and seeking to depreciate the committees, which were painted in unlawful secret meetings, under the hideous features of Syllas and Neros. But," added he, "pure minded men have nothing to fear; those who tremble have themselves pronounced their sentence." On the 26th of July he warmly attacked

Tallien and Bourdon de l'Oise; on the 27th being accused by Fréron of a wish to ascend the throne, by trampling on the corpses of his colleagues, he only exclaimed: "I wished to make myself a king, I!!!" He was ordered for trial, and the armed force, commanded by Coffinhal, came to seize him, and conveyed him to the Guildhall: when he perceived they were going to lay hold on him, he struck himself but slightly with a dagger which had been given him, and feigned himself dead. On the 28th of July, 1794, he was executed, and suffered horribly before he died; his singular conformation, and the dreadful contraction of his limbs at that time, so incommoded the executioner while fastening him on the plank of the guillotine, that he was obliged to lay him on his side to give him the fatal blow; his torture lasted longer than that of fourteen other sufferers.

CUBIERES (M. DORAT PALEMEZEAUX, chevalier DE) a man of letters, born at Roquemaure, in the department of du Gard, on the 27th of September, 1752. While yet very young, he came to Paris and overwhelmed the public with works of all kinds, which are however deficient in vigour and energy. He has written much against priests, and his muse has celebrated various periods of the revolution. Cubières embraced the cause of the Jacobins, still retaining that easiness of character which distinguished him; and his readiness in bending to all events, in taking the colour of circumstances, has induced the more candid to consider him as weak, and the majority to regard him as dangerous and unprincipled. Attached as a subaltern to the car of terror under Chaumette and Robespierre, he composed odes in honour of Carrier, wrote Marat's panegyric, and published several volumes of revolutionary poetry. Every body knows the answer he received from Chaumette, to whose wife he wanted to dedicate a collection of verses. "My wife," said the other, "is a woman of literature; her works are in that drawer." Then opening it, he shewed the poet some old stockings which his

wife was mending for him.' Cubières was a member of the council-general of the commune which established itself on the 10th of August, 1792. Prudhomme, speaking of this, relates, "that in order to be on that day appointed one of the elective body, he declared, in the tribune of the section of unity, that his mother had committed a crime in making him noble, for his father was not so." When, inspecting in his turn at the Temple, he saw the scrupulosity with which Louis XVI. observed the fast of Ember-week, and performed his devotions, he gave an account of these particulars, and inferred that the king was devout, consequently a monster, as Louis XI. and Philip II. of Spain had been devout and oppressors. On the 18th of April, 1794, he delivered at the office of the commune various attestations, averring that neither his father nor his mother belonged to the order of nobility, and complaining that the publishers of his works had prefixed to his name the title of chevalier. He offered to resign the place of secretary-general to the commune, in conformity with the law which excluded all the nobility from public offices, a law in which by the ignorance of the printers he was included. He continued to appear, though always in a subaltern character, among the Jacobins, never having been able to equal the trifling abilities of Dorat, whose name he took through vanity, under pretence of a violent admiration of him. His character is thus summed up by Madame Roland: "Cubières, true to the double character of insolence and meanness, so strongly depicted on his disgusting face, preached up sans-culottism, as he formerly sung the Graces; made verses to Marat, as he used to do to Iris; and bloody without rage, as he had been formerly in love without tenderness, he prostrates himself humbly before the idol of the day; be it Venus or Tantalus, he cares not, provided he crawl and eat. An unmeaning flatterer, a fulsome complimenter, weakly vain, and meanly civil, he astonishes good sense, and displeases reason more than any being

ever yet seen." In 1805 he was satirized by several journalists, on account of a bad tragedy which had fallen into his hands, and which he attributed to the great Corneille. He likewise altered Racine's *Phædra*, which was performed at the theatre de Moliere.

CUSTINES (A. P. Comte DE) born at Metz, on the 4th of February, 1740. At seven years of age he was appointed lieutenant in the regiment of St. Chamans, and followed Marshal Saxe in the campaign in the Low Countries, but being cashiered, in 1749, he resumed his studies at Paris, and left college to go into the king's regiment, and serve in the seven years' war, in the course of which he became a captain in the regiment of Schomberg. By the duke de Choiseul's interest he obtained a regiment of dragoons which bore his name, and which he commanded till 1780, when the court having ordered the regiment of Saintonge to America, Custines exchanged, led this body to the assistance of the Americans, and on his return, was made major-general. In 1789 he was deputed from the nobility of the bailiwick of Metz, and from the very first declared for the popular party, and took a part in those debates in which the left side triumphed over the ancient principles of the monarchy. On the 18th of July he caused patriotic militia to be established, and demanded a declaration of rights; on the 23d of October he called in question the right of the nation to sell the goods of the clergy. On the 16th of May, 1790, he proposed investing the king with the right of making peace and war; urged the abolition the princes' apanages, and the substitution of a pension. He also supported the scheme of creating assignats. On the 15th of February he made a motion for compelling those who had received private gifts from the court to make restitution, objected to every plan for a law against emigration; voted, on the 28th of March, for the convocation of a national convention in case the king should fly; and afterwards suggested that the present constituent members

ought not to be eligible to the projected legislative body. On the 20th of June, at the time of Louis the XVIth's departure, he protested his devotion to the assembly, and took an oath of fidelity to it. In the debate concerning the disorder of the army he complained of the want of discipline among the troops, and of the effeminacy of the officers, quoting the example of field-marshal Lawdon, who killed two soldiers with his own hand, and thus put a stop to a sedition. After the session he served in the armies, and, in May, 1792, seized the passes of Porentruy. In June he was appointed commander in chief of the army of the Lower Rhine, and was almost at the same time denounced by the Jacobins. The affair fell, however, at that time, to the ground; on the 2d of August he was recalled to command the camp at Soissons, of which he complained, and was again dispatched to the Rhine, where he opened the campaign by seizing Spire on the 29th of September. On the 1st of October he wrote to the convention to denounce general Kellermann, whom he accused of thwarting the execution of his plans, by refusing to co-operate in them, either through jealousy or treason. He next levied a contribution in the city of Spire, accused the canons of being zealous in the cause of the emigrants, and transmitted an intercepted letter from the duke of Bourbon. He then entered Worms; on the 21st of the same month he seized Mayence, and on the 23d Frankfort on the Maine, where he laid heavy imposts. A few days after he published a manifesto, in which he pressed the king of Prussia to make peace, called the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel "a corporal, a monster, a tiger," and declared "that the day of judgment for the princes of Germany was come." No sooner was this manifesto communicated to the governor of Hanau, who was ready to capitulate, than he broke off all negotiation; the troops of Hesse hastened to his relief, and Custines was soon driven from Frankfort by the Prussians, and obliged to shut himself up in Mayence, which

he had fortified. Disorder had then attained its climax in the French armies, and Custines, instead of remedying it by degrees, and with moderation, drew on himself the hatred of his troops, by an injudicious and misplaced severity. At the very beginning of the campaign of 1793 he left Mayence, which was immediately besieged by the allies; being afterwards, in the month of March, driven from Worms, he was obliged to return to Alsace. Complaints began to be made of him in all quarters: he accused Beurnonville of his ill success, on account of the evacuation of the posts of the Vosges, for which he had given orders; he also compromised Kellermann, and wanted to resign in April; but the convention begged him, in the name of the country, not to abandon the command. At this period the Jacobins, suspecting the existence of a party which was desirous to treat with the duke of Brunswick, directed their suspicions on Custines. He was accused by the representatives, Soubrany, Ruamps, and Montaut, of corresponding with the duke. Custines complained bitterly of these accusations, tendered his resignation, and explained his conduct by declaring that the letter in question was one by which he demanded the delivery of captain Boos, who, he said, had had the audacity to pretend to be intrusted with a commission from him to procure the surrender of Mayence. The convention, satisfied for the time with these explanations, confirmed him, at the end of May, in the command of the army of the North, of which he had time only to visit the posts. Being attacked with new bitterness in the journals of Marat and Lavaux; he complained of it to the convention, and affecting a great devotion to the Montagne, which had just triumphed over the party of the Gironde; he transmitted to it the letters and decrees which had been addressed to him by Wimphen and the Girondins; but Marat and Billaud-Varennes not ceasing to denounce him, an order from the committee of public safety summoned him to Paris, in July, 1793. He expressed a desire

to be presented to the convention, "in order to offer to that body the homage of his respect and of his submission to the one and indivisible republic." Bazire soon after denounced him as chief of a party which was struggling in his favour; pretended that "Long live Custines!" had been cried out at the Palais-royal, and proposed his arrest, which was decreed. He was first confined at the Abbaye, then removed to the Luxembourg, and solicited a trial, that he might, as he said, have it in his power to confound his calumniators; on the 28th of July, Barère, after a report of his conduct, caused a decree of accusation to be passed against him. On the 15th of August the revolutionary tribunal began to arrange his trial. Custines defended himself during all the debates with great presence of mind, and three of his aides de camp had the courage to come and bear testimony in his favour, but his death had been resolved on, and, on the 27th of August he was condemned. One of the jurymen, named Dumont, published a letter on the intrigues which had been carried on in the tribunal itself, to turn the current of opinion against the accused. When he was brought back to hear his sentence, he affected on his entrance an air of gravity and confidence which vanished when he remarked the silence of the assembly and the disappearance of his defender, Tronçon Ducoudray: "I still retain my conscience," cried he; "I die calm and innocent." On returning to the register-office, he threw himself on his knees, and remained there more than two hours; asked for a confessor, whom he prevailed on to stay the whole night by him; wrote to his son to recommend to him the care of his fame, and before he died, exhibited tokens of the greatest weakness.

DACIER (B. J.) born at Valognes, on the 1st of April, 1742. He was a member of the national institute, and formerly perpetual secretary of the academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres, but adopted revolutionary principles, and was appointed a municipal officer and elector of the commune of Paris. On

the 25th of July, 1791, he presented to the national assembly the two men who had most conduced to the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes, saying that "the metropolis lamented that these citizens should not have been born within her walls." In April, 1802, he was nominated tribune, and since then a member of the legion of honour. His works are *Cyropedia*, or the history of Cyrus, translated from the Greek of Xenophon, an edition of the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*, in three volumes, and *Panegyrics* on several of the Members.

DAENDELS, a Dutch general; took refuge in France at the time of the revolution of 1788. Dumourier employed him as lieutenant-colonel in his expedition against Holland in 1793, and Pichegru in 1794. He then served as general of a brigade in the division commanded by Moreau; he contributed, on the 26th of April, to the taking of Courtray, and on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May, to the victories of Tournay, Courtray, and Ingel Munster; after several vain attempts he seized the isle of Bommel, and Fort St. André, and pursuing the enemy beyond the Waal, took 60 pieces of cannon, and a multitude of prisoners. On the 20th of June he again devoted himself to the service of his native country, in the rank of lieutenant-general, and towards the conclusion of 1797, declared in favour of those innovations which led to the formation of the Batavian directory. On the 22d of January, 1798, the republican party having gained an accession of strength, restored the constituted authorities, and included their own partisans in the chosen number. Daendels appearing averse to these measures, was marked out as belonging to the aristocratical party, and the Batavian republic ordered his arrest. He came to Paris for the purpose of appealing to the directors, whom he brought into his views, and by whom he was authorized to contrive another revolution. In consequence, he secretly went to the Hague, and, attended by se-

veral companies of Batavian grenadiers, on the 21st of June he invested the directory at mid-day, set a strict guard over the members, changed and appointed anew the administration, and obtained the approbation of the French government. In 1799 he commanded the Batavian armies, when the Anglo-Russians effected a descent in Holland, and displayed equal intrepidity and intelligence. In 1802 the Batavian government called him to account for a pamphlet which was attributed to him, and which seemed the forerunner of another 21st of June. He dissipated the apprehensions of his superiors, and protested his attachment to their interests, yet he could not succeed in clearing himself from the suspicions attached to him, and he has long been out of employ.

DALLEMAGNE, who was born at Belley, in the department of Ain, rose from the condition of a common soldier to the rank of a general of division, served with success in the army of Italy, and distinguished himself on many occasions. On the 7th of May, 1796, he contributed to the passage of the Po, and on the 10th to that of the Adda. On the 4th of June he, in conjunction with general Lannes, took the out-post of St. Georges, and obliged the enemy to retire under Mantua. On the 31st of June, after an obstinate engagement, he seized Lonado, and took or killed 1000 of the enemy. He contributed, on the 4th of September, to the success of the battle at Roverodo, and the next day passed the river Larisio, exposed to the fire of the enemy, who were entrenched at Lavis. The insurrection of the troops having, in 1798, compelled Massena to leave the army of Rome, general Dallemagne assumed the conditional command, and installed the Roman senate in the capitol. On his return to France he was appointed, after the 18th Brumaire, a member of the general council for the department of Ain. On the 27th of May, 1802, he was called to the legislative body, of

which he was made questor the year following, when he received the title of commander of the legion of honour.

DAMAS (Count **ROGER**) an officer in the regiment of French royal infantry, went to Russia at the time of the war against the Turks, served against them in 1790, and distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the celebrated attack of Ismail, where he attracted the admiration of the whole army by his skill and unparalleled bravery, after which he was raised to the rank of colonel by the empress. In 1795 the prince of Condé gave him the command of the legion of Mirabeau, in his army. In 1798 a war having broken out between France and the king of Naples, M. de Damas accepted of a command in the army of that monarch, and caused his own division to perform prodigies of valour, whilst all the Neapolitan troops were either completely routed, or were laying down their arms before the victor, at whose feet the commander in chief himself, Mack, was prostrating himself. Abandoned by his own side, and surrounded by French forces, he succeeded in forcing his way through their posts, reached the sea shore after a march of several days, embarked his troops, and conducted them in safety to Sicily. In May, 1805, such was the situation of public affairs, that the court of Naples was forced to dismiss M. de Damas, who retired into Germany.

DAMPIERRE, an officer in the French guards, afterwards colonel of the 5th dragoon regiment, and since a republican general, declared, in 1791, against the insertion of his name in the list of the monarchical society established by count Clermont Tonnerre. In 1792 he served under Dumourier, and excited particular notice by his bravery at the battle of Jemmapes. During the winter of 1792-3 he commanded at Aix-la-Chapelle, whence, having taken none of the measures he should have taken to maintain himself there, he was driven away by the Austrians, leaving his troops dispersed. At the time of Dumourier's defec-

tion, he addressed a proclamation to the army of the North, and of Ardennes, urging them to remain faithful to the convention, and the commissioners of the convention gave him the command in chief. On the 1st of May he attacked the allies at Quiévrain, and was there beaten. On the 8th he defended the camp of Famars with courage, but he had his thigh carried away by a ball, while attacking the woods of Ruismes and St. Amand, and died two days afterwards. On the 10th of May, 1793, the convention decreed him the honours of the Pantheon, and on the 25th of July ordained that his bust should be placed in their hall of session. This premature apotheosis was soon attacked, and Couthon demanded on the 20th of December following that his ashes should be taken away from the Pantheon. Danton defended his memory, and adduced various traits of popularity in his favour. Dampierre was protected by the duke of Orleans, and was closely connected with general Valence: his air was gloomy, and his make heavy; but he united to an extraordinary degree of vivacity the bravery of a soldier.

DAMP MARTIN (A. H.) formerly a captain of cavalry, a member of the academy of Nismes, &c. &c. born at Uzès. In 1791 he addressed to the national assembly complaints, in the name of the officers of his corps. In July 1791 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of dragoons of Lorraine, garrisoned at Nismes, and marched with general Choisy against the body of men headed by Jourdan. Coupetête, whom he forced to evacuate Avignon after the massacres of the Glacière. In consequence of the events of the 20th of June, 1792, the dragoons whom he commanded obliged him to give up his company for having endeavoured to prevail on them to send up an address to the king against the transactions of that day. He fled to Holland, and, in 1793, he published there an essay on literature, for the use of ladies. In 1795 he went to Ham-
burgh, and the countess of Lichtenau, from whom he

obtained a pension, intrusted him with the education of her son. At Berlin; where he afterwards resided, he published special papers concerning the revolution, and became acquainted with a young lady whom he decoyed from her family, one of the most illustrious in Berlin, and having had a child by her, abandoned her in Paris to the extremest want. M. Dampmartin is also the author of a work on the rivalry of Rome and Carthage, and a novel, in four volumes, called "Brassmann," published at Paris, in 1802.

DANDRE (L. J. C.) counsellor in the parliament of Aix, deputed from the nobility of that township to the states-general. He there began by declaring against the court, and on the 25th of June, 1789, joined the national assembly, together with forty-three other nobles, and long sat on the left side. In July he proposed that the jurymen should give their decisions in public, together with the grounds on which they had built their opinions; he declared that the parliament of Aix adhered to the maxims of the assembly with respect to judicial order; and he presided as king's commissioner at the deliberations of the municipal council of Toulon, at the time of the disturbances on account of Albert de Riom. In February, 1790, he gave up this place in order to continue a member of the national assembly. On the 16th of March, being returned, he took the civic oath; on the 16th of April he declared against the removal of Muscard, a subaltern in the regiment of Vivarais, who was persecuted by the minister for his attachment to the revolution, and he proposed various methods for his security; beside this he bore a part in a great number of discussions and decrees respecting judicial order. When the patriots in the month of May seized the forts of Marseilles, Dandré censured the conduct of the municipality and the national guard, and voted that a stop should be put to the demolition already begun by the Marseillois. In July he censured M. de Bouillé for having given a passage to the Austrian troops who were going into

Holland. On the 1st of August he was chosen president, and became one of the diplomatic committee. He supported the projects which tended to consolidate the treaties of France with Spain, and voted for the armament in favour of that power. On the 7th of September he caused the adoption of decisive measures against those partisans of anarchy who were carrying on their operations under the windows of the assembly, and declared that the enemies of the revolution were seeking to kindle a civil war. On the 19th of December he avowed himself the friend of Pascalis, who was massacred at Marseilles; and attacked Mirabeau as the instigator of those tumults in which he fell. On the 22d he was chosen president. On the 1st of January, 1791, he communicated the speeches he had addressed to the king and queen respecting the renewal of the revenue, and the answers he had received from them. In February he proposed to declare illegal the arrest of the princesses at Arnay le Duc, and proposed to have Cazalès called to order for his declaration in favour of monarchy, at the time when a discussion took place of a project concerning the obligations and residence of the royal family; he opposed the reading of the project on emigration, on the ground that the committee itself had declared that none but unconstitutional measures could be found relative to this subject, and he only required the execution of the law for the erasure of the pensions due to the emigrants. In April he opposed the decree of the department of Paris for the liberty of worship, and censured the minister Montmorin, who was accused of assembling some foreign troops near Porentruy, in which affair Dandré saw nothing but a project to agitate Paris. On the 29th of April he attacked the plan for permitting the military to be present at the meetings of the popular societies, as tending to transfer the constitutional authority to those assemblies, all of which he did not deem friendly to the constitution, although they assumed that title. On the 9th of May he was for

the third time appointed president. In the beginning of June he refused the post of substitute to the public accuser, at the criminal tribunal in Paris. On the 21st he proposed that the decrees passed by the assembly after the king's flight should have the force of laws, and contributed to the adoption of those measures of security which at this period were taken. On the 27th he was one of the commissioners charged to receive the declarations of the king after he had been brought back to the Tuileries. A short time after he again called for the previous question upon a project for a law against emigrants; he voted against bringing to judgment Bouillé and those who had assisted him in arranging the king's flight; supported the proposal of suspending the functions of the monarch till the completion of the constitution, and proposed to declare him deposed if he refused his consent. The republican party beginning to attack those who were revising the constitution, Dandré vehemently protested against these insinuations, accused those who declaimed against the decree for suspending the primary assemblies, of aspiring to the legislature, and of wishing to form a convention to overturn every thing. On the 14th of August he supported Goupil's proposal of giving the title of French princes to the members of the reigning family; and he proposed restrictions on the liberty of the press. The duke of Orleans having offered to renounce the prerogatives attached by the assembly to the title of prince, Dandré told him "that he had no right to renounce the throne either for himself, for his children, or for his creditors." On the 30th he spoke against the system of a national convention for the revision of the constitution, shewed the dangers with which it was threatened by the opposite parties, proposed to fix the period at which it might be revived at the distance of thirty years, and obtained a decree that this revision should not take place till three successive legislations should have passed a vote to that purpose. In the beginning of

September he objected to the prosecution of l'abbé Mauri by the mediating commissioners of Avignon, against whom he had declaimed; declared the inviolability of the members of the national assembly, and caused it to be decreed that the king and the prince-royal should wear the blue ribbon. On the 16th the assembly, at his instigation, determined to prorogue itself on the 30th. The next day he obtained the decree arranging the ceremonial to be observed towards the king when he should come to accept the constitution, and required a respectful reception for the princes. After the session, Dandré having established a traffic in groceries, was persecuted by the people as a monopolizer; he incurred great dangers, and in January, 1792, published a justification. In the month of April following he was accused of a correspondence with some emigrants, and retired to England, where he formed an intimacy with Talleyrand Perigord. In 1796 he went to Germany; and his ready versatile talents soon induced the brothers of Louis XVI. to fix on him to direct their correspondence with the interior of France. He had the courage to go to Paris in 1797, with instructions and credentials from them, and was there on the 18th Fructidor, year 5. Being compelled to a hasty flight, he took refuge in Germany, where he continued to act for the advantage of the house of Bourbon, as well with the agents of the interior as with the English minister Wickham. He appeared, however, more especially attached to the person of the pretender, and like him refused to go to London in 1800. He was at this period mentioned in several letters of royalist agents published by the government, and particularly in those which were seized by order of the king of Prussia at Bareuth, in April, 1801. Since that time Dandré has lived unnoticed in some corner of Germany.

DANICAN (A.) a republican general, descended from a noble family, but so poor that he began life as a foot soldier in the regiment of Barrois.

He was afterwards a gendarme at Lunéville, and at the time of the revolution was rapidly promoted, till he became colonel of a hussar regiment, afterwards general of a brigade, and he was at different times in 1793 and 1794, employed in the Vendée, where he always behaved with humanity; he even urged the convention more than once to take steps for the punishment of those who had perpetrated the drownings at Nantes, and the other barbarities exercised on the inhabitants of that ill-fated country. On the 15th of July, 1793, he was beaten by the royalists near Martigné Briaud. In December he was dispatched to Laval to oppose the first body of Chouans, and was obliged to shut himself up in Angers, to defend that place against the Vendéans, who besieged it without success. Danican was publicly accused of having endeavoured to deliver up the place to the royalists, and was in consequence removed. He however appeared again in 1795, as commander at Rouen, whence he addressed accusations to the convention directed against generals Tureau, Grignon, Huchet, and others, with whom he had served in the Vendée. At the time of the 13th Vendémiaire, Danican came to Paris, embraced the party of the sections, commanded for a short time their armed force, and escaped when he saw the conventional troops obtain the advantage. He was tried in his absence, and the military council sitting at the French theatre, condemned him to death on the 9th of Vendémiaire. He had taken refuge abroad, but in June, 1797, returned to Paris, where he did not long remain, but quitting France, published several political pamphlets against the revolutionary party, particularly the "Miscreants unmasked." The French journals have more than once declared him to be intriguing in Germany, and seeking to make himself useful to the pretender, from whom he has obtained the cross of St. Louis. In 1799 he fought in Switzerland in an emigrant corps, and was then accused of having been concerned in the assassination of the French ministers at Rastadt, which ac-

cusation is wholly unfounded; he publicly declared his ignorance of the transaction. He went to Piedmont in 1801, and together with Willot made some attempts to disturb the South of France. He next went to Berne, and on the entrance of the French into Switzerland, again entered into Germany, whence he crossed over to England, and in 1805 was still there.

DANTON (J. G.) an advocate to the council, was born at Arcis-sur-Aube, on the 26th of October, 1759, and beheaded the 5th of April, 1794. His height was colossal, his make athletic, his features strongly marked, coarse and displeasing; his voice shook the domes of the halls, his elocution was vehement and his images gigantic. These qualities contributed to give him influence in the districts towards the beginning of the revolution; and he ever tenaciously adhered to his original intention, which was the same with Robespierre's, to obtain the dictatorship. He was successively the friend of Mirabeau, of Marat, and of Robespierre, whose victim he became. In 1790, he called on the national assembly, in the name of the forty-eight sections of Paris, to require Louis XVI. to give up his ministers, who had lost the confidence of the nation. In February, 1791, he was elected member for the department of Paris. After the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes, he presided at the meeting in the field of Mars, when the king's deposition was demanded. In consequence of this he was forced to remain some time concealed; but he re-appeared with more boldness than ever. He proposed to the Jacobins to compel the payment of the national debt by the wealthier part of the community, and in case of their refusal, to take the same steps against them as against the nobles and the priests. An attempt was made to arrest him in the meetings of July, of which he was appointed elector, but Damiens, the officer charged with the execution of this order, was himself arrested as a violator of the majesty of the people. In November, Danton was appointed deputy-attorney for the Commune of

Paris. His power in the metropolis increased greatly; in 1792 he was one of those who organized the events of June the 20th, and prepared those of August the 10th, by appearing on the 8th, at the bar of the assembly, to declare that if the king's deposition were not decreed, the section of Cordeliers would rise and trample on the government. Louis XVI. having been removed from the throne on the 10th, Danton became a member of the provisional executive council, obtained the appointment of administrator of justice, and usurped the nomination of agents to the army, and to the departments, which gave him opportunities of engaging many in his interests. Gold poured on the minister from all sides, and by him was abundantly distributed to reward atrocities and purchase adherents. Prudhomme gives the following account of his elevation to the ministry: "On the 11th of August, at three o'clock in the morning, Fabre and Camille Desmoulins went to his bed-side to inform him that he was the administrator of justice; 'this is not all,' added Fabre, 'you must make me keeper of the seal;' 'and me,' said Camille, 'one of your secretaries.'" 'But,' replied Danton, who was but half awake, 'are you quite sure that I am appointed minister?' 'Yes,' answered the two candidates, 'and we will not leave you without the promise of these two places.' 'Very well,' said Danton, 'be it so;' and all was arranged according to the desire of the two patriots." No sooner was he admitted into the ministry, than he caused the gates of Paris to be shut, and declared against domiciliary searches, and the sending of armed men to the frontiers. He explained to the legislative body the necessity of producing a sensation in the heart of Paris, and through Paris in the departments, in favour of the revolution, which had been recently brought about, and he powerfully contributed to all the measures tending to this effect. Mercier, in his *New Picture of Paris*, accuses Danton of having prepared the massacres of September, and Prudhomme devotes twenty pages of his *History of Crimes* to con-

versations and papers, which prove with what frightful unconcern he arranged every thing for those horrible days. Danton made use of proscriptions to destroy, by means of terror, all idea of resistance among the royalists ; and himself, a strange mixture of indolence and energy, displayed, in the very midst of these assassinations, the most lofty spirit, the most undaunted bravery. On the 3d of September the entrance of the Prussians into Champagne spread consternation through the metropolis, and disturbed the members of the government. All the ministers, the distinguished deputies, and Robespierre himself, who was then apprehensive of Brissot, assembled at the house of Danton, who alone retaining his courage, seized in some sort all power, dictated the measures of defence which were then taken, and prevented the assembly from removing to the other side of the Loire. At this time began that inveterate hatred which Robespierre nourished against him, who never forgave the ascendancy Danton had then exercised, and cunning at last triumphed over hardihood. Danton was no less generally accused of the massacres at Versailles than of those at Paris. Alguier, then president of the department of Seine and Oise, went to his house to request him to arrange a method for saving the prisoners at Orleans, and received for answer : " What is it to you ? do you fulfil your duties, and do not meddle in this business ; the people call for vengeance." The department of Paris elected him to the convention, where he proposed, at the very first meeting, that all property should be secured by a decree : he had a law passed, declaring all citizens admissible to the office of judge, and he reproached the old magistracy with its servility and attachment to monarchy. On the 25th of September the Girondins gave warning that the department of Paris, to which he belonged, was brooding on a scheme for a dictatorship. This accusation took its rise from the papers of Marat ; the charge was repulsed with vehemence by Danton, who condemned Marat, representing him as

the would-be king of the republican party, and by his means the punishment of death was denounced against all who should attempt to scatter dissension or establish tyranny in France. About the end of October he became one of the revolutionary committee; was president of the Jacobins when Dumourier appeared before them, with a promise of delivering the people from tyranny, and told him, that he too desired to see the pike and the red cap triumph over crowns and sceptres. When called to account for the secret expenses of ministry, he said, that in revolutionary times there could be no reckoning in detail. He voted that such emigrants as should return, should be put to death; he undertook the defence of public worship, shewed the danger of rendering liberty odious by a too hasty application of philosophical ideas, and required the convention to declare, that it wished not to destroy any thing, but to perfect every thing. At the time of Louis XVIth's trial, Prudhomme having represented to him that the convention was to blame for attempting to try that prince, because the members could not be at once accusers, judges, and jurymen, he answered: "True, neither will we try Louis XVI. we will kill him." On his return from a mission to Holland, where he, with Lacroix of Eure and Loire, had occasioned the most violent tumults, he voted for the king's death, brought on the war with Spain, and strove to appease the contention of the Jacobins and Girondins. Marat censured his proceedings in Holland, and Barbaroux accused him of having wasted its public funds, but Danton exculpated himself, and called on Cambon and Lebrun to bear testimony in his favour. In the mean time the contest between the Girondins and the Montagnards became every day more serious, and Danton appeared to dread the effects of their dissensions. "The metal is red hot," said he, "but the statue of liberty is not yet melted: watch the furnace, or you will all be burnt." He nevertheless declared against Isnard, when he threatened to destroy Paris

as the mother of the revolution ; he opposed the committee of twelve, and speaking of the deputies who had voted for the appeal to the people, he exclaimed ; “ no more shall there be a truce between the Montagne and the base wretches who wished to save the tyrant.” If he was not one of the chiefs of the revolution of May the 31st, 1793, he firmly adhered to it ; and yet called for the vengeance of the laws against Henriot, who, on the 2d of June, had insulted the national representation. On the 25th of July, he was chosen president ; and on the first of August proposed to erect the committee of public safety into a provisional government ; he afterwards provided for the establishment of the revolutionary tribunal, and the seizure of suspected persons, complaining that none but insignificant men had hitherto been seized. He voted to invest the commissioners of the primary assemblies with the powers necessary to make an inventory in the departments, of their arms, provisions, and horses, and to levy men for recruits ; he obtained a decree ordaining public education and national establishments where the children should be gratuitously taught, fed, and lodged. While praising the address presented by Barère to inflame the public mind, he gave it as his opinion, that all was not said in it. “ If tyrants,” added he, “ endangered our liberty, we would surpass them in daring ; we would lay waste the French territories before they could pass over them, and the rich, those vile ego-tists, should be the first prey to the popular fury.” He then called for a plan to raise an army capable of crushing the enemy. On the 3d of September he supported the law for fixing the price of corn, in order to prevent the people from forcing from the rich and powerful what the law ought to grant them ; he voted for the formation of a revolutionary army, to be followed by a tribunal, which should pass immediate judgment on conspirators and monopolizers ; and obtained a decree for paying forty sous to every citizen who should be present at the assemblies of the sec-

tions. On the 6th of September he was again elected a member of the committee of public safety, and on the 9th declared his continued resolve not to accept this office. On the 26th of November, the festivals called those of Reason, at which the Hébertists presided, induced him to declaim once more against the unseasonable attacks made on the ministers of divine worship, required the cessation of anti-religious masquerades, in the convention moved for the organization of public instruction, and the national festivals, which he termed the bread of reason, and even proposed to consecrate a day to the Supreme Being; "for," said he, "we did not strive to annihilate superstition for the sake of establishing the reign of atheism." By these words he accused Hébert and Chaumette, who were marked supporters of materialism, and he leagued with Robespierre to bring them to the scaffold, but this league lasted not long, the smothered enmity subsisting betwixt them was already beginning to attract the notice of every body. When Danton, on the 3d of September, was beginning to suggest to the Jacobins, "that they ought to be independent of all authority, and distrust those who wanted to hurry the people beyond the limits of the revolution," he was received with murmurs; astonished at the disapprobation he met with, and remembering the accusations that had been directed against him already, he insisted on justifying himself in the sight of the people. "I defy my enemies," said he, "to bring the proof of any crime against me; you shall try me in the presence of the people; I shall no more tear the page of my history than you will tear the pages of yours." Robespierre, who was not yet prepared to attack him, declared him innocent of those projects of royalty attributed to him by the aristocrats. On the 5th. of January, 1794, when accusations were directed against Philippeaux in the Jacobin society, he declaimed against the separatists: "Let us," said he, "have something to be done by the guillotine of public opinion; let us

render our private hatred subservient to the general interest, and let us grant to aristocrats only the priority of the poniard." He afterwards defended Camille Desmoulins, called on him not to be alarmed at the somewhat severe lessons of Robespierre, and warned the society to beware, lest in judging Desmoulins, a severe attack should be made on the liberty of the press. When Fabre d'Eglantine was arrested, he proposed that he should be heard at the bar, and tried before all the people, and that the convention should reflect on means to do justice to all the victims of arbitrary arrest, without impeding the course of revolutionary government. At the same time he voted for the exclusion of the nobles from every employment, and moved that every revolutionary committee should be compelled to send to the committee of general safety a table of its members and its measures. After the death of Hébert, the hatred which subsisted between Robespierre and Danton was converted into open war. Danton was desirous of overturning the despotism which Robespierre exercised over the committee, and Robespierre with more address sought to destroy Danton, in order to free himself from a dangerous rival. An attempt was at first made to reconcile them, and they were brought to a dinner together, when Danton said to his antagonist, "It is just to restrain the royalists, but we ought not in our justice to confound the innocent with the guilty, and our power should extend no farther than to strike for the good of the republic." Robespierre, with a frown, answered, "Who told you that any innocent person had been executed?" From this instant all hopes of reconciliation was done away, and Danton on going out, said, "I must shew myself; there is not a moment to be lost." But the measures of his rival were already taken; Saint Just lodged an information against him with the committee of public safety, and he was arrested in the night of March the 31st, 1794, with those who were called his accomplices. When imprisoned in the Luxembourg, he affected a forced gaiety, and own-

ed to Lacroix, that he had been forewarned of his arrest, but had not been able to credit it. "What," answered his colleague, "you were forewarned and yet suffered yourself to be taken; your indolence and self-indulgence have indeed ruined you! how often have you been cautioned against this event!" On his removal to the Conciergerie, his air became gloomy and ferocious, he appeared more particularly humiliated at having been the dupe of Robespierre, and all he said shewed a strange mixture of repentance and pride. At the-time of his examination he answered with calmness, "I am Danton, well known in the revolution; my home will shortly be annihilation, but my name will live in the Pantheon of history." The revolutionary tribunal condemned him to death on the 5th of April, 1794, "as an accomplice in a conspiracy tending (who could suppose it!) to restore monarchy." It appears that a party of Cordeliers had resolved to save their chief at the moment of execution, but this design failed from the rapidity of the steps taken at his trial. His friends also accused a certain general, who had till then been his creature, of having thwarted those measures for resistance which he might easily have organized. It was said of him, that Robespierre had overreached him, and, indeed, Danton was greatly his superior in courage, in political and revolutionary resources; was equal to him in popularity, and inferior only in cunning and hypocrisy. In the discussions of his cause the judges made use of every device to keep back his defence. The president of the tribunal reproached him with his boldness: "Individual boldness," said he; "is doubtless reprehensible; but national boldness, of which I have given so many examples, is allowable and even necessary, and I glory in possessing it." When desired to cease from recrimination, and to address the jury, he answered, "An accused man, who, like me, knows words and things, answers the jury but does not address it."

He then vehemently insisted that the witnesses should be heard: "There are," he said, "a few wretches who would sacrifice us to their ambition, but they shall not long enjoy the fruit of their ill-gotten and criminal advantage." The decree which excluded him from the debates, transported him with unspeakable rage; he was like a roaring lion, the names alone of Saint Just, of Robespierre, of Billaud, whom he called infamous tyrants, passed his lips. On his return to the Conciergerie he exclaimed, "It is the anniversary of the day on which I caused the institution of the revolutionary tribunal, for which I implore pardon of God and men!! I leave every thing in dreadful confusion: there is not one among them who understands any thing of government. After all, they are such brethren as Cain; Brissot would have had me guillotined even as Robespierre has me guillotined." When somewhat recovered from his first paroxysms, he ascended the fatal cart with resolution and without resistance: his head was raised, and his looks bespoke pride; he appeared to command the crowd who surrounded him at the foot of the scaffold. One thought, one feeling turned towards his family, and affected him a moment. "Oh, my wife, my best beloved," cried he, "I shall see thee then no more!" Suddenly breaking short, however, he exclaimed, "Danton, no weakness!" and immediately ascended the scaffold. Though poor and greatly involved before the revolution, at the time of his death he left a considerable fortune, great part of which had been acquired during his embassy to Holland.

DAUBENTON (J. L. M.) He was born at Montbar in May, 1716, and was studying medicine when Buffon, his townsman, chose him in 1743 for his fellow labourer. He undertook the anatomical part of the Natural History, and executed it with equal perspicuity and accuracy. The cabinet of natural history at Paris, which he afterwards managed, became, by the augmentation and methodical arrange-

ment of all the natural productions, one of the most valuable establishments of the metropolis. His discoveries in anatomy, his experiments on the naturalization of different species, the improvement of wool, and the treatment of animal diseases, have greatly enriched the papers of the Academy of Sciences, into which he was admitted in 1744. Mineralogy and the philosophy of vegetable substances also were indebted to him, for he published a method of classing minerals. During the reign of terror Daubenton wanted a certificate of civism, and he was presented to his section as a shepherd who directed his whole attention to the propagation of Spanish sheep in France. After the 18th of Brumaire he was appointed member of the preservative senate. An apoplexy carried him off from the pursuit of science on the 31st of December, 1799, at the age of 83.

DAUNOU (P. C. T.) was born at Boulogne, member of the Oratorical Society in 1791, grand vicar to the constitutional bishop of Pas-de-Calais, and, in the month of September, 1792, sent by that department to the national convention. When the trial of Louis XVI. began, he proposed to remove the cause to a criminal tribunal of deputies, or to the high national court. When the king's sentence was to be passed, he voted for his confinement during the war, and his banishment on the restoration of peace. This opinion involved him in the proscription of the Girondins, and he was one of the 73 deputies who were seized for having entered their protest against the measures of May the 31st, 1793. He was re-admitted to the convention in December, 1794, and elected secretary on the 21st of the same month. He made the republic pay for the printing of Condorcet's posthumous work on the Progress of the Human Mind. On the 22d of April, 1795, he became one of the commissioners appointed to organize the laws of the constitution of 1793, and he contributed to substitute in its room that of the year

1795, of which he was almost always reporter. On the 3d of August he was chosen president, and on the 10th delivered a speech in commemoration of the downfall of the throne. In September he became one of the committee of public safety, and on the 3d of October laid open the machinations of the sections of Paris against the convention; urged some measures to repress insurrection, but opposed Méaulle's scheme of doing away the elective body as the nurse of the rebellion of October the 10th, 1795. When a member of the council of 500 he was chosen chief president. In 1796 he declared warmly for the maintenance of the law passed on the 3d of Brumaire: he was one of the seven members commissioned to examine the papers brought in evidence against Drouet and Babeuf; he gave in the plan for renewing the legislative body; proposed punishments for calumny, and on this account impugned the liberty of the press. On the 21st of March, 1797, he was appointed secretary, and left the council on the 20th of May. The following year the directory intrusted him with the organization of the Roman republic. In March, 1798, he was re-elected one of the council of 500; was appointed its president on the 20th of August, and delivered a speech on the anniversary of September the 3d, 1797. A deputation from the institute having come to render the annual account of the labours of the society, Daunou returned an answer, in which the following phrase was particularly noted: "there is no philosophy without patriotism; there is no genius but in a republican soul; and the sacred love of liberty is one of the noblest characteristics of talent as well as of virtue." On the 23d of September, 1798, he delivered the solemn discourse celebrating the foundation of the republic. He was one of those who co-operated in the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, and a member of the society commissioned to form a new constitution, which served as a basis for that which Bonaparte presented to the nation. Daunou

declined the office of counsellor of state offered him by the first consul, and was content with that of tribune. In January, 1800, he was elected president of the tribunal. After the victory of Marengo he celebrated the triumphs of the French armies, and required that the memory of Dessaix should be honoured. In January, 1801, he opposed the plan for a law to create special tribunals, as unconstitutional. Daunou resigned the tribunate in 1802, at the time of the first renewal of that body, which the preservative senate effected, and resumed his office of librarian to the Pantheon. As a member of the institute, Daunou has occasionally appeared at the bar of the legislative body to give an account of the labours of the society. He presided there and delivered the opening speech on the 10th of August, 1796. In 1797 he published a work, entitled "On Boileau's Influence over French Literature;" and, in 1798, a panegyric on General Hoche. He was unquestionably one of the best orators of the latter legislatures, and attracted attention by the soundness of his logic, and the perspicuity of his style. In the month of December he succeeded Camus as keeper of the archives of the legislative body.

DAVID (J. P.) a native of Dieppe, and a sergent of grenadiers. Having been taken prisoner by the English, he desired to be enrolled in one of the French regiments in the English service, and was present at the invasion of Quiberon. After having examined the local circumstances and position of the royalists, he deserted, gave the republicans an account of the forces and situation of the *emigrants*, and headed the column which retook fort Penthièvre. He was made an officer on the field of battle: the assembly decreed that he had deserved well of his country, and he was presented with a suit of armour.

DAVID (J. L.) a celebrated painter, elector of Paris in 1792, afterwards deputy to the committee of general safety under the reign of terror; was one of the warmest friends of Robespierre. He voted for

the death of Louis XVI.: he caused to be presented to the legislative body on the 25th of September, 1790, a picture representing the king entering the national assembly on the 4th of February. He had also begun a large picture, the subject of which was the oath taken in 1789 in the tennis-court, and through the windows of the edifice was seen at a distance the castle of Versailles covered with clouds, whence issued prophetic lightnings: this picture was never finished; the design appeared in the exhibition of 1791. He contrived the mountain, on which the tyrant gave a public festival, in the field of Mars. He had ordered several eminences to be made on this mountain, less high than the summit, which could contain only about 250 persons, and this circumstance occasioned a scene equally ridiculous and characteristic, when the deputies, perceiving how little room the top afforded, rushed forward together and jostled each other to attain the highest place. In September, 1793, David proposed in a meeting of the Jacobins, to raise a monument in the square of the Pont-Neuf, representing the people under the figure of a giant, to be formed of the remains of the statues of the kings. In January, 1794, he presided in the convénion. After the fall of Robespierre, he was several times accused, as being one of his accomplices, and as having said to him the evening before his fall, in the meeting of the Jacobins, "If you drink hemlock I will drink it too." He succeeded for a long time in avoiding informations, and when, on the 2d of August, 1794, he was arrested, he declared himself innocent, and desired to remain at his own house to finish a picture. His pupils, backed by Clément and Baillon, obtained his liberty in consequence of a decree passed on the 27th of December, importing that his conduct afforded no ground for examination. But after the insurrection of May the 20th, 1795, he was pointed out as a terrorist, and again imprisoned in the Luxembourg, whence he was released on the 21st of August, and procured

leave to remain in his own house with guards; the amnesty of Brumaire the 4th put an end to his confinement. He has been accused of the most shocking cruelty to artists during the time he belonged to the committee of general safety, and Mercier, in his *New Picture of Paris*, relates, that he one day exclaimed in a section, "If the artists were fired on with case shot there would be no danger of killing a patriot." He was appointed a member of the national institute to superintend the school of painting; but though a great painter he is looked on as an ignorant man. In 1800 the consuls made him the national artist, when he painted for the Hospital of Invalids a picture of General Bonaparte, which does not answer to his reputation. In 1805 he was appointed to paint the emperor's coronation, and went to visit his holiness Pope Pius VII. He is unquestionably the first painter of the present French school, and this consideration, which was urged by Boissy d'Anglas, had some weight in obtaining his pardon after July the 27th, 1794. The execution of his pictures is in the purest style, his colours are skilfully disposed, and all the mechanical part of the art is carried to perfection; but the composition is heavy and gigantic, and correctness is displayed at the expense of genius. The innovation he has ventured on, by requiring payment at his house for a sight of his picture of the Sabines, has brought on him a charge of covetousness. A swelling which he has in his cheek renders his features hideous, and impedes his utterance to such a degree that he cannot pronounce ten successive words in the same tone. David is a member of the legion of honour. His daughter, in 1805, married a colonel of infantry.

DEBRY (JEAN) a member of the directory for the department of Aisne, was deputed by that department to the legislative assembly. In November, 1791, he declared against the refractory and turbulent priests. On the 1st of January, 1792, he voted for the accusation of the French emigrant princes;

on the 16th he obtained a decree, importing that Louis Stanislaus Xavier, the king's brother, had forfeited his right to the crown, by failing to return within the time appointed by the constitution, and he afterwards urged the necessity of bringing an accusation against the minister Delessart. At the crisis of June the 20th, 1792, he hindered the assembly from taking measures to prevent the seizure of the castle of the Tuileries by the inhabitants of the suburbs. On the 30th he presented a proposal for investing the national assembly with the right of declaring the country in danger. On the 8th of August he accused generals Luckner and Lafayette; and he required that they should be tried. He had a great share in the events of the 10th of August, which overturned the throne. On the 26th he proposed to form the body of tyrannicides appointed to fight, man to man, the kings at war with France, and the generals who commanded their armies. On the 1st of October he obtained a decree that four emigrants, taken by the army of Beurnonville, should be tried by the criminal tribunal of Marne. On the 8th he supported Gossuin's motion, which proposed to grant 100,000 livres to whosoever should bring the head of duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen; and proposed the same recompence for those who should bring the heads of Francis II. Frédéric William Brunswick, and all the red deer like them. On the 10th of November he proposed to decree the punishment of death against those municipal officers who should grant certificates of residence to emigrants, and by his means the trial of Louis XVI. was appointed to begin on the day following. In January, 1793, he proposed to postpone passing sentence on this prince till after the constitution was accepted by the people, or till a general peace; he voted however for his death at the last special appeal. On the 21st of January he was elected member of the committee of general safety, and was sent to the department du Nord. On the 21st of March he procured a decree

for establishing in every municipality committees of superintendence, which gave birth to revolutionary committees; he was elected president, and afterwards member of the first committee of public safety; a short time after he gave in his resignation, and made no apparent opposition to the events of May the 31st; since that time he has never appeared in the rostrum except to ask the honours of the Pantheon for J. J. Rousseau. After the fall of Robespierre, on the 1st of August, 1794, he was made a member of the committee of general safety; but he resigned on being reproached with entertaining the opinions of the federalists whom that committee was still pledged to prosecute. He presented a report of the best methods for facilitating the course of the revolutionary government; he was sent to the southern departments, and there thundered against the Jacobins in proclamations. He wrote to the convention, that the wretches had unsuccessfully made an attack on his life at Avignon. On the 5th of July, 1795, he became one of the committee of public safety, and shared in the discussions of the new constitutional act; he at first favoured the attacks made on the terrorists by the Parisian youth, but afterwards declared against their measures, and obtained a decree substituting the Marseillois hymn in the place of the call to the people, and ordering that it should be played every day on the parade. On the 18th of August he declared for new measures of police against the emigrants, and called for rigorous conduct towards the journalists who were of an opposite way of thinking to his; and after the events of the 13th of Vendémiaire, he added his suffrage to those, by means of which the chiefs of the insurrection were transferred to the cognizance of the military council of war. In the month of October he was removed to the council of five hundred, where he maintained the law of the 3d of Brumaire, which excluded the relations of emigrants from all offices. On the 14th of March, 1796, in conjunction with Louvet, he proposed a law to

check the liberty of the press, that is to say, he declaimed against such journalists as were bold enough to attack the directory. On the 21st he was chosen secretary; in November he delivered the panegyric on General Bonaparte and the army of Italy. On the 21st of December he was appointed president; and in February, 1797, opposed the accusation of the Orleans' faction by Dumolard. He afterwards obtained the restoration of the power to seize the body and goods of the debtor in a civil action; gave information of the conspiracy of Brottier and Villeheurnois, and seconded the proposal of subjecting the electors to the republican oath. On the 10th of July he opposed a project in favour of the fugitives of Toulon, and on the 22d defended popular meetings. On the 5th of August he opposed the formation of a new guard, with which the legislative body sought to surround themselves, to prevent the attacks of the executive power, and there paved the way for the 18th of Fructidor, to the events of which he contributed with all his power. After this revolution he proposed that the excluded deputies should be declared incapable of being re-elected, and he justified the cession of the republic of Venice and the operations of the directory in Italy, which had before been attacked by the conquered party. In the beginning of 1798 he gave in a document on the necessity of enforcing the republican institutions. "If," cried he, "we must have a superstition, let us have the superstition of liberty, let us carry it to fanaticism; let the constitution and the republic obtain all homage, and bestow all reward." He called for measures to repress those ruffian outrages which were committed by main force on the high roads. He proposed the formation of schools of Mars, backed the scheme of an eighth administration, and desired that a festival might be celebrated to the sovereignty of the people. On the 21st of May, 1798, Jean Debry was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Rastadt with Bonnier and Rober-

jot. On the 28th of April, 1793, the French envoys were attacked by banditti in the uniform of the hussar regiment of Szecklers who were to escort them. Roberjot and Bonnier perished, and Debry was wounded. In 1799 he was again elected one of the council of five hundred, where he appeared with his arm in a sling, and expressed his regret for the loss of his colleagues, and his indignation against the authors of that crime. He thanked the legislative body for the interest they had been pleased to testify for him, and was appointed president. At the meeting of the 19th of June, consecrated to the celebration of the memory of Bonnier and Roberjot, the president addressed him in these words: "You live, and as posterity will sound your praises, we will be content with avenging you." Jean Debry answered, "I swear on the tomb of my unhappy colleagues, to share their fate sooner than be unfaithful to this republic, deprived of which we had better die." He afterwards vowed implacable hatred to the house of Austria, and ended by a cry for vengeance. On the 20th of August he delivered the funeral oration of the representative Lecarlier, complained of the manner in which bodies were interred, and proposed that the ceremonies of the civil state should be again examined into. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was removed to the tribunate, where, in 1800, he celebrated the victory of Marengo, passed an eulogium on the victorious first consul and on Desaix, to honour whose memory it was by his means decreed that the assembly should at one meeting wear mourning. In July he uttered a panegyric on the brave Latour d'Auvergne, and at the conclusion of the peace again ascended the rostrum, to assure the armies and the peace-bestowing hero of the national gratitude. In January, 1801, he gave his opinion in favour of the establishment of criminal and special tribunals, to subsist so long as one royalist adverse to government should be harboured in

the bosom of the republic. On the 29th of April following he was named prefect of the department of Doubs, and still fulfilled the functions of that office. (1806) He was also an officer in the legion of honour.

DECAEN, a French general, born at Creully, near Caen, of parents who kept an inn, was employed in the army of Rhine and Moselle, distinguished himself in July, 1796, under the command of Moreau; gained a series of advantages over the enemies, and was mentioned with distinction for his bravery at the battle of Ettingen: in August following he obtained new advantages on the mountains of Alpe, and obtained notice in another action on the 6th of September. In February, 1798, he was cashiered, but was restored on the first of April following and promoted to the rank of general of division on the 16th of May, 1800. On the 24th of June, 1802, the first consul conferred on him the title of captain-general of the French settlements in India, and the decoration of grand officer of the legion of honour, a short time after which he embarked at Brest.

DEFERMONT DES CHAPELIERES (T.) A lawyer in the court of Bretagne, was deputed by the tiers-état of the township of Rennes, to the states-general, where he turned almost the whole of his attention to financial considerations. On the 22d of October, 1789, he opposed the scheme of rendering the payment of a tax equal to three days labour a necessary qualification for eligibility, on the ground that it would lead to an aristocracy of wealth. On the 19th of November, he declared in favour of numerous courts of justice, contending that a limited number of magistrates was contrary to the interests of the people; on the 11th of January, 1790, he denounced the parliament of Rennes for its disobedience to the laws; on the 3d of February he renewed this denunciation, proposed the formation of a provisional tribunal, and the cessation of the salaries of those magistrates who rebelled against the law; on the 4th of March he de-

sired that all the former courts of justice should be abolished; on the 31st of July he proposed to add to Marat and Camille Desmoulins, who were accused as inflammatory writers, the authors of the Acts of the Apostles and of the Paris Gazette. He made various reports relative to the finances, the contributions, and the navy, and was successively member of the different committees who superintended these parts of the national œconomy. On the 18th of January, 1791, he declaimed against one of the pope's briefs, which was contrary to the civic oath. At the time of Louis the XVIth's flight he caused Rochambeau to be added to the military committee, and the recal of all the absent deputies to be decreed. On the 19th of July he was nominated president; on the 24th of September he voted that men of colour, born free, should be admitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship. He was deputed by the department of Isle and Vilaine, to the convention, of which he was elected secretary on the 5th of November, 1792, and president on the 1st of December. On the 11th he had a seat placed at the bar to receive Louis XVI. and on the 13th he interrogated that monarch. Julien de la Drôme inveighed against him for partiality in the debates relative to the trial, and accused him of having had conferences with M. de Malesherbes and the defenders of Louis XVI. to protect the cause of tyranny. He vindicated himself from these charges, declared that it was true the defenders of Louis had come to his house to inquire of him what steps were necessary for appearing at the bar, and that he had given them tickets of entrance. He voted for the confinement and banishment of Louis. On the 25th of May he proposed to summon the magistracy of Paris before the convention, which was threatened by the sections of that city, and he opposed the decree for annulling the commission of twelve; on the 31st he did actually summon before the assembly the commissioners of the commune and the other magistrates of Paris; he defended Languinais, who was accused of having brought about the

counter revolution at Rennes, and on the 11th of June ventured to speak in favour of the arrested deputies. On the 16th of July he was arraigned by Levasseu for carrying on a correspondence hostile to the 31st of May, and a decree ordained his appearance at the bar. On the 17th, in consequence of his non-appearance, an order was issued for his arrest, but having evaded it by flight, he was declared a traitor to his country, and his goods were confiscated. He wandered long, but at last contrived to escape, and was one of those who signed the protest against the 31st of May. On the 8th of March, 1795, he was again called to the convention, when he insisted on the prosecution of the ringleaders of the revolt on the 10th of May, and on his accusation the assembly decreed the arrest of the representative Esnue Lavallée and general Rossignol, for their conduct in the Vendée. In the name of the committee of public safety, of which he was a member on the 31st of July, he obtained the adoption of a decree in favor of the blacks of St. Domingo, who had fought there for liberty. He afterwards declared himself an enemy to the sectionaries of Vendémiaire, opposed the scheme of an union with Holland ; pointed out the successes of the royalists in the west, voted for the exclusion of the principal terrorists from the law of amnesty, and was brought into notice by the royalist correspondence of Lemaitre, in which he was marked as favourable to the restoration of monarchy. On being re-elected to the council of five hundred, of which he was appointed secretary, he defended the system of banks, was nominated president on the 21st of May, 1796, made an extempore speech in favour of mandats, the still-born children of assignats, and brought into use the custom of paying a toll for the repair of the roads. On the 31st of January, 1797, it was by his means declared that Malo and Ramel, the accusers of Lavilleheurnois, a royalist agent, had deserved well of their country. On the 9th of February he defended the directory from an accusation of having brought before a council of war

two dishonest contractors; on the 25th of March he proposed the restoration of duties on, and licences for the sale of tobacco. During the term of his session he particularly applied himself to finance, and presented plans on the subject, almost always conformable to the views of the directory: he left the council in May, 1797, and was appointed commissioner of the treasury. After the 18th Brumaire he was called to the council of state, and in 1800 gave in the scheme of a law for the establishment of the charitable contribution, and another respecting the security to be required from those who were intrusted with the national receipts. When he presented the budget of the year 9, he praised the wisdom of the administration, and the moderation of its demands. In the beginning of 1801 he delivered a panegyric on his colleague Dufresne, late director of the public treasury. He, being the orator of government, defended before the legislative body, on the 21st of March, the proposal for a law relative to the public debt and the national domains, and refuted the objections raised by the members of the tribunate. On the 30th of November he presented for the approbation of the same body, the treaty concluded with Portugal; on the 14th of June, 1802, he was appointed director-general of the liquidation of the national debt, and in October, 1804, was chosen by the electoral college of Mayenne, candidate for the preservative senate. He is, (1806) a grand officer of the legion of honour.

DEFORGUES, minister of the French republic for foreign affairs, was at first a member of the municipality which established itself at Paris on the 10th of August, 1792; he afterwards made a figure in the committee of superintendence or public safety of that commune, to which have been attributed the massacres in the prisons at the beginning of September: he was one of those who signed the famous address sent by the municipality of Paris to all those in France, ending with these remarkable words, "We will march to meet the foe, but we will not leave these miscreants

behind us," &c. &c. By the influence of Hérault Séchelles, he was made minister for foreign affairs. Hébert declared to the Cordeliers that he was a man acquainted with business, and inclining to the moderate side, in consequence of which he was apprehended on the 6th of April, 1794, and was succeeded by Herman. He however escaped the rage of party, and recovered his liberty on the 27th of July, 1794. In 1799 he was sent ambassador to Holland, but was recalled after the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. He then became commissioner-general of police at Nantes, which office he lost in consequence of the rivalry subsisting between him and the prefect Letourneur de la Manche. In December, 1804, he was appointed French consul at New Orleans, for which place he departed shortly after his nomination.

DEGOUGES (M. O. DE) the widow of M. d'Aubry, born at Montauban, in 1755, began her career with a little piece called the "Marriage of Cherubin," and afterwards brought out the "Generous Man," a play, and "Moliere's Visit to Ninon, or the Age of Great Men," an episodical piece, together with several others little worthy of attention. She seemed wholly devoted to the arts; "but," says one of her historians, "her passion changed at the time of the revolution, and renouncing the profession of an authoress she plunged into the eddy of political intrigues." Her writings, with which she at stated periods hung the walls of Paris, breathed the most ardent enthusiasm; her hero was the Duke of Orleans, whose virtues and popularity she was constantly extolling. Ever active in the pursuit of her patriotic views, she was now in the antichambers of the ministers, now in the mobs, and almost always at the meetings of the Jacobins, or those of the national assembly. To her the popular female societies owe their rise; she had an ambition to vie with the most celebrated orators of the constitutional assembly in the rostrum: she had an exclusive admiration of Mirabeau, whom she panegyriized after his death, in an

episodical drama, entitled, "Mirabeau in the Elysian Fields." She also presented herself to the constitutional assembly at the head of a deputation of women; but her revolutionary zeal cooled with the events that brought on the republic; and on the 14th of December, 1792, she proposed herself as the defender of Louis the XVIth, in a memorial addressed to the president of the convention. She accompanied this offer with some political reflections on the trial of the king, whom she proposed to banish. She had the courage to declare afterwards against the faction of Marat and Robespierre; she devoted her pen to contend against terrorism, and her pamphlet, entitled, "The Three Urns, or the Safety of the Country," made so much noise, that she was apprehended on the 5th of July, 1793, when she was dragged first to the Abbaye, and afterwards to the Conciergerie. On the 2d of November she appeared before the revolutionary tribunal; at the moment when sentence of condemnation was going to be pronounced, she cried out with vehemence: "my enemies shall not have the glory of seeing my blood flow; I am pregnant, and I shall give a citizen to the republic." This was inquired into by persons appointed for the purpose, who attested that her declaration was false; and on the 4th of November, 1793, she was led to the scaffold. At the moment when she bowed her head to receive the fatal stroke, she gazed on the people, and energetically exclaimed: "Children of the country, you will avenge my death!" She had a son who served in the French troops under the name of D'Aubry, but was broke in the beginning of 1793.

DEJOLI (N.) an advocate at the time of the revolution, declared in its favour, and in 1789 became Mayor's lieutenant in the city-court, and afterwards secretary register in the commune of Paris; he held that office when he was called to the king's council on the 29th of June, 1792, in quality of minister of justice, in the place of M. Duranthon. On the 5th of July he delivered a message in which the king expressed a

desire to be present in the assembly on the 14th of July to receive the oath of the national guards. He was commissioned to give an account of the measures which were taken relative to the events that occurred at the camp under Brissack, as well as of the prosecution of those writers who had preached the debasement of dignities in consequence of a number of Mallet Dupan's publication; and on the 10th of July declared that it was no longer in the power of ministers to save the kingdom from the anarchy which threatened to swallow it up, and he gave notice that himself and all his colleagues had tendered their resignation to the king. Notwithstanding this public step, he kept the port-folio some time longer, and a few days after gave an account of the obstacles which retarded the decision of the council with respect to the suspension of Petion and Manuel. On the 12th of July the assembly called on him to give a written account of the prosecution carried on by the court against those who had instigated the proceedings of June the 20th. On the 9th of August he again censured the measures of the Jacobins, complained that nothing was established on this subject, and gave warning that the danger of the monarchy was at its height. In fact, it was overthrown the following day, and Dejoli was superseded by Danton and put under arrest. On the 19th of December, 1793, he was summoned before the revolutionary tribunal on the motion of Philippeaux; it is probable that he was not tried, for a minister of Louis XVI. would not have found favour before this tribunal. He recovered his liberty after the 29th of July, 1794, quitted the political life, and is at this day (1806) among the men of business of the metropolis.

DELABORDE (H. F.) a French general, born at Dijon, in 1764, ran his academical career in that city with honour. He was a subaltern officer in the 55th regiment of infantry, when his former college friends appointed him lieutenant in the first battalion of the Côte d'Or. After the fight of Grisnelle, in

June, 1792, he succeeded the colonel of the first battalion of the same department, who had been killed in that affair. He distinguished himself on the 17th of May, 1793, near Rhuisabern. He was going with the same battalion to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, when general Cartaux detained him to fight with the Marseillois who had risen against the convention. He defeated him at the village of Lepin, near Aix, and this success raised him to the rank of brigadier-general. He for some time held the office of chief of the staff in the army which besieged Toulon, and he had been nominated to the government of Corsica when Dugommier detained him, and intrusted to him the command of the first division of that army, at the head of which he carried the entrenched camp of the English. When afterwards employed in the Southern Pyrenees he directed another attack against some Spanish redoubts, which were taken. A short time after he obtained a still more important advantage at Roncesvalles by the skill and celerity of his motions. Peace being made with Spain, Delaborde joined the army of the Rhine, and on the 18th of Brumaire, year 4, he distinguished himself near Phrime. In July, 1796, he directed that division of Moreau's army which passed the Rhine at Neuf-Brisac, and he took possession of the Brisgau while Moreau penetrated into Bavaria. He succeeded in maintaining a severe discipline among his troops, for which he received the thanks of the inhabitants. In 1799 he again commanded a division of the army of the Rhine, and in November unsuccessfully blockaded Philipsbourg. In 1804 he was nominated commander of the legion of honour, and in 1805 headed the 13th military division at Rennes.

DELAMARRE (l'Abbé) an emigrant, long attached to the interests of the house of Bourbon, was several times stated in the Paris journals; and particularly in the papers seized at Bareuth, to be carrying on a correspondence with the royalists of the interior. Having been accused at London in 1805, by his own

party, he there published a memorial, in which he divulged facts, the publication of which displeased the English ministry, who by virtue of the alien act transported him to the north of Germany, whence he was forbidden to return to England.

DELAMBRE (J. B. J.) a member of the institute, has published, among other papers on the mathematical and physical sciences, analytical methods for determining an arch of the meridian, preceded by a memorial on the same subject, by A. M. Legendre, one volume, in quarto, with plates. Paris, 1800. M. Delambre is considered as the most learned astronomer in France. He had a violent fit of illness in 1804, which threatened his life, and the institute appointed a deputation to congratulate him on his recovery.

DELAUNEY (B. R.) governor of the Bastile. His name is Jourdan; and though he took the title of marquis, he was little more than one of the vulgar: he descended from an untitled officer of justice belonging to St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte. He was massacred by the people, on the 14th of July, 1789, when the Bastile was seized, and his head was carried through Paris with those of Berthier and Foulon. If he did not deserve to die by the hands of the people, he deserved to die by those of justice, for not having defended that fortress, but all was then weakness on the part of government. Jumilhac, the son-in-law of Delauney, and reversionary governor, escaped a few minutes previous to the attack of the castle, so much more anxious was every one at this period to establish his personal security, than to fulfil his appointed duties. M. d'Agay, his other son-in-law, intendant of Picardy, nearly fell a victim to popular fury: as a magistrate, upright, firm, and enlightened, he had shewn himself averse to the innovations which were preparing. Some days previous to the 2d of September, 1792, the widow and children of the governor of the Bastile, who were in prison, obtained their freedom by the intercession of the duke of Or-

leans; a fact little known, and which proves that prince to have been no stranger to those slaughterous plans which were at that period carried into execution.

DELILLE. (J.) natural son of a man well known in the law at Clermont Ferrand, was born at Aigueperse, a little town of Limagne, 1725, and came very young to Paris, where he was educated at the seminary of La Marche, on a pension of 100 crowns, which he received from his mother. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession; and obtained the chair of professor of rhetoric in the college at Amiens. On his return to Paris he filled the same post in the college of La Marche. Some fugitive poetry, an epistle on travel, crowned by the academy of Marseilles, and above all, his epistle to M. Laurent, gained him reputation in the literary world; and a translation of Virgil's *Georgics* added the highest lustre to his fame. He was complimented on it by most of the great men of the last century, particularly by Voltaire, who without knowing Delille, immediately wrote to the academy, calling on the members to receive into their fraternity "a man whose talents had extended the regions of poetry and the glory of the nation." Nevertheless the translator of Virgil was not admitted into the academy till the year 1774; he afterwards laboured for several years at the poem of "The Gardens," and though more censures have been passed on this work than on the version of the *Georgics*, it is considered as one of the fairest monuments of French poetry, and has been translated into all languages. In 1784 Delille accompanied M. de Choiseul to Constantinople; he viewed with a poet's enthusiasm the ruins of Greece, and gave an animated description of them, which found its way into the journals of the time. He had acquired numerous friends at court who interested themselves in his advancement, so that he was first appointed canon of Moissac in Rouergne; and afterwards the count d'Artois procured his nomination to the abbey of St.

Séverin in Poitou. The revolution deprived him of his preferment, and left him destitute of every thing but his professorship in the college of France, which he had obtained some years before. During the reign of terror he continued at Paris, and was exposed to the greatest dangers. The committee of public safety was desirous of making use of his pen, and he relieved himself from this dilemma by producing an ode on the immortality of the soul, which suited all circumstances and all parties. This work was published in 1802. It was not till the year 1795 that Delille resolved on quitting France, which continued to echo with the din of arms and the cries of factions: in search of rest and security he went successively to St. Diez, to Switzerland, to Germany, and at last to London, where a new edition of his "Gardens," was honoured with the subscriptions of all the most distinguished personages of England. His "Rural Philosopher," after having encountered several obstructions thrown in its way by the directory, was published in 1800, during his absence. This poem was read with eagerness by every admirer of poetry, and attacked with fury by a small number of critics, who were animated by the most glaring party spirit. This hatred was still further excited two years afterwards by the publication of the poem of Pity, in which the author had the courage to attack vices and crimes still recent; hatred was no longer kept within bounds, and the bitterest sarcasms and the most disgraceful pamphlets were produced against him. Delille had been several months returned to Paris, and in the midst of these indecent attacks was labouring at his translation of the *Æneid*, which was published in 1804, and afforded his enemies a new opportunity of exercising their resentment. They were not more lenient to him the following year, when they spoke of his translation of *Paradise Lost*; and these two works, which do honour to the 19th century, have been vilified by a small number of critics with as much asperity as was the former translation of the *Georgics*.

by Clément. The public are expecting his poem on Imagination, which has long been announced, and that on the "Three Kingdoms of Nature." Delille married in 1802, during his abode in London, Mademoiselle Vaudchamp, who was long the companion of his travels, and whom he has often styled his Antigone. Though frequently solicited to enter the national institute, he refused till the year 1804, when the other members of the ancient academy joined that body. The emperor Napoléon having expressed a wish to see this celebrated man, Delille went one day to the house of the princess Eliza, in the beginning of the year 1805, and this great poet received the most flattering attentions from the whole court, and especially from the empress.

DELISLE DE SALES (J.) born at Lyons, a member of the national institute, and author of several esteemed works, among which may be cited the *Philosophy of Nature*, which has gone through several editions, followed by the *Philosophy of Happiness*, a *History of Men*, and a *History of the Primitive World*, which form a very voluminous collection: and a great number of papers inserted in the proceedings of the Institute. He displayed a generous firmness in the defence of Carnot, Barthelemy, and Pastoret, who were expelled from the Institute, after their proscription in September, 1797, and published various writings in their favour, which have done him the greatest honour with such men as are not blinded by party spirit. In the beginning of 1802 he published a work relative to the situation in which France stood with regard to religion, directed against the enemies of religion under the strange and almost blasphemous title of *Memorial in favour of God!!* A short time afterwards he published another work on the political situation of Europe, which excited the notice of the police, and was prohibited; his panegyric on Malesherbes met the same fate. Delisle de Sales published likewise two volumes of *Supplement to the abbé Milot's Elements of History*.

DELMAS, a French general, born at Tulles; he sprang from a noble, but poor family, and embracing the profession of arms in very early life, he became, in 1791, chief of the 1st battalion of the Corrèze. He distinguished himself in the army of the North, by some brilliant actions, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general. In 1793 he served in the army of the Rhine, and was second in command at Landau, when that city was blockaded. The deputy Dentzel, who was also shut up there, desired, on the 4th of October, the same year, the dismissal of Delmas, which demand was seconded by the Jacobins of Landau. These solicitations failed, and the object of their spleen was promoted to the rank of general of division. He returned to the army of the North, and served with great credit in Holland. When commissioned to attack Creve-Cœur he opened the trenches at the distance of eighty fathoms from the place, and with common field-pieces forced it to capitulate. He displayed the same boldness shortly afterwards, before Bois-le-Duc, one of the advanced works of which he carried by leaping over the palisades on horseback, at the head of a body of hussars. He took 175 pieces of cannon in these two fortresses. In 1796 he was employed in the army of the Rhine, under Moreau, and again distinguished himself at Frankenthal, on the 15th of June, and particularly on the 6th and 9th of July, in the battles at Rastadt, where he displayed no less skill than bravery. In 1797 he joined the army of Italy, and fought there with the same success. His division distinguished itself also among those who presented addresses against the Clichyens. In the unfortunate campaign of 1799, when Schérer commanded, he, though wounded, valiantly defended the army in its retreat. In 1800 he commanded the first division of the army of the Rhine. On the 29th of April he took 200 men from the enemy. He shortly after fell into disgrace, and was sent by government under guard to Porentruy, the native place of his wife, whose father is a butcher in that town, named Wetter.

DELMAS (J. F. B.) formerly a militia officer, adjutant of the national guard of Toulouse, and deputy from Haute-Garonne to the legislature, where he held a middle course between the moderatists and the terrorists; he procured several decrees for military organization, was elected secretary on the 25th of January, 1792, and after the 10th of August was sent to the army of the North, to announce the deposition of Louis XVI. But no sooner was he become a member of the convention, than he presided in the Jacobin society, thundered in their rostrum against the Marais, and voted for the death of Louis. In March, 1794, he presided in the assembly, and in April was chosen a member of the committee of public safety. On the 26th of July, 1794, he was one of the six members who were joined with Barras, in the direction of the armed force against Robespierre's partisans. On the 1st of September he resumed his place in the committee of public safety, and afterwards was president of the Jacobin society, where he declared himself wholly adverse to all enemies of the Montagnards, threatened the Thermidorians with the national club, which had crushed Lafayette and the Girondins, and gave in a plan for the regulation of popular meetings. But he soon abandoned this cause to follow the new views of the convention, and in May, 1793, was intrusted with the direction of the armed force against the terrorists. He was appointed a member of the council of elders, who chose him for their secretary and president, and on his quitting it, in May, 1797, he was re-elected. Though Delmas did not bear a very striking part, his being appointed one of the committee of public safety by the faction of the Montagne and by that of the Thermidorians, added to the trust which was reposed in him when he for three days commanded the Parisian army, prove that he enjoyed no small share of consideration in the convention. But he had by this time shewn several symptoms of alienation since his second election to the council of elders; he had run into in-

coherent digressions against Pitt while voting against lotteries; he had also inveighed against the journalists, and against the tribunal of cassation, and with all this had mingled a pompous eulogium on Sieyes and the directory. At last, 1798, a fit of decided madness terminated his political career.

DEMBARERE, of a noble family, an officer of artillery, was employed in 1793, in La Vendée. The skilful arrangements in the action at Doue where Talmont and d'Autichamp were defeated, were owing to him. In 1793 he was raised to the rank of general of division. General Dembarère was appointed to command the right wing of the army, in the expedition which the directory planned in 1798, against England, and which did not take place. After the 18th Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he was employed as inspector-general of the engineers. The elective college of Hautes Pyrennees, the department where he was born, having presented him, in March, 1804, as a candidate to the preservative senate, he was called to it on the 1st of February, 1805, and was decorated with the title of commander of the legion of honour.

DEMEUNIER (J. N.) born at Hoseroy in Franche-Comté, on the 15th of March, 1751, went to settle at Paris, where he made himself known by some literary productions, which gained him the place of royal censor. Being appointed deputy of the tiers-état of Paris to the states-general, he pressed the assembly, on the 3d of August, to decree a declaration of the rights of man, and he presented a project for it, couched in tolerably moderate terms. He was, the same day, heard to assert that the burnings of châteaux were either contrived or promoted by the owners themselves. On the 14th of September he was chosen secretary and member of the constituent committee: on the 29th he solicited a decree on the responsibility of ministers: on the 9th of October, he endeavoured to excuse the events of the 5th and 6th of that month, by declaring that the

court had really intended to take flight. He spoke in all the debates which took place on the formation of the departments, districts, municipalities, &c. On the 9th of November he urged the prosecution and dismissal of the members of the vacation court of the parliament of Rouen. In December he presided in the assembly. In February, 1790, he pleaded for the preservation of some religious houses, for the individuals who should wish to remain in them: he afterwards supported the project of a patriotic contribution. After a report on the inviolability of deputies, he procured a decree that the assembly should pronounce whether there was or was not cause for accusation of any of its members, before any prosecution could be begun against him. On the 4th of August he warmly defended the minister St. Priest, who was accused of high treason by the committee of research of the commune of Paris, and declared that the assembly was surrounded by factious persons, who wished for its dissolution. On the 18th of September he attacked the system of compelling the acceptance of assignats, declared against the undefined freedom of commerce, and caused the establishment of duties on imports. On the 3d of January, 1791, at the time of the debate on the oath to be taken by ecclesiastics, he opposed the proposal made by Charles Lameth, of declaring vacant all benefices the incumbents of which had not immediately taken this oath. He protested against the insertion of his name in the list of members of the monarchical club. At the period of the first troubles of Avignon he voted for sending civil commissioners thither. On the 21st of June, at the time of the king's flight, he took part in the measures which were determined on in that conjuncture, and, on the 22d, he framed, in the name of the constituent committee, an address to the French, in reply to the paper which Louis XVI. had left, on his departure from Paris. In the course of July, he was appointed member of the committee, which, under pretence of quieting the troubles of

Avignon, ended by uniting that country to France. He continued to work in the constituent committee, frequently made reports in its name, proposed, on the 14th of July, to declare the king's powers suspended till the completion of the constitution, and forfeited, in case he rejected it. He presented various projects on the public force, on the seditious mobs, and on the political rights of the members of the royal family: on occasion of this last, Voidel accused him of having entered into an agreement with the court; he spoke upon the revision, and gave this opinion, which was remarkable then: "That it would not be necessary to change the constitution, even if the nation should wish for a republican form of government." After the session of the constituting assembly, Dèmeunier was called to the direction of the department of Paris, and gave in his resignation after the reinstalment of Pétion in the office of mayor. He escaped the revolutionary storms, and in 1797 was placed on the list of candidates for the directory, together with Barthélemy. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was appointed to the tribunate, and chosen secretary at the first meeting. On the 2d of January, 1800, he occupied the chair of that assembly, and, on the 10th of February, celebrated there the unanimity of the votes given by the French people, in favour of the new constitution, and thence concluded, that they renounced the vain theories brought forward by factious persons. At the beginning of 1801, the body, of which he formed a part, presented him as a candidate to the senate, of which he became a member on the 18th of January, 1802, and afterwards commander of the legion of honour. On the 8th of October, 1805, he made a report in the name of a committee on the union of the state of Genoa with France. Dèmeunier translated several voyages, especially those of the celebrated Captain Cook, and wrote a book on the costume and the manners of different nations. There are also the following works by him; Independent Ame-

rica, or the different constitutions of its thirteen Provinces; an Essay on the Original Genius of Homer; a translation of the History of the Conquests of the British Settlements in India; and a translation of Brydone's Travels in Sicily and Malta.

DENOT (F. F.) a cook, born at Paris, and residing in the rue St. Denis, shared the surname of cut-throat with Jourdan, for having cut those of M. M. Foulon and Berthier. He was among the number of the enraged madmen who, in the month of October, wanted to assassinate Marie-Antoinette, during the night, at Versailles, and who committed unheard of horrors on the bodies of the guards whom they had slaughtered.

DESAIX (L. C. A.) born on the 17th of August, 1768, at the château de Végout, near Riom, of a noble family, went through his studies at the college of Effiat, and in 1784 entered the foot regiment of Brittany assub-lieutenant. During the campaign in Alsace in 1793, he displayed considerable talent, and, in December particularly contributed to the taking of the lines at Haguenau, which were first entered by the left wing, where he served. After some other advantages gained on the Rhine in 1794, he joined the army of the North, under Pichegru, and served there some time with great credit. On being recalled to the army of the Rhine, he was employed, in 1796, under Moreau, whose successes he shared, and frequently ensured. After having assisted on the 15th of June to drive the Austrians from the left bank of the Rhine, he passed the river on the 24th, and at the head of the second division, dispersed the imperial army on the 25th; on the 27th carried Offembourg from the troops of Condé, after a long and bloody combat, went next day to Rastadt to prevent the Austrian army from joining the troops of the Brisgaw, conquered the advanced guard on the same day, as well as on the 29th, and powerfully contributed to the success of the two important battles which Moreau gained on the 5th and 9th of July,

near Rastadt. In the battle of the 9th, Desaix commanded the left wing of the French, and faced the archduke Charles, whom, after a bloody combat, he forced to retreat by the skilful movements which he ordered his corps de reserve to make. The engagement in this wing lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night. The Austrians having again vigorously attacked the army of Moreau on the 11th of August, entirely routed his centre and his right wing: Desaix alone sustained the fight on the left, and succeeded in rendering the affair doubtful, after a fight of seventeen hours, which cost both sides much blood; and, on the day following, the Germans effected their retreat. Desaix continued to serve with the same valour during the remainder of the campaign; the esteem and entire confidence of the soldiery became the recompence of his talents, and Moreau, in November, intrusted to him the command of the head of the bridge at Kehl, which was no less gallantly defended than vigorously attacked. Desaix was slightly wounded there, and on the 23d had his horse killed under him as he was giving orders for a sally. He received another wound on the 20th of April, 1797, in recrossing the Rhine near this same fort, at the head of the first column. As soon as the peace had been signed at Campo Formio, he was nominated second in command in the army of England, and took the post of commander in chief during the absence of Bonaparte. This armament having been directed against Egypt, Desaix accompanied Bonaparte on that expedition, contributed to his original successes, and was afterwards charged with the conquest and important government of Upper Egypt, where he had to maintain an unceasing combat with Murat Bey, who had retired thither, with the wreck of the Mamelukes, and who, always beaten, but always reinforced by malecontents and Arabs, was constantly, and in every sense of the word, harassing his conqueror. In this new species of warfare Desaix displayed the talents of which he had already given so

many proofs, with an indefatigable firmness and activity. He had to withstand the heat of the climate, the want of water, and frequently of provisions; he was ignorant of the situation of towns and posts, and he was opposed by a whole people animated by the strongest passions of man, revenge, and a desire to retain their own form of worship. By dint of skill and valour the Arabian and Egyptian chiefs disappeared, Elphi Bey was repulsed, the chérif Han fell at Benout, and Murad took refuge in the desolate country of Bribe, above the cataracts of the Nile. Bonaparte was returning to Europe, and Desaix signed a treaty at El-arish with the Turks and English, by which he was enabled to take shipping and return also. Accompanied by an English officer, who was commissioned to see to the observance of the treaty, he arrived at Leghorn, whither he brought the grand visier's orders, and was at first declared a prisoner of war by admiral Keith, who however set him free a few days afterwards, and Desaix, on coming to France, learned that Bonaparte, who had been declared first consul, had set out to reconquer Italy: he went to join him, and obtained the command of two divisions. One third of the French army was incapacitated, when the body under Desaix's orders arrived at Marengo. Notwithstanding a forced march of ten leagues, notwithstanding the thunder of the enemy's artillery, he forms columns of battalions, and turning to the right on St. Stefano, he wholly cuts off the left wing of the Austrian army. At this decisive and glorious moment a death-commissioned ball struck Desaix, who fell, on the 25th Prairial, year 8, and had time to utter only these words: "Go tell the first consul that I die regretting that I have not done enough to transmit my name to posterity." On the eve of the battle he said to his aides-de-camp, "It is a long time since I have fought in Europe; the bullets have forgotten us; something will befall us." His body was carried post to Milan, embalmed there, and placed in the hospital of Mount St. Bernard, where a monu-

ment has been raised to his glory. Désaix united to valour the most unimpeachable probity; a virtue which gained him the surname of "The just Sultan, from the inhabitants of Cairo." A monument has also been erected to his honour in what was formerly the Place Dauphine at Paris.

DESAULT (P. J.) born at Magny Vernois, near Mâcon, on the 6th of February, 1744, and youngest of a numerous family, was at first designed for the ecclesiastical profession, but his inclinations leading him to the study of natural philosophy; his father sent him to study surgery in the military hospital at Besfort. He remained there three years, and went to Paris to finish his education. Too great application to study brought him to the brink of the grave; but on his recovery he, in 1766, began a course of anatomy, and advanced from one success to another. The college of surgery admitted him among its members, though his fortune did not permit him to pay the sum required by the statutes. Several celebrated cures soon gained him reputation, and he was successively appointed head surgeon of the college hospital, and assistant surgeon at the hospital of St. Sulpice. The place of head surgeon at La Charité being vacant, he was chosen to fill it, and in 1785 was made head surgeon at the public hospital. It was there he established his school of practical surgery, which was thronged with strangers, anxious to behold his wonderful operations. Being accused of incivism by the commune, he was apprehended by the revolutionary committee of his section, and set at liberty by order of the committee of public safety. He was commissioned, in 1795, to open the body of Louis XVIth's son, and to make known the causes of his death; but a short time afterwards he himself died, which event occasioned various conjectures. Desault has written few works, but his fame rests on a basis sufficiently ample, for he has invariably done good, and has formed a great number of celebrated surgeons. He had prepared many materials, which

have been put into the hands of his worthy pupil, the younger Bichat, and have formed the basis of his first lessons.

DESEZE, a lawyer at Paris, was in 1789 the kind defender of M. de Besenval; in April, 1790, the king of Poland sent him a golden medal, as a testimony of his esteem, and at the same time of his gratitude for the courage he had shewn in undertaking the cause of that worthy officer, who was related to his majesty. Desèze fulfilled the same duty for Louis XVI. in 1792 and 3, in conjunction with messieurs Tronchet and De Malesherbes, and he it was who read the king's defence before the convention, when his trial was begun by that assembly. Though his intrepidity on this occasion has been extolled, he has been thought to be unequal to his subject, and to have pleaded as a lawyer, when he should have spoken as a profound statesman and an enthusiast. Yet was there one splendid burst, when darting his eyes round the whole assembly, he exclaimed: "I seek here for judges, and every where accusers alone meet my eyes." He lived through the reign of terror, and continued, though often in vain, the defender of persecuted innocence. In 1806 he was still reckoned among the most celebrated professors of civil law in Paris.

DESGENETTES, a physician, and a member of several academies and literary societies, attended the French army commanded by general Bonaparte to Egypt, and at his return was nominated chief physician to the hospital of Val-de-Grâce; in 1805 he was sent by the French government to Spain, that he might study the nature of the contagious disease which in 1804 ravaged Cadiz, Malaga, and Alicant. His works are, a Description of the Discharge from the Lymphatic Vessels; Observations on the Manner in which Medicine is taught in the Hospitals of Tuscany; General Reflections on the Utility of Artificial Anatomy.

DESILLES, a gentleman of Brittany, an officer in the regiment of royal infantry, was at Nancy on the 31st of August, 1790, when M. de Bouillé came upon that town, at the head of some troops, to bring to order the garrison which had revolted. Seeing that the mutineers were advancing to the gate called Stainville to fire on a column of the general's army, and to cut off all hope of accommodation, Desilles threw himself on the cannon, prevented the fire, and several times pulled the matches from the hands of the gunners; but at last he became the victim of his spirit; the rebels fired on him, he received several balls, and six weeks afterwards died of his wounds. This self-sacrifice was at first celebrated in the assembly, on the theatre, and in paintings; but the triumph of the Jacobins afterwards gave another turn to the ideas respecting this event, and transferred the interest to the garrison of Nancy. Several individuals of his family, particularly his father and his two sisters, were involved in 1792 in the conspiracy of La Rouarie; the first was obliged to go over to England, where he died; the two others were brought before the revolutionary tribunal in 1793, when one was acquitted, and the other condemned to death.

DESMOULINS (B. CAMILLE) a lawyer, born at Guise, in Picardy, in 1762, was a son of the lieutenant-general of the bailiwick of Guise. The chapter of Laon appointed him purser to the college of Louis-le-Grand, where he was educated with Robespierre and several other young men, who afterwards made a figure in the revolution with him. His appearance was vulgar, his complexion swarthy, and his looks unprepossessing. He made his first appearance at the bar to plead against his own father, whom he wanted to compel to make him an allowance greater than his means would permit; and he never forgave him for having one day told him he would come to the scaffold. In the very beginning of the revolution he formed an intimate connection with his

old friend, Robespierre, and at the same time also had midnight conferences with the duke of Orleans at Mousseaux, which, joined to all the other circumstances of his conduct, afford reason to conclude, that he was at first only that prince's agent. Prudhomme even asserts, that he was for a short time flattered by a hope of marrying Pamela, the reputed pupil of Madame de Genlis; and that Lafayette invited him several times to dinner, and even gave him his bust. Be that as it may, he originally chose the Palais Royal as the most usual theatre of his civic vocation. He was constantly there, surrounded by a crowd of orators, who with him prepared for the taking of the Bastile. On the 12th of July, 1789, (two days previous to that event) he harangued a large mob which had collected in the gardens, with a brace of pistols in his hands: from time to time he exclaimed with great vehemence, "to arms, to arms;" he ended by proposing to take a cockade as a mark of distinction, and a green one was adopted, which was soon superseded by a tri-coloured one, because green was the count d'Artois' colour. After this first success he continued the office he had undertaken of heating the public mind at times by speeches, at others by writings, and he assumed the appellation of attorney-general of the lamp-post. This name brought to mind the first popular executions which had succeeded the taking of the Bastile. He published also at the same time the *Revolutions of France and of Brabant*, a journal in which the principles of Jacobinism were preached up with the vehemence which characterized the author. In 1790 an information against him was laid before the constitutional assembly, on account of the violent invectives against the king contained in his journal, but he was warmly defended by all the Jacobins. On the 11th of December he in his turn informed against the department of Paris for having presented an address to the king, urging him not to sanction the

decree passed against the refractory priests. He was again involved in the prosecution commenced at the Châtelet against the instigators of the transactions of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789: he was afterwards one of the founders of the society of Cordeliers, became at that time intimately connected with Danton, and remained constantly attached to him. After the flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes, he was one of those who gathered together the crowds in the Champ de Mars, where a petition was framed, urging a declaration that the king had abdicated. This step and the manner in which he wrote against the law of July the 26th in the same year, which rendered the royal person inviolable, brought on him a decree of arrest, and he was obliged to keep himself for some time concealed. He afterwards played an eminent part in the insurrection of June the 20th, 1792, which prepared the downfall of the monarchy; and still more in that of August the 10th, which completed it. At this time he was appointed secretary to Danton, the minister of justice, and with him organized the massacres in the prisons at the beginning of September. Prudhomme, in his History of Crimes, details an entire conversation which he held on this subject with Danton and Desmoulins, the latter of whom said to him, "the innocent will not be confounded with the guilty; all those who are claimed by their actions shall be restored." On the 4th, the day after this horrible execution, Desmoulins again said to him: "Well! every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity! the people even freed many aristocrats." These expressions of deliberate atrocity leave no doubt concerning the share he had in these massacres, which he predicted on the 30th of August, saying, in a coffee-house, to Fàbre, "We have taken decisive measures which will save France." In the same month he was deputed by Paris to the national convention, in which he impugned the memory of Mirabeau, whom, from Pétion's account, he represented as having sold himself to the court.

On the 16th of December he defended the duke of Orleans, whom some of the members of the assembly wished to banish. On the 16th of January, 1793, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. On the 8th of May, in a debate on the means of arresting the progress of the Vendéans who became more and more formidable, Camillus asserted that society consisted of two classes of men, gentlemen and sans-culottes, that it was necessary to take the purses of the former, and to put arms into the hands of the latter, that this was the only method of saving the republic. Though connected with the Montagnard leaders, Camillus retained a sort of independence, of which he gave a striking proof by publishing a defence of general Dillon, whose plan of military operations he accused Delmas of having appropriated to himself: he continued to testify a lively concern in his affairs, and to reject as a calumny the conspiracy in favour of Louis the XVIth's son, which Cambon attributed to him. These steps began to injure his popularity, but his attachment to Danton proved his ruin. Robespierre, at the head of the governing committees, was making rapid strides towards tyranny; Danton, assisted by the chiefs of the Cordeliers, tried to oppose these committees, and Camillus was commissioned to shake their estimation by means of his journal of the *Old Cordelier*. He there inveighed against terror, and even inserted the word clemency; which word was his sentence of death. But before the leaders began a direct attack, they turned against him the weapons he had tried against them. His writings became a subject of violent disputes among the Jacobins, and among the Cordeliers; the Hébertists inveighed against him. These attacks deprived him of his influence in the two patriotic societies; in the former he called to his support the testimony of Robespierre, asserting, that he had submitted the numbers of *Old Cordelier* to him before publication; but Robespierre eluded the appeal, and proposed to retain Camillus in the

society, and to burn his journal: "To burn is not to answer," cried Desmoulins eagerly. At last all hope of reconciliation between Danton and Robespierre being lost, St. Just, whom Camillus had also rallied in his journal, and of whom he had said, that he carried his head like the holy sacrament, then kept the promise he had given, to make him carry his otherwise, and presented a report, in consequence of which Camillus was arrested in the night of the 31st of May, 1794, with those who were called his accomplices. During his imprisonment he gave himself up alternately to transports of rage, and to a deep and gloomy despair; his favourite studies then became Young, Hervey, &c. &c. On the 1st of April he was examined by the commissioners of the revolutionary tribunal; and when he was asked how old he was, he thus blasphemously replied, "as old as the sans-culotte Jesus Christ was when he died!" that is, 33, an age fatal to the revolutionary chiefs. On the 4th he was brought before the tribunal to be tried, and defended himself with tolerable calmness: but when he was ordered to retire and leave the judges to deliberate, he fell into a fury, and loaded them with curses. Force alone could convey him back to his prison, where, in the most violent agitation, he awaited the decision of the jury, which condemned him to death, as "having abused the revolutionary system, and wished to restore monarchy." On the 5th he was led, not without difficulty, to execution; he made the most violent efforts to avoid getting into the cart. His shirt was in tatters, and his shoulders bare; his eyes glared, his mouth foamed at the moment when he was bound, and on seeing the scaffold he cried out, "This then is the reward reserved for the first apostle of liberty! The monsters who assassinate me will not survive me long." His wife, whom he adored, and by whom he was tenderly beloved, beautiful, courageous, and sensible, begged to share his fate, and ten days afterwards Robespierre sent her to execu-

tion. During her trial she displayed astonishing calmness, and died with much more firmness than her husband. She uttered the same prediction as he did to the judges, saying, "You will feel all the torments of the remorse which guilt brings with it, till an infamous death snatches you from existence." She was a natural daughter of the abbé Terray, and by this marriage Camillus had gained 6000 livres per annum. He had married her since the revolution, and the grateful friendship he retained for the abbé Bérardier, his former instructor, having led him to request his performance of the marriage ceremony, of which Robespierre and St. Just were the two witnesses; this circumstance was urged as a proof that he did not choose to be married by a priest who had taken the oaths.

DESOTTEUX-CORMATIN (P. M. F.) was the son of a surgeon in a village of Burgundy. His uncle, surgeon-major of the king's regiment, having cured the baron de Vioménil of a dangerous disease, entreated that officer, who was going to America, to take the young Désotteux with him as his aid-de-camp, and he was by this under-hand method smuggled into the army as sub-lieutenant. On his arrival in America he attached himself to the Lameths, whose confidence he gained: he returned to France at the peace, and in the revolution joined the same party with his protectors; he even made a figure among the women who went to Versailles on the 5th of October, 1789, and in the dress of their sex was one of those who most urged them to disorder. When employed at Metz as staff-officer under the orders of the marquis de Bouillé, (a post which, if his enemies are to be credited, was bestowed on him by the Feuillans only that he might be a spy on that general) he thought he perceived that the royalist party was likely to gain the advantage; he then eagerly joined it, and strove to favour the escape of the royal family. He got into a dilemma in consequence of the failure of this enterprise, upon which

he emigrated, was ill received at Coblenz, returned to Paris, and obtained a lieutenant's commission in the king's constitutional guard. After the 10th of August, 1792, he again emigrated, crossed over to England, and obtained letters of recommendation from M. de Bouillé, and a commission from the count d'Artois to serve in Bretagne. In July, 1794, he landed near St. Malo, and joined Puisaye, who made him his major-general. During the commander's absence, at the juncture when the Chouans concluded a truce with the republicans, Désotteux contrived to bring about the exclusion of M. de Boishardy, who had been at first charged with the negotiations, and to be appointed in his place. At this period he took the name of Cormatin, which is that of his wife, and setting himself up as commander-in-chief he, without any one's permission, placed himself at the head of the royalist party. At the same time he took the title of baron to give himself more consequence. After long conferences, in which each party endeavoured to deceive the other, general Hoche gave orders for his arrest. Dubois-Dubais had a military council established on the 14th of October, 1795, to try him, but he appealed from it and claimed the laws of amnesty and the constitutional forms. Some secret obstacle seemed to stand in the way of his trial: it was said that he possessed an important paper which implicated many deputies of great influence, and that promises and threats were made use of to obtain it from him. In December he declared publicly, that after the 27th of July, 1794, the committee of public safety had treated with him and the other chiefs, and had engaged to put into their hands the two children of Louis XVI. The deputies concerned were eager to deny these assertions. It is very remarkable, that after having been removed to various prisons, he was acquitted by the tribunal of Coutances, in December, 1796, but was nevertheless condemned to exile as an emigrant. Not even this punishment was in-

flicted on him; he was merely confined in the fort of Cherbourg, where he remained some years; he was removed thence to the castle of Ham, and afterwards obtained perfect freedom under the consulate of Bonaparte: he now lives in Burgundy.

DESPORTES (F.) was originally employed, in 1792, as French minister to the duke of Deux-Ponts, whence Carra had him recalled in December 1792. He went directly to the republic of Geneva, where, in August 1796, he assisted in appeasing a popular tumult. He sent some assistance to the two granddaughters of Corneille, to serve them, as he said, till the directory should be informed of the distressed situation of the precious offspring of the French Sophocles. In April 1798, he demanded satisfaction of the Genevese government, for an insult offered to the tri-coloured flag; and announced that the town of Geneva had with one voice voted for its union with the French republic, as well as for the insult offered to its flag. However, these votes found opponents, the partisans of Genevese independence put themselves in motion, and the French agent was threatened; but he signified to the syndics, that he saw in these commotions only the work of wretches covered with crimes, who obstructed the avenues to his residence, and, by their cries of death, prevented the good citizens from holding communication with him: he announced that he should take all the means which the dignity of his character made it his duty to employ, in order to secure the triumph of the party that favoured the union, which was at last completed and ratified by France on the 18th of May, 1798. After the organization of the consular government, he became, in 1800, secretary-general for the administration of the interior, and afterwards accompanied Lucien Bonaparte into Spain, and was his secretary at the time of the treaty of Badajos with Portugal, in 1802; on the 23d of July of the same year, he was appointed prefect of the Haut-Rhin, and was still in

that station in 1806. His brother is governor of the civil house of reception at Paris.

DESSAIX (J. M.) general of brigade, commandant of the legion of honour, born at Thonon in Savoy, 17th of February, 1764; son of a celebrated physician at Chablais, took the degree of doctor of physic at Turin, and came to Paris to perfect himself in his profession. In 1789 he entered into the Parisian national guard; and, in 1791, returned to his country, which he endeavoured, but in vain, to revolutionize. Dessaix, being prosecuted, went to seek an asylum in France. In the month of August 1792, he presented to the legislative assembly a plan for the organization of a foreign corps, under the name of the Legion of Rustics, obtained the command of it, and assisted the French army in taking possession of Savoy. In the month of June 1793, he was employed against the Marseillois (who were advancing to join the Lyonese insurgents against the convention), and defeated them on the Durance; he was afterwards employed at the siege of Toulon, where he received a wound. The representatives then offered him the rank of general of brigade, which he refused, preferring the command of a body which was beginning to make itself illustrious. The next year he was sent to the frontiers of Spain, and commanded with distinction the van-guard of the division of Mont-Libre and that of the valley of Ara. He went to the army of Italy; and, next to the corps of grenadiers, his was the first that passed the bridge of Lodi. The enemy threatening to make a powerful diversion on Verona, he rushed on the centre of their army with a body of grenadiers, to stop their march and give the French columns time to come up. He was made prisoner with all his troop, and carried into Hungary, where he remained seven months. After his exchange, he returned to Italy; and, in March 1798, was appointed deputy of Mont Blanc to the council of five hundred. He there declared for the

republican party, and published his opinions in a journal forming a sequel to that of the Freemen: he put his name to it. After the 18th of Brumaire, year 8 (9th of November, 1799,) he was excluded as hostile to this revolution. In 1800 he returned to his corps (the 27th light one), served in the Gallo-Batavian army, and commanded the town of Frankfort, the senate of which place expressed to him their satisfaction with the conduct he had observed. He afterwards commanded the town of Breda, and joined the Hanover expedition, where he was promoted to the rank of general of brigade in September 1803.

DESSALINES (a black general), born on the Gold Coast in Africa, was transported to St. Domingo, and there became the slave of a free black, called Dessalines, whose name he took. He is of a middle height, and a fine figure; but his look is hard, and even ferocious. He signalized himself in the first insurrection in 1791. His activity and courage raised him to the rank of aid-de-camp to the black general Jean François; but at the time of the dissensions which took place between that chief and Toussaint-Louverture, he attached himself to the latter, became his first lieutenant, and, in that character, was charged with conducting the war against the mulatto Rigaud in the south of the colony: he carried it on with such vigour, that he soon vanquished that rebel. When, in October 1801, Moyse endeavoured to shake off the yoke of Toussaint, Dessalines assisted Christophe to quell this tumult. When the French army arrived at St. Domingo, he followed the fortune of Toussaint, fought and submitted with him. After his submission, general Leclerc employed him in the quarter of St. Mark, and gave him public testimonies of satisfaction at the zeal with which he laboured to disarm the blacks; but sometime before the death of that general, Dessalines returned to the negro party, and contrived to expel the French from St. Domingo. At the beginning of 1805, he endeavoured to drive them *also* from the Spanish part of the island; but he was un-

successful at the siege of Santo-Domingo, whence he was repulsed with loss by general Ferrand. If we may believe the journals, this ferocious negro, wishing for something like a legitimate title to what he enjoyed, caused himself, in 1804, to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti, by the name of James the 1st, and since that time he has reigned in this colony which was once so rich.

DHERON, a tailor at Nantes, inspector of the military provisions, was in the Marat company organized by Carrier, and appeared one day in the popular society of Nantes with the ear of a Vendéan fastened to his hat. He was a forced witness in the affair of Carrier, and ~~accused~~ that deputy of having given orders for shooting the constituted authorities of the department of Vendée, who wished to share the provisions of that part of the country with the committees of Nantes. Being in his turn called to account for his revolutionary conduct, and having been found unable to justify himself from the accusations directed against him, he was brought to trial, convicted of having put to death children of twelve or fourteen years of age, and of having worn ears of Vendéans in public; but he was acquitted, as not having committed these crimes with counter-revolutionary intentions.

DIDOT (PIERRE) a printer at Paris, eldest son of the celebrated Ambrose Didot. His works are, *Cleomenes*, or an abridged Picture of the Passions, extracted from a manuscript found at the Convent of Caloyers of Mount Athos, 1785. *The Somnambulist*. *Posthumous Works in Prose and Verse*, amongst which is the general History of a very singular Island, discovered in the East Indies 1786. *Specimens of new Fables*, followed by miscellaneous Poems, and an Epistle on the Progress of Printing, 1786. *The Count de Tersane*, a History nearly true, 1787. *The Young Ladies' Friend*, followed by an Epistle to unmarried People, 1789. Translation in Verse of the first Book of Horace's Odes, followed by some

miscellaneous Poems, 1796. Pierre Didot enriched the typographic art with editions which are superb for the beauty of the letter-press, and the correctness of the text. It is to him that we partly owe stereotype editions.

DIDOT the younger (brother to the preceding), also brought out magnificent editions, and amongst others, one of "Jerusalem Delivered." His son published several editions of the Travels of the Younger Anacharsis; that in seven volumes quarto, with a folio atlas, is one of the finest ever seen.

DIETRICH (F. baron DE), principal secretary to the count d'Artois, as colonel-general of the Swiss and Grisons, at the beginning of the revolution was nominated first constitutional mayor of Strasbourg, and gained celebrity by the excess of his democratic zeal. He declared himself a friend to the society for propagating revolutionary principles, and one Lévêque averred, that he had received from him fifty louis on account, in part of a sum he was to obtain from him for going to assassinate the king of Prussia. But his principles soon changed; and as early as 1790 Salles accused him to the constitutional assembly, of participating in measures taken against the revolution in Alsace. After that time he continued to shew more and more hostility to the Jacobin party, and his enemies united to ruin him. An address which he had signed, to urge the punishment of those who had excited the tumults on the 20th of June, 1792, served as a pretext to bring an accusation against him. A decree of the 15th of August summoned him to the bar; Dietrich fled, and took refuge at Bâle, whence he wrote to the assembly, stating that his sole reason for leaving his country was to escape from the severity which appeared to threaten him. He was then enrolled in the list of emigrants, whereupon he thought fit to return, and in November, 1792, became a voluntary prisoner at the Abbaye. On the 20th of the same month, Rulhié procured a decree of accusation to be passed against

him, and had him brought before the tribunal of Doubs: having appealed to another tribunal, on account of the prejudices which prevailed against him at Besançon, he was carried back to the prisons of the Abbaye, and summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to death on the 29th of September, 1793: he was forty-five years of age, and a native of Strasbourg. His son had no small difficulty, in 1795, in getting his name erased from the list of emigrants, and in obtaining the restoration of his family property. In 1796 he presented to the legislative body a description of the French mines, by the before-mentioned Frederic Dietrich.

DILLON (the count ARTHUR DE), a general officer in the French service, was deputed from Martinique to the states-general, and embraced the revolutionary party; he voted, however, more than once on the other side. In 1790 he spoke in favour of the ministers, who were accused on account of the Austrian request of a passage for the troops over the French territory. He frequently contradicted the opinions of his colleagues with regard to the colonies; on the 30th of November he defended Damas, governor of St. Domingo; and in February, 1791, accused Jobal Pagny, commissioner of Tobago, and obtained his dismissal. He inveighed against people of colour, and opposed their admission to the bar; on the 2d of May he broke into strong invectives against the friends of the blacks, which caused that society to denounce him in form the next day, but this denunciation ended in nothing. In 1792 he took the command of the army of the North. After the 10th of August, he made his troops again take the oath of fidelity to the law and the king, which drew on him several denunciations; but he contrived to justify himself to those commissioners who were sent to cashier him. Towards the end of the same month the assembly, on the motion of Duhem, took his conduct again into consideration, and decreed that he had lost the confidence of the nation; but this de-

cree was once more suspended, and he continued to be employed in the armies of the North, only he was put under the orders of Dumourier, whom he before commanded, and went to Champagne, where he commanded the advanced guard in front of St. Menehould. When the Prussians retreated, he wrote a letter to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, which, though filled with very patriotic sentiments, served as a pretence for charging him with a correspondence with the enemies of the state. Dumourier justified him, and explained the motives of this letter, which did not, he said, "prevent its author from pursuing most vigorously the troops of the prince to whom it was addressed." Dillon afterwards besieged Verdun, and wrote to the convention to press for an examination into his conduct. An order for his arrest was made out in the beginning of 1793; but Carra obtained its repeal on the 6th of February. In June he requested permission to go to the West Indies, where he had been formerly employed, but he could not obtain it. In July he was apprehended, and confined in the Luxembourg by order of the committee of public safety, and on the information of Laflotte, who brought forward again the old accusation of correspondence with foreign enemies. Camillus Desmoulins stood up for him strenuously, defended him in the convention and in the Jacobin society; corresponded with him; accused his enemies of taking advantage of his plans and knowledge of tactics; and thus accelerated his own ruin without saving Dillon, whom Cambon at last caused to be brought before the revolutionary tribunal on the 5th of April, 1794. He was condemned to death as a conspirator, and as having formed a scheme during his imprisonment for slaughtering the committee of public safety and the convention, in order to save Danton and that very Camillus, whose trial was then coming on. He was forty-three years of age, and born at Berwick in England. Robespierre's *Picture of the Prisons* relates,

that he drank a great deal during his confinement, and gamed when he was not drunk.

DOLOMIEU (D. G. S. T. GRATET DE) born the 24th of June, 1750, member of the ci-devant academy of sciences, and of the Institute, inspector of the mines, and commander of the order of Malta; made his first caravans at the age of 18. Being insulted by one of his companions, who was on board the same ship, he fought, killed him, and on his return to Malta, was condemned to death by the chapter of the order. The grand-master granted him his pardon, but as it was necessary that it should be confirmed by the pope, and as his holiness thought he had reasons to complain of the knights, he remained inflexible, and Dolomieu was confined for nine months in the dungeons of the island. He afterwards resumed his studies, and accompanied the regiment of carabineers in which he was an officer. At Metz he took his first lessons in chemistry and natural history. His progress became so rapid that the Academy of Sciences granted him the title of correspondent, which favour attached him entirely to natural philosophy; he quitted the service, and almost immediately began his travels through Sicily. About the 14th of July, 1789, he returned to France, decidedly embraced the revolutionary party, and refusing any public employment, published several works, which increased his reputation. He was very intimate with the duke de Rochefoucault, and had the affliction of seeing him assassinated before his eyes. He was in his turn proscribed, and wandered from place to place, but being at last, in calmer times, called to the school of mines, he made new advances in the career of science, and was about to publish the results, when Bonaparte took him with him in his expedition to Egypt. He contributed greatly to the surrender of Malta, by the connections that he still had there. After the defeat of Aboukir, when obliged to land in Calabria, he was seized by order of the king of Naples, and thrown into a dungeon at Messina. In vain was his release

demanded by the French government, the king of Spain, the Royal Society of London, and all the learned men of Europe; the peace of 1800 alone could strike off his fetters. He then resumed his wonted occupations, visited the Hautes-Alpes, and after his return to the bosom of his family, died there in November, 1801, at the age of 52. He had been appointed member of the conservative senate immediately after his return. He left, almost complete, an interesting work on mineralogy, composed during his captivity. The black of his lamp, diluted with water, served him for ink; his pen was a fragment of bone, shaped with great labour on the floor of his prison, and the principal part of his work was written on the margins and between the lines of some books that had been left him. His other principal works are a Voyage to the Lipari Isles, as a supplement to the History of Volcanoes, published in 1781; an Essay on the Earthquakes of Calabria; a Particular Description of *Ætna* and its Erruptions; a Dissertation on the Origin of Basalt; and a Mineralogical Dictionary.

DOULCET (G.) marquis de Pontécoulant, son of the major-general of the king's body-guards, and sub-lieutenant in the same corps from the age of eighteen, became president of the department of Calvados in 1790, and, in 1792, was appointed one of its deputies to the convention. On the 29th of September he withstood there the proposal of inviting the ministers Roland and Servan to continue their functions. He was commissary at the army of the North, at the time of the siege of Lille; defended the minister Pache, who was accused of negligence in supplying the armies with provisions, and proposed that J. B. Louvet should be sent for two days to the Abbaye, for having published, without submitting it to the assembly, an edition of the decree for the expulsion of the Bourbons. On the 15th of January, 1793, he declared Louis XVI. guilty of high-treason, voted for his banishment at a peace, and his confinement

till that period. He caused it to be decreed that the executive council should take a distinguished revenge for the assassination of Basseville at Rome. On the 15th of April, the sections demanded his expulsion as an accomplice with Brissot. On the 18th he was appointed secretary, and opposed the renewing of the revolutionary tribunal. On the 16th of May he denounced the commune of Paris for the arrest of the editor of the journal, entitled, "The True Friend of the People;" and voted for the printing of the address from the section of Arcis, which demanded the suppression of all correspondence among the popular societies; on the 31st of May he protested against any deliberation, ~~because the convention~~ was not free. Couthon demanded that he should be put under arrest in his own house, but this was not decreed. On the 6th of June, Doulcet urged the reading a letter from Vergniaud, declared that it would be oppressive not to read the letters of the arrested deputies; proposed a report concerning them, and declared himself resolved to defend the denounced, and accuse the denunciators; he voted for the inviolability of letters and the circulation of journals; opposed the decree of accusation against Buzot, and signed the protest against the 31st of May. On the 30th of October a decree of accusation was passed against him, he was outlawed, and obliged to fly; he owed his safety to Madame Lejay, a bookseller, who kept him concealed in her house, and whom he married after this signal service. It was during his struggle with the Montagne, and after the 31st of May, that Doulcet refused to defend Charlotte Corday, on which account she wrote him a note in which she treated him as a coward. In December, 1794, Doulcet re-entered the convention with the other proscribed persons. In March, 1795, he spoke warmly for the restitution of the property of those who had ~~been~~ condemned: in May he undertook the defence of Robert Lindet, a member of the committee of public safety, and opposed the proscription of the repre-

representatives who were denounced as accomplices with Robespierre. In July he set himself up against a petition from the section of the Théâtre-François, and asked whether the governing powers were still lodged in the committees, or whether they had been transferred to the sections of Paris; he exhorted the convention to resume the energy it had shewn in Prairial, and said that it was necessary to put a stop to the vengeance of individuals. He was chosen president on the 4th of July, 1795, and imposed silence on the tribunes who were expressing their indignation against J. Lebon. On the 3d of September he caused the decree of accusation against general Montesquiou to be reversed, and his name to be erased from the list of emigrants. Being re-elected to the council of 500, he opposed the decree for arresting several deputies on account of the events of Vendémiaire, and demanded that the constitutional forms should be followed with regard to them; he voted in favour of Treillard's project, which conferred on the directory the right of filling up vacant offices. In December he moved for the creation of an administration of police, to watch the manœuvres of the terrorists and the royalists. On the 15th of February, 1796, he urgently demanded that the sequestration should be removed from the property of emigrants. On the 19th of March, he warmly defended the liberty of the press, and expressed his astonishment that this liberty for which, and by which the revolution had been effected, should be threatened with fetters. Being chosen president on the 21st, he celebrated the victories of the army of Italy, and recommended that a project should be formed for the honours to be paid to the brave who had fallen in the last battles. After the discovery of Babeuf's conspiracy, he expressed his unwillingness that the measures of safety rendered necessary by circumstances, should assume a character of re-action. He attacked the various articles of the law of the 3d of Brumaire, year 4, (25th of October, 1795,) which he considered as a plagiarism from

that of the 17th of September, concerning suspected persons, and pleaded for the repeal of it. He demanded that Lesage-Senault should be called to order for having said that "the spirit of royalty was every where, even in the constituted authorities;" and that Lehardy should be censured for having mentioned Mailhe, as having formed a part of Robespierre's faction. "It is now time," cried he, "to put an end to the scandalous dissensions which have long dishonoured the tribune." On the second of March, 1797, on occasion of a complaint from one of the municipalities of Marseilles against the royalists, he said that "it was a system contrived by villains to prevent the holding of the primary assemblies," and declared that "even if the directory, deceived and circumvented, should permit itself to suspend them, the sovereign people would, by their own right, assemble themselves on the 1st of Germinal to proceed to them." He opposed the directory when it denounced the sentence to the court of cassation in favour of the persons accused of the conspiracy of Lavillehurnois, attacked it again on the subject of the colonies, represented its agents as the scourges of St. Domingo; he ascribed the decree which acquitted Sonthonax to the constraint under which the convention laboured. On the 23d of June he joined in Dumolard's censures of the policy adopted by the directory in regard to Italy; separated from this discussion the conduct of Bonaparte, whom he praised as a general, throwing the whole blame on the directory; asked how it happened that Genoa and Venice, which had been neuter or adverse when the coalition resisted France, had wished for war at the crisis when the emperor desired peace; caused Pichegru and Willot to be added to the list of inspectors, and on the 26th of July supported the motion for printing the account which the former had given of the march of the troops, at the same time praising his moderation. Shortly after he expressed his dread of the arrival of many men used to blood and plunder, who

had been collected in the suburbs, and who named such of the representatives as they meant to kill. "But," said he, "there can be no tumults in which the government is not a party, and were it perfidious enough to leave us a mark for the poniard, we would not suffer ourselves to be besieged as in Prairial, but rallying around us the good citizens, we would mount our horses and defend liberty and the constitution." He added, "that a well organized conspiracy ought to be sent for from Bâle to destroy such of the representatives as should have most bravely struggled for the independence of the legislative-body." He was included in the list drawn up on the 4th of September, 1797, of such as were to be banished, but notwithstanding Villetard's expostulations, Philippe Dumont, and Gauthier du Calvados caused his name to be struck off. Since this time he has not again appeared in the council, but being appointed, in March, 1800, prefect of the Dyle, he has on several occasions shewn himself a skilful governor; he abolished mendicity at Brussels, renewed the foundation of the daughters of charity, and, in 1803, received the first consul on his visit to that city. On the 1st of February, 1805, he was summoned to take a seat in the conservative senate, and was appointed commander of the legion of honour. Madame Doulcet, his aunt, formerly abbess of La Trinité, at Caen, in the course of the revolution, did important services to the victims of faction, and above all to those who belonged to the royalist party. She has withdrawn into seclusion with some ladies of her family, and lives on a pension of a thousand francs, which she owes to the beneficence of his imperial majesty.

DROUET (J. B.) a post-master at Saint Meneshould, who, narrow-minded and ignorant, owed to chance alone the part he played in the revolution, for having recognized Louis XVI. when he was passing through St. Meneshould to go to Montmedy, he got before him by a cross-road, and caused him to be stopped at Varénnes on the 21st of June. On

the 18th of August the assembly, to reward his zeal, decreed him a grant of 30,000 livres, which he refused, soliciting rather a commission in the gendarmerie, as he had been for some time a dragoon in the regiment of Condé. In September, 1792, he was deputed from Marne to the convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. his sole claim to this election being his stopping the king at Varennes; for his voice, his appearance, his gestures, are coarse and displeasing, the very words he utters bear the marks of restless ferocity. Nevertheless the violence of his temper not suffering him to refrain from speaking on subjects with which he was unacquainted, ~~his ignorance and vulgar~~ expressions perpetually exposed him to sarcasms from the legislative body, which irritated him to the highest degree. He strove to supply all defects by a constant display, throughout the whole of his political career, of great audacity, extravagance and revolutionary fanaticism. Being a violent Montagnard he took an active share in the 31st of May, attacked Lanjuinais in the tribune, and eagerly persecuted the Girondins. On the 20th of July, 1793, he proposed to condemn to death as spies all the English who should be found in France. On the 5th of September he supported the scheme of creating a revolutionary army, and spoke with such violence as to excite the murmurs of the assembly. He also declared, that moderation and philosophical principles were insufficient, and added: "If it is necessary to the people's happiness to be robbers, let us be robbers." He afterwards proposed declaring to the suspected persons, that if liberty was in danger they should be massacred. On the 9th he was sent to the army of the North, and in October, the same year, being shut up in Maubeuge when it was hemmed round by the prince of Cobourg, he endeavoured to escape with some dragoons to hasten the succours of which the city stood in need. He was taken, however, by the Austrians, and for some time confined at Brus-

sels, where, according to several reports made to the convention, the Austrians kept him chained in an iron cage, purposing to let him die of hunger, which would have been the case had he not been relieved by a miller named Gérard. He was afterwards removed to Spitzberg, a fortress in Moravia, and on the 6th of July, 1794, jumped through a window of his prison in order to escape, but he broke one of his feet and was taken back to his chamber, where he had left a very insolent letter for the enemy. In November 1795, he, Camus, Beurnonville, and some others, were exchanged at Bâle for the daughter of Louis XVI. and he then resumed his place in the council of five hundred. The species of moderation which then reigned in France displeased him, and he scrupled not to own, that had he been in his native country during the reign of terror, he would have followed the example of Robespierre and Marat; and regretting the termination of that revolutionary reign, he connected himself with Babeuf, and became one of the heads of the Jacobin society organized by his associate. He was in consequence arrested in the night between the 10th and 11th of May, 1796, and shut up in the Abbaye. The council of the ancients decreed that he should be tried before the high national court; but in the night of August the 18th he contrived to escape, and on the 20th published the particulars of his liberation, which had, he said, been effected by means of a tunnel in a chimney. It appears certain that in the night between the 9th and 10th of September he was present at the attack made on the camp at Grénelle, where the terrorists were again routed, and he owed his safety solely to a milk-woman whom he bribed to conceal him under the straw of her cart. Be that as it may, he retired to Switzerland shortly after his escape from the Abbaye, and he afterwards found means to take shipping for the East Indies. His voyage terminated at the Canaries, which the English were attacking at the moment of his landing; the fight

became general, and on this occasion Drouet gave proofs of valour. On the 26th of May, 1797, the high court of Vendôme acquitted him of any share in Babeuf's conspiracy, he returned to France and was employed by the directory as commissioner in his own department. After the 18th Brumaire the consuls appointed him sub-prefect at Saint Menehould, an office which he still continued to hold in 1806. In 1805 the electoral college of Marne chose him a candidate to the legislative body.

DUBOIS (L'Abbé) was, in 1789, commissioned by the Orlean's party to poison the comte d'Artois and his family at Turin. The facts which Prudhomme, in his *History of the Crimes of the Revolution*, relates concerning this attempt, which was noticed at the time in most of the public prints, are as follow: A month after the count d'Artois' flight to the court of the king of Sardinia, a certain abbé Dubois, who was said to be one of the most intimate and familiar companions of Ducrest and Limon, the former late chancellor to the duke of Orleans, and the other his steward, set out for Turin with 100,000 francs about him. He was commissioned to go and poison the comte d'Artois and his children; but reflecting by the way on the part he had undertaken, he was shocked at himself, dropped some hints of the projected assassination, and in a short time he felt all the symptoms of a mortal poison. At the point of death he wished to disburthen his conscience, he asked for a confessor, and after having revealed to him his whole secret, he summoned the magistrates of the place, and dictated to them the following deposition: "M. M. Limon and Ducrest had given me 100,000 francs to poison the count d'Artois and his children, promising to give me 200,000 crowns more after the execution. The mere thought of such an act made me shudder when I reflected on it more deliberately, and I could not help letting something of it transpire in this very inn, to a man with whom I travelled part of the way from Paris to Turin.

He was no doubt an emissary commissioned to overlook my conduct, for I think he is connected with M. M. Limon, Ducrest, and Laclos. As soon as he saw me hesitate whether I should commit the crime I had undertaken, he proposed to me to sup, because, he said, he was to depart early the next morning. Hardly was the meal finished when he disappeared; I have not since seen him, but I then fell into convulsions, which will shortly destroy me. It was doubtless the will of God to punish me for having made myself the instrument of a crime, but I die content as it was not completed. Let a watch be kept over Louis XVI. and his son." Hardly had he ceased speaking when he expired in convulsions, caused by the poison which corroded his intestines. A legal and well attested copy of this deposition was immediately dispatched to M. de Montmorin, then minister for foreign affairs, who officially, but secretly, communicated it to the French ambassador at the Sardinian court.

DUBOIS-CRANCE (E. L. A.) born at Châlons sur Marne, of an ancient family of *burgesses*, entered into the king's musqueteers, and became lieutenant of the marshals of France. If we are to believe his enemies, he was excluded from the musqueteers for having introduced himself among them with false titles of nobility. He was deputy from the tiers-état of the bailiwick of Vitry to the states-general, and was chosen secretary on the 23d of November, 1789. He spoke in favour of the plan presented by the war-minister for the organization of the army, and proposed that of the national militia. He opposed the ancient system of recruiting, and said that he did "not think it right that a man who had become a soldier, in many cases to avoid civil punishment, and who had sold his liberty, should be put on a footing with the citizen who took arms to defend his:" this opinion brought on him a violent attack from the members of the noblesse, who said that he insulted the military. On the 28th of Feb-

ruary, 1790; he demanded that the king should be declared supreme chief of the army, and protested against the new title of King of the French which was given him. From this time to the end of the session, he was often in the tribune, discussing various military plans. On the 4th of May, 1791, he contributed to the termination of the question relating to the union of the county to France, by causing the meeting to be abruptly dissolved. Soon after he brought on the question of the liberty of the negroes, and proposed that every black should become free on entering France. He was appointed major-general after the session, but refused to serve under Lafayette, and preferred entering the national guards as a grenadier. In September, 1792, he was chosen to represent the department of Ardennes in the national convention; and on the 24th was appointed to go and remove general Montesquiou, against whom he proposed a decree of accusation. In November he was sent to Dumourier, to inquire into his complaints against the war-ministry. At the time of Louis XVI.'s trial he strongly opposed the appeal to the people, and voted for his death. On the 25th of January, 1793, he presented his first report on the organization of the armies, caused the regular troops to be blended with the volunteers, and procured the adoption of a new method of promotion, by which many ignorant subaltern officers became colonels in three months by seniority. On the 21st of February he was chosen president, and on the 26th of March entered into the committee of public safety. On the 31st of May he contributed to the fall of the Girondins, and was sent to the army of the Alps, which he led against Lyon, the siege of which he began with Kellermann; but his contests with Couthon did not permit him to finish it. On the 6th of October Barère accused him of the protraction of this siege, procured his recal, and afterwards a decree of arrest against him. This affair produced no consequences,

and, on the 13th of November, Dubois-Crancé obtained a decree that the family of the chevalier de la Barre should receive an equivalent for the property that had been taken from them. He accused the commissary Villemazy, who was employed at the army of the Rhine, of being the agent of the Lameths, and proposed an examination into his conduct. On the 28th of December he vehemently attacked the *million doré* at the Jacobin club, and proposed to them to ask each candidate "what he had done to be hanged in case of a counter revolution." A letter which he soon afterwards wrote to them, on their facility in admitting the agents of the executive power, was the commencement of his dissension with the Montagne; and Robespierre and Couthon caused him to be struck off the list of the society. He contributed to the revolution of the 9th of Thermidor, year 2, (27th of July, 1794,) and proposed that the renewal of the committee of public safety should take place every month by quarters. On the 1st of August, 1794, he accused John Debry of federalism, and defended Sonthonax and Poulverel. Returning to the Jacobin club, he there gave an account of his conduct, attacked Robespierre, denounced Maignet, and demanded the liberty of the press and the enlargement of the persons confined. Being denounced in his turn by Duhem, and accused by him of connivance with Tallien and Fréron to ruin the patriots, he thundered against the terrorists, and procured from the convention a decree for the purifying of the Jacobin club. On the 5th of December he entered again into the committee of public safety; on the 28th of March, 1795, proposed the annulment of the confiscations announced since the 14th of July, 1789, with the exception of those of emigrants, and opposed their return. He contributed to the defeat of the revolvers of Prairial, who wanted to re-establish the system of 1793. On the 28th of May he voted for the arrest of Robert Lindet,

whom he accused "of being the original author of the calamities of Lyon, because having been sent to that city by the committee of public safety after the 31st of May, he had represented the situation of the town in false colours to government." In June he opposed alike the royalists and the terrorists; on the 4th of August, in a long speech against royalism, he denounced the *Daily Journal*: "Read this paper," said he, "scarcely does it find twenty deputies, worthy of its esteem. Do not be put off with an alarm of terrorism, which is said to be ready to break out again: there are men to whom you are all terrorists, ~~for you have all~~ declared the king guilty of treason, and voted for a republic." On the 4th of October, the day before the battle of the 13th of Vendémiaire, he caused the terrorists to be welcomed by the convention, obtained a decree for printing and dispersing their speech, and said, that "it was the first answer to the factious, till a second should be given them with musket-shots." After this victory he was appointed a member of the committee of five, and was one of the framers of the law of the 3d of Brumaire. When re-elected to the council of 500, he spoke there in favour of taxes in kind, which he had before proposed in May preceding, and demanded the prohibition of trade in gold and silver. Towards the end of 1796 he again denounced different journals as devoted to royalism, and in March, 1797, took the part of the directory against the court of cassation, in the affair of Lavilleheurnois. On the 20th of May he went out of the council, and was re-elected into it by the dividing assembly of Landes; but his nomination was annulled as illegal. In October, 1798, the directory appointed him inspector-general of the infantry, and the next year raised him to the administration of the war-department, in the place of Bernadotte. The revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) which he wished to oppose, deprived him of his place; from

that time he remained unemployed, and died in the beginning of 1805, at an estate to which he had retired.

DUCHATELET (A.) colonel of the chasseurs, embraced the revolutionary party, and brought out, under his own name, an essay that had been written by Paine. He lost the calf of one of his legs at the assault on Gand; contended with Bournonville for the war-ministry, and was afterwards confined in 1793 at La Force, where he poisoned himself.

DUCLOS (L. C.) 11 years of age, was condemned to death by the tribunal of Rouen in 1797, for having assassinated another child in a wood, through a spirit of revenge. This was not the first crime of this precocious villain, who had long announced a cruel disposition; he made it his sport to mutilate the limbs of his companions, and he was seen to put burning coals into the shirt of a little child. This monster had a most interesting appearance; his face, his voice, his manners, expressed gentleness. During the trial he shewed the firmness and presence of mind of a man. However, in consideration of his youth, the punishment of death was commuted for 20 years' imprisonment, and 6 hours wearing the iron collar.

DUCREST (the marquis) chancellor to the duke of Orleans, and one of his most faithful agents during the revolution, several times attempted at that period to gain the confidence of Louis XVI. and to obtain the place of lord-treasurer. The royalists have accused him of attempts of every kind for procuring for the duke of Orleans a power which he hoped to share. Long retired from public life, he employed himself in ship-building, which he asserted that he had carried to a high degree of perfection; the papers have announced various experiments in this way, which he has had executed at Copenhagen. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8, (9th of November, 1799,) he offered his ser-

vices to the consular government, which refused them. He is brother to madame de Genlis.

DUFOUR (G. J.) born on the 15th of March, 1758, at St. Seine in Burgundy; his mother was a niece of Fischer, a celebrated contractor in the reign of Louis XV. He entered into the service in the regiment of Nivernois, where he became harbinger; then he went into the naval administration at Rochefort; in the beginning of the revolution he was created major of the national guard of that town, and soon set out for the frontier, at the head of a battalion of volunteers of Charente. He was in the garrison of Verdun when that town surrendered to the Prussians, and ~~was one of the officers who refused to sign the capitulation.~~ He afterwards assisted with his battalion in the taking of Namur, and the conquest of Belgium, and was wounded at the battle of Nerwinde. He was appointed general of brigade in Floréal, was employed under Turreau against the Vendée, gained several advantages over Charette in le Bocage, and was wounded at Montaigu. In Messidor, year 2 (June, 1794,) he went to the army of the Moselle, and, on the 21st of Thermidor, took possession of Trèves and la Montagne-Verte. Some time after he went to the army of the Rhine, and was taken prisoner by the Austrians on the 24th of September, 1795, after having received several wounds. He was afterwards exchanged for general Provera, and took his post with the army of the Rhine; he assisted in the invasion of Bavaria by Moreau, and afterwards in the defence of the entrance to the bridge of Huningen, which was restored to the Imperialists on the 4th of February, 1797. In 1799 he was considered as attached to the demagogue party: he was even placed on the list of candidates for the directory, at the time of the fall of Merlin, Laréveillère, and Treilhard. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, year 8 (9th of November, 1799,) he was employed, in 1800, in

the command of the 21st military division, which he still held in 1805.

DUGOMMIER, a French general, was born at Martinique in 1736, and possessed there, before the revolution, property to the amount of two millions of livres. He entered into the service at the age of thirteen, obtained the cross of St. Louis, and having met with some injustice, abandoned the military career, and retired to his plantation. In 1789 he was appointed colonel of the national guards of the island, and defended Fort St. Peter against M. de Béhague. Some time after he was sent to France, there to solicit succours for the patriots, who were then in distress. He arrived in 1792, and refused to be deputy from the colonies to the convention. In September, 1793, he was employed as general of brigade, and then as commander in chief of the army of Italy, where he gained several advantages over the Austro-Sardinians, and almost always with inferior forces, especially on the 18th and 19th of October at Gillette, and on the 22d at Hutel. He was afterwards intrusted with the siege of Toulon, behaved with the greatest bravery before the place, and took possession of it after five days and five nights of fighting and fatigue. In 1794 he was appointed commander in chief of the army of the Pyrennées Orientales, and soon gained over the Spaniards advantages equally rapid and decisive. On the 27th and 29th of April he defeated them at Oms, and drove them from Céret; on the 30th of the same month, and on the 1st of May, he gained the battle of Alberdes, and carried the post of Montesquieu, an advantage which threw into his hands nearly 200 cannons and 2000 prisoners; on the 4th he blocked up Collioure, after two engagements at Cape Bearn and Puis-de-las-Doines. He was wounded before this town on the 16th, and made himself master of it on the 26th, after having entered the forts of St. Elme and Port Vendre; on the 13th of August, at St. Laurent de la Monga, he defied the Spanish army, nearly 50,000

strong; and on the 17th of September took possession of Bellegarde, the last French town occupied by the enemy. He carried their camp again on the 22d and 23d of the same month at Costouges; but he did not survive his victories, for, on the 17th of November, 1794, he was killed by a bomb in the battle of St. Sebastian, just as he was beginning to rout the left wing of the Spaniards; he expired on the field of battle at the age of sixty. He left three sons: two were adjutants-general in his army, and one of them died in the prisons of England; the third perished in going to America. The convention decreed, that the name of Dugommier should be inscribed on a column in the Pantheon. ~~He had known how to~~ appreciate the merit of general Bonaparte, who served under him at the siege of Toulon; and he one day presented him to the representatives, saying to them, "he is an officer of the greatest merit, and if you do not advance him, he will know how to raise himself."

DUHEM (P. J.) was born in 1760, at Lille; his father was a weaver, who died insolvent. Duhem went through his studies, and became a tutor in the college of Anchin at Douai. He afterwards became a physician, settled in the village of Quesnoy, and was then employed in the hospital of the town. At the time of the revolution he was appointed justice of peace. Becoming a deputy to the legislature, he declaimed there with vehemence on the 18th of November, 1791, against priests. On the 31st of March and 1st of April, 1792, he spoke with so much warmth against the minister Narbonne, and the decree which acquitted him, that he was called to order, and was near being sent to the Abbaye. On the 25th of June he was insulted by some gentlemen and some of the king's guards, on account of the principles which he every day manifested. On the 13th of July he voted for removing the suspension of Pétion and Manuel. On the 24th he called Louis XVI. *the greatest of traitors*. Being appointed com-

missary to Lille after his entrance into the national convention, he denounced general Moreton Chabrilant, for having left at St. Amand considerable magazines, which were taken by the enemy. In the month of December he assisted in the trial of Louis XVI.; voted that the king should not be permitted to choose counsel; shewed himself violent against the right side and the partisans of the appeal to the people, and opposed the adjournment of the trial; on the 15th of January, 1793, he voted for his death. On the 21st he entered into the committee of general security; supported, for the second time, the decree against Arthur Dillon; proposed the organization of a revolutionary tribunal without a jury; and denounced the circulation, at Brussels, of medals bearing the effigy of Louis XVI. with the title of *martyr*. On the 18th of March he demanded the outlawry of the emigrants and the banished priests who had returned. A violent enemy of the Girondins, he organized a body of Jacobins and federates, to go, at the close of day, and break the presses of Garnery and Gorsas, who printed the writings of the deputies of that party. He attacked Vergniaud with violence, and contributed to the triumph of the Montagne on the 31st of May. In July following, he was sent to Lille with Lesage-Senault, and there removed generals Lavalette and Dufresse, who were protected by Robespierre. This stroke of authority occasioned his recal; on his return, he complained that disaffection was spreading in the army, under the appearance of jacobinism, and caused new commissaries to be sent to it. On the 25th of September he was denounced to the Jacobins as an enemy to the committee of public safety, and Robespierre procured his exclusion from the society. A short time after, Duhem, in revenge, caused his protégé Lavalette to be summoned before the revolutionary tribunal. From this time till after the 9th Thermidor, year 2 (27th of July, 1794,) he kept himself out of the public view. After that day he caused it to be

decreed, that the revolutionary tribunal should judge conformably to the laws prior to that of the 22d of Prairial, of which he procured the repeal; then, with his usual violence, he attacked the Thermidorian party; and, on the 14th of August, 1794, opposed the liberation of the dukes of Aumont and Valentinois. When recalled to the Jacobin club, with those who had before been driven from it, he displayed there the same resistance to the system of clemency which was about to be adopted, and often declaimed against the royalists and the aristocrats, who, he said, were protected by Tallien, Dubois-Crancé, and Fréron. On the 10th of October, he demanded the execution of the law against emigrants taken in arms; and announced the arrival of a number of young men to assist the Thermidorians. On the 26th of December he had a warm altercation with Clausel, and said that he would assassinate him if the convention did not do him justice. A short time afterwards he was sent to the Abbaye, for having reproached the assembly with making aristocracy triumph. In three days he came out, and returned in triumph to take his place among the Montagnards. When accused by Legendre of conspiring with the Jacobins of the South, he declared that he had never done the least harm to any one: and soon after he opposed the restitution of property to the relations of the persons condemned; spoke in favour of the purchasers of national domains, and told the assembly that *it was assassinating the country*. On the 12th of Germinal, a decree of arrest was passed against him as one of the authors of that revolt, and he was taken to the castle of Ham, whence he was released by the amnesty of the 4th of Brumaire, year 4 (26th of October, 1795). After this time, Duhem quitted the political career, and returned to his profession of medicine. He was still, in 1806, employed in a military hospital.

DULAU (J. M.) archbishop of Arles, and deputy from the clergy of the seneschalate of that town to

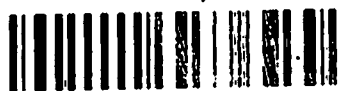
the states-general, was imprisoned at the Carmes during the legislation, and massacred there on the 2d of September, 1792. When the assassins arrived to slaughter the priests confined in this house, all the victims, at the voice of this venerable archbishop, threw themselves on their knees, and received his blessing. He continued to pray aloud for the assassins till the moment when they put him to death himself. He had been, in 1787, a member of the assembly of notables.

DUMAS (M.) counsellor of state, general of division, and commander of the legion of honour, was first an officer in the foot regiment of Languedoc, then a member of the council of war, and afterwards served with the rank of colonel in America. At the beginning of the revolution he was employed under Lafayette in the Parisian national guard. The proceedings of the Châtelet proved him, in 1790, to have participated in the events of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789; in the same year he was sent to Montauban to restore quiet there; in May, 1791, he went as commissary, to Alsace. At the time of Louis XVI.'s arrest at Varennes, he was sent with ~~full powers to demand~~ the troops, in order to bring the king back to Paris: at this period he was appointed major-general, and then employed in Lorraine. He was appointed, in September, deputy from Seine et Oise to the legislature, and became one of the principal chiefs of the club of Feuillans; he professed moderate principles, and urged the punishment of Jourdan the cut-throat, and other destroyers. On the 20th of October he opposed the measures solicited against emigration, and accused the proposers of these schemes of leading the people astray by becoming their flatterers. On the 29th of December he opposed sending to foreign powers the declaration of Condorcet, touching the political principles of regenerated France. In January and April, 1792, he used all his endeavours to put off the declaration of war on the emperor. In February he presided in the assembly, voted against the amnesty

demanded for the events of Avignon, declared against the system of liberty for the negroes, brought forward means of securing discipline without injuring the basis of liberty, and recurred several times to this subject. On the 11th of May he eloquently defended the generals who had been defeated in the Low Countries, and whom it was proposed to render responsible for their failures. On the 28th he maintained that the legislative power had no right to interfere with the king's guards; on the 20th of June he inveighed with vehemence against the outrages done on that day to the king's person; on the 2d of July he defended him again: on the 3d he spoke on the same subject, and, in spite of interruption, dwelt on the fault that had been committed in declaring war, and on those which were daily committed in the manner of making it. Presiding in the assembly on the 11th of July, when a deputation came to protest against the veto, he sharply reproved the orator. A few days afterwards he denounced Dumourier, as having seized a command which neither the king nor the general in chief, Luckner, had given him. On the 27th of the same month, he accused all the administration, composed of Roland, Clavière, and Dumourier, of having endangered the safety of the state, by ordering the attack on Belgium; he afterwards became director of the plans of campaigns. On the 6th of April, 1793, it was recommended to the executive power to watch him, and a decree ordered that he should be kept in view. He disappeared, and remained in obscurity during the whole revolutionary government; and, in 1795, he was accused of having taken refuge in Switzerland with the wreck of the constituent party, in order to replace Monsieur on the throne with an English constitution. In September of the same year, he was elected to the council of ancients, and there contributed to some military decrees. On the 3d of November, 1796, he made a report there on councils of war to be established in the army, and thence took occasion to bestow a tribute of praise on the masterly

retreat of general Moreau. He afterwards published a work, entitled, *Result of the Last Campaign*, in which his aim was to induce the directory to make peace with the emperor, keeping only Luxembourg, Tournay, Anvers, and Maestricht, to cover the frontier. On the 28th of July, 1797, he spoke forcibly against the approach of the troops whom the directory was bringing up towards the capital; on the 5th of September he was sentenced by the victorious triumvirate to transportation. He escaped from Paris on the 4th, having assumed the air of inspecting the posts, like a general officer on duty, and retired into Germany. In 1799 he published at Hamburgh, under the name of *Summary of the Military Events*, a very well-written journal, in which he displayed great knowledge of the art of war. After the 18th of Brumaire, he returned to France, and was charged with organizing the volunteer hussars of Paris. In 1800 he went to the camp at Dijon, was employed as head of the staff in the second army of reserve, and in that capacity made the campaign of 1801 in Switzerland. On the 20th of July he was nominated counsellor of state, and was attached to the war department. ~~In August, 1802,~~ he presented the project for forming the legion of honour. Subsequently to this period he has been raised to the rank of a general of division, made head of the staff in the camp at Bruges, decorated with the title of commander of the legion of honour, and created chamberlain of prince Joseph's household. At the end of 1805 he was employed in the army of Germany, and to him was generally attributed a very well-written letter concerning the operations of that campaign, which was inserted in the public journals. He is also said to have revised the *Memoirs* which Ramel published concerning his exile.

END OF VOL. I.



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